DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

ANTAGONISMS MEET WITH.

The point has been raised about the antagonisms that have been met with and plans for meeting them. You will notice in all of the statements and plans that have been given you that we have spoken repeatedly of the cooperation and the enthusiastic response we have received in that cooperation from both white and colored citizens. In some localities the white citizens have been quite as active, if not more so, than the colored people and have taken the lead in the formation of the committees and the promotion of the activity of the committees. So far as we have any evidence we have met with antagonism only in Florida. In this instance, so far as I have been able to ascertain the facts from all sources, there were no acts committeed by the division of Negro Economics or its representatives anywhere in the state that gave rise to this antagonism. It seems to have arisen out of a confusion and misunderstanding of our practical, constructive, cooperative plans and efforts with white employers. There has been circulation within the state of radical newspapers and magazines published in the North and West. Some of these have created fears among the white people and aroused their suspicions about any kind of welfare effort among the colored people. The result has been that misunderstanding and confusion between the effort of the Department of Labor and radical agitators developed with which we have had absolutely no connection.

~~So far as I know~~ The Department has no plans for combating the opposition that has arisen on the part of some of the employers in the South. We do not plan in any way to try to combat or to enter into any kind of conversy. The Secretary desires to promote only good will and cooperation.

The Secretary was informed by responsible white citizens of Florida, including the Governor of the State, that there had arisen misunderstanding about the work and that it seemed wise to suspend it for some time to come. Acting upon this advice the Secretary has suspended the work in that state, hoping that at some time in the future when the employers who have objected understand definitely the facts and fully the reasons and plans and purposes of this work we shall get their cooperation in such a way that it may be resumed for the benefit of employers and employees.

Hotel Astor 28-19
KHH

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 21 1919

102-a

March 20, 1919.

Director of Negro Economics

Report — THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Compulsory Work Law

The accompanying correspondence of the Advancement Association with reference to the compulsory work-or-fight ordinances in regard to women in southern states last fall, heretofore referred to me by the Secretary, is only a part of the steps taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to call the attention of the Department and the Federal Government to these efforts at compulsory work regulations.

This office had personal conferences with Mr. John R. Shillady, Executive Secretary of the Association, and has kept in touch with the situation in several localities up to the present time. It has not seemed, however, feasible to advise you that the Department should take any official action in view of the fact that all these laws and efforts were being undertaken either by local county, town or city authorities, or in three cases by state authorities. It did not seem that any Federal steps would be of help under the circumstances.

This Department did act on one case in Arkansas. The Assistant Secretary referred a complaint to the States Relations Section of the Council of Defense, which took up the matter with the Council of Defense in that state. We have not been informed of the result. Also, the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees of this Department, as local organizations, made representations to local authorities in their own communities about operation of such regulations and in some cases they convinced authorities that such regulations would be unwise. In other cases where such regulations were passed their representations to authorities prevented any unfair application of the regulation to colored women.

The New Republic of March 1, 1919, has an article signed by Walter F. White giving a number of instances of injustice to colored people. There is a definite inference of peonage alleged. This is a matter for the Federal courts if cases can be filed by the aggrieved parties or their sponsors.

Respectfully,
George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

Noted
3/21/19

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary
Mar 21/19 I. G. P.

Note NAACP Mar 22-19

Copy to Director General and to Chief Clerk

8/102-a

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 27, 1919

RECEIVED MAR 28 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Input

REPORT:

TO: Secretary of Labor
FROM: Director of Negro Economics
SUBJECT: Activities for week ending March 22, 1919

I. Formation of Advisory Committees:

Formation of new Advisory Committees were reported this week from Mississippi.

II. Assisting U.S. Employment Service in Recruiting and Placement of Negro labor:

From Virginia the Supervisor reports that at the request of the Farm Labor Division, U.S. Employment Service for Virginia, his office is seeking Negro farm labor and tenants to meet the heavy demand for such workers.

The Supervisor for Mississippi is making the same effort under the Federal Director in that State.

The Supervisors of Negro Economics in Ohio and Illinois have been cooperating with the Mississippi effort by assisting the Federal Directors in the two northern states to advertise and get in touch with Negroes who would like to go South for farm work and work in the mills.

The Supervisor of New Jersey reports that he has assisted in making up a requisition of Negro men to go to South Carolina on a construction job, shipments being made in the current week.

III. Surveys:

In New Jersey the labor situation for Negro men seems to be greatly improved. Only one acute situation was mentioned, that in Jersey city, where many stevedores are idle on account of the tie-up of transportation.

File
RDH.

IV. Meetings and Conferences:

Meetings of special note, for stabilizing Negro labor, have been held in railroad shops and the Bostock Lumber Co. in Mississippi, under the approval of the Federal Director and the Superintendent of the shops. Also conferences in that State with the State officials and private citizens.

Two conferences have been held during the week, in Washington, with the Investigation and Inspection Service on a survey of Negro economic conditions in the District, and one conference on the problems of child labor with the Chief and representatives of the Children's Bureau.

Considerable of the Director's time this week has been taken up in conferences with the Secretary and other officials of the Department and Senator Fletcher of Florida, trying to adjust the Negro Economics work in Florida.

V. Publications and Publicity:

A special article was prepared for the Sunday issue of the New York Times and furnished to its representative, with illustrations.

Two releases were sent out through the Information and Education Service.

VI. Cooperation:

Of special significance during the week has been the beginning of a plan of cooperation with the colored section of the War Camp Community Service, the Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association and the Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church, to get their active help in support of offices and workers for the Employment Service. In this same line, the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois reports that he succeeded in raising sufficient funds to enable the Federal Director to continue the branch soldier placement bureau in the Negro district of Chicago, taking care of large numbers of returning soldiers in that city.

During the coming week, a series of local conferences of representative white and colored people will be held in cooperation with the Federal Directors and Supervisors of Negro Economics in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Battle Creek, Michigan.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics

h-1

Noted & transmitted Mar 28/19 L. F. P.

Noted WBW

102-B

Noted & transmitted to the Secretary Mar 29/19 L. F. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1919.

File 24-10

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Work accomplished - February 1 to March 15, 1919.

This report covers activities of this office and the supervisors of Negro Economics working under the authority of the U. S. Employment Service and under the approval of the Federal Directors in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and New Jersey, with one or two special pieces of work done by Examiners of the U. S. Employment Service in Pennsylvania and New York.

I. ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES:

During the period covered by this report new Negro Workers' Advisory Committees for towns and cities have been formed in Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Michigan, so that the total numbers of city and county Negro Workers' Advisory Committees are as follows:

State	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Virginia	1	55	5
Ohio	1	31 (includes	14)
Illinois	1	17 (includes	9)
Mississippi	1	8	2
Michigan	1	12 (includes	6)
Florida	1	15	6
North Carolina	1	9	1
New Jersey			5
Pennsylvania			2
Georgia	1	28	

Noted March 31-19 WBH

II. SURVEYS:

A. Negro Labor Supply:

Surveys to ascertain the supply of Negro labor where it was available were made with the assistance of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in cities and counties of Illinois, Ohio, Florida and New Jersey.

These surveys of conditions in each community were made by means of questionnaires sent out by the supervisors of Negro economics to the county chairmen of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and to the superintendents of local employment offices. In this way reports from each locality by persons thoroughly acquainted with conditions are received about the surplus or shortage of Negro labor and the distribution of that labor within the state, together with any other facts affecting race relations of white employers, white employees and Negro workers.

Examples: In Ohio, complete reports of this kind for the month of February were received from 31 counties of the state. In Illinois, reports of this kind were received from 14 counties of the state. In Florida, at the request of the Farm Service Division, U. S. Employment Service, a special survey was made in six counties of the state in connection with efforts to recruit Negro labor for harvesting truck crops in that state. The reports showed that there was no surplus of labor and that practically all persons except irresponsible loafers were employed.

B. Negro Labor Conditions:

The supervisors of Negro economics in Illinois, New Jersey and Florida have made special investigations of conditions in particular plants to advise the firms on matters of labor turnover. For example, on request of the Federal Director for Mississippi for recruiting of surplus Negro labor in Illinois and Ohio for sawmill and farm operations in that state, the supervisors of Negro economics in Illinois, Ohio and Mississippi have cooperated in assisting the Federal Directors of those three states in making investigations of the conditions surrounding the opportunities offered and advertising the opportunities through the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in Illinois and Ohio.

III. SEEKING OPPORTUNITIES AND ASSISTANCE IN PLACEMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS:

Special assistance has been given to the Federal Directors, U. S. Employment Service, in seeking opportunities for the placement of returning Negro soldiers in eight of the states where there are supervisors of Negro economics. In Illinois, the supervisor of Negro economics supervised the organization of a branch office in Chicago and the selection of a colored board of management for special

work in the placement of returned Negro soldiers. The 370th Infantry (Old Eighth Illinois) and 365th Infantry returned during February and with the help of volunteers 1,000 firms were solicited by telephone and personal visits , and 5,000 letters, signed by the Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service, were sent to Chicago employers in the interest of jobs for returning colored soldiers. In Chicago and other parts of the state questionnaires were sent to 500 firms already employing over fifty Negroes, and approximately fifty per cent reported their intention of retaining their Negro employees.

The Supervisor of Negro Economics in New Jersey has supervised and advised on the recruiting and placement of practically all Negroes passing through the offices in that state.

Besides assistance given in seeking opportunities and the placement of colored soldiers similar cooperation has been given to the U. S. Employment Service in the seeking of opportunities in the recruiting and placement of other Negro wage-earners. For example, in the District of Columbia a system of about 75 volunteers has been built up. Through these volunteers more than 100 colored workers were recruited and sent to the local employment office after requests had been made for such assistance.

In addition, positions have been located through the Employment Service for specially-qualified men whose applications have been referred to this office. These special cases include men with college or university training, many of whom had been in the army. In each case the man was referred to organizations or individuals and in almost every one of about fifty cases the men have been referred to definite opportunities for employment. It has not been feasible to follow up these cases to know definitely how many were placed.

IV. CONFERENCES ON NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS:

The Supervisor of Negro Economics for Mississippi, in cooperation with the Department of Education carried out a program of a series of county group conferences of school teachers and attended conferences of Negro ministers. This was a continuation of the conferences begun in December. All told, they reported that fifty such conferences had been held, with an attendance of from about 150 to 300 teachers and ministers from all parts of the State of Mississippi.

In Illinois the Supervisor of Negro Economics held small group conferences to discuss details of work for promoting the welfare of Negro wage-earners in three centers of the State. In Virginia three such local conferences were held.

On February 17 and 18 an informal conference of persons especially interested in problems of Negro wage-earners connected with

private organizations national in scope that are dealing with such questions, met at the call of the Secretary for two days at Washington, D. C. Three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, on the first day, and two sessions, morning and afternoon, on the second day, were held.

Full discussion on the several topics illustrated in the accompanying program (See Exhibit "A") took place. The key note of the conference was cooperation between the Department and private agencies and cooperation between white and colored workers and employers. The object of the conference was clearly pursued during the sessions. This object, as set forth in the call of the conference, was to seek cooperation and coordination of programs of work and plans of action of those interested in the welfare of Negro wage-earners and obtaining a clearer understanding and closer cooperation between them and the activities of this Department in its efforts for increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro workers, for improving their condition and their opportunities for profitable employment and their relations to white employers and white workers. The Secretary addressed the Conference as did also the Assistant Secretary, the Solicitor and Acting Secretary, and other officials of the Department.

At the closing session of the Conference a set of resolutions and a program of practical work, reported by the sub-committees appointed, were unanimously adopted and recommended to the Secretary of Labor. The Conference appointed a Continuation Committee which met on February 28 and worked out detailed methods of carrying out such parts of the resolutions and program of work as might be approved by the Secretary. With some slight alterations the resolutions and program of work were approved by the Secretary March 13 and have been mailed out to all the organizations in attendance. (See Exhibit "B"" for Program of Work, Resolutions, and summary of work of Continuation Committee.)

In all, there were 150 delegates attending the Conference, representing 45 agencies, boards, and organizations especially interested in the welfare of Negro wage-earners. A number of written comments have been received since the Conference highly commending its quality and the possible good that may flow from it.

Following the advice of the Continuation committee, local conferences of a similar character have been planned already for three centers in Ohio, three in Michigan, and one in Pennsylvania.

V. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY:

Newspaper Releases. During the period covered by this report special magazine articles on phases of the welfare of Negro wage-earners in relation to white workers and Negro workers have been published in "The Public," "The Survey", "The Southern Workman" and

several Negro weeklies. A special illustrated article was prepared for the Review of Reviews and is to appear in the April number of that magazine. Newspaper releases about various events and phases of the work have been prepared for both the Negro newspapers and white newspapers, north and south, and released regularly through the Information and Education Service.

Plans have been made and representatives nominated for ten-minute spokesmen in Virginia, Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois, to deliver messages on the questions connected with the work of Negro economics to audiences throughout the territory of those states where the work has been organized. These messages will be prepared at this office and sent to those spokesmen through the Information and Education Division to be delivered as issued to Negro audiences in churches, lodges and wherever they gather.

The official proof-reading and editorial work was done on the report on "Negro Migration in 1916-17" made under the direction of Dr. James H. Dillard. This was transmitted to the printer and the report has now been issued and copies mailed out to all who have made requests for it to date.

Publicity for Development of Efficiency: As a special feature of the publicity method, by printed matter and by the spoken word, special efforts have been made in several states for meetings at the plants employing Negro workers and at suitable gatherings of Negroes. Such questions have been discussed, as regularity, promptness, health, thrift, etc. Of special note in this connection has been the work that has been carried on in all the packing houses connected with the Chicago stockyards and in industrial plants in New Jersey and Virginia.

VI. COOPERATION:

Cooperation with divisions and bureaus of this Department:

The special connection of the work of this office with the U. S. Employment Service has been mentioned under the heads of "Organization of Committees," "Surveys," and "Seeking opportunities and assistance in placement of Negro workers," and other items. As the supervisors of Negro economics for the several states work under the authority of the U. S. Employment Service and under the approval of the Federal Directors, there has of course been the closest cooperation in all their work, even in that not strictly employment service activities.

Cooperation with the Investigation and Inspection Service has been very close on investigations requested of that Service in

Norfolk, Va., which is now pending; in Chester, Pa.; and in a special survey of Negroes in industry in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

The closest cooperation has been maintained with the Woman-in-Industry Service, both in the making of survey of women at work in Chicago in the organization of local cooperative committees and in connection with the Informal Conference at Washington and in the local conferences now planned in Ohio.

In the case of a strike of Negro working men in Key West, Fla., by cooperation with the Adjustment Service effort was made to handle the situation.

A case of racial friction at Wilmington, N. C., was handled in a similar way with the advice of the Director of the Adjustment Service.

As mentioned above, this office has cooperated with the Information and Education Service in the matter of publicity.

Until the close of the War Labor Policies Board there was close cooperation with that Board in getting the application of the policies worked out by it in places where Negroes were employed.

Special assistance has been given to the Homes Registration Service and other branches of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

This office has been consulted and has cooperated in many ways with other bureaus and divisions of the Department and has received from each and all, in turn, the heartiest action and goodwill.

This office has also responded to calls of the War Work Council for speakers to Negro soldiers at army camps.

Expression is made here of especial appreciation of the counsel and cooperation of the Solicitor of the Department and the Assistant Secretary and his office.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1919.

R E P O R T
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary of Labor
Period: Week ending March 29, 1919.

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I. Surveys:

a. Negro labor supply: New Jersey seems to show an increasing surplus of Negro laborers. A depressed condition is reported this week due to marine workers unions strike which prevents the moving of boats and consequently the moving of freight work which employed many Negroes. In this same State, the New Jersey Shipbuilding Company had a "lay off" involving many Negroes. The increasing number of discharged soldiers also seems to have created an additional surplus. In Mississippi, at the request of the Employment Service, a survey in Merilian was made of domestic help, which showed an ample supply for the situation, but that there was considerable unrest among this class of workers and the "lay off" from work on the part of some of them because of the high prices of living necessities and the small increase of wages for domestics. The result was an apparent shortage. The Supervisor reports that as a result of the survey a cooperative plan is being worked out to meet the situation.

From Erie, Pa., comes the report that the unemployed Negroes there have decreased during the week as there have been considerable calls for common labor for construction work. There is here also a large demand for colored women in domestic service but few applicants for such positions.

b. Seeking opportunities for assisting in placement of Negro workers: In Illinois several points in the State have been visited for investigation opportunities for placement of returned soldiers of the 365th and 370th.

c. Publication and publicity: During this week in several states there has been continuance of the addresses and printed announcements to workers thru newspapers and other channels on efficiency and improvement of habits in living.

II. Conferences:

The Supervisor of Virginia reports a conference with the Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association and the head of the Housewives' League with reference to agitation for discharge of colored girls employed in lunch rooms and confectioneries and other possible places with the result that the Housewives' League's representative agreed that their proposal to secure the discharge of colored girls did not, after passage, seem to them wise and fair and that in all probability the League will abandon such efforts.

A conference was arranged in Richmond between the Chief of the Farm Labor Division, U.S. Employment Service of Virginia, and a number of Negro ministers, on farm opportunities for the Negro workers in Virginia, the ministers agreeing to use their good offices to induce the colored people to accept such opportunities. Conferences have also been held in Richmond to get a little more cooperation of various multiplying welfare agencies, there being reported now four such agencies working among colored girls and two among men.

Also the Negro Workers Advisory Committees of Portsmouth and Norfolk have taken steps, after conference, to secure voluntary workers for any investigation the Investigation and Inspection Service may make. The City Council of Portsmouth has already asked that Service for a survey and it is reported that the City Council of Norfolk has passed favorably on such an invitation.

On March 29 a conference of representatives of all the welfare agencies interested in Negroes in Columbus, Ohio, was held at the Colored Y.M.C.A. About forty representatives were present. The results of the informal conference February 17 and 18 were laid before them and there was a full discussion. These representatives adopted a plan of cooperation among themselves and of cooperation with the Negro Workers Advisory Committee in that city, and they also agreed to arrange among themselves for some person to act as an executive for handling matters of their cooperation with the Department. One of the best achievements of this conference was fully discussed and a clear understanding of all of the difficulties between the functions of the Negro Workers Advisory Committee whose members, as volunteers, serve as advisers to the official of the Department in its various conferences and the effort of the Department, friendly cooperation with local citizens, welfare agencies, labor organizations, white employers and white workers in dealing with labor problems involving Negroes. A largely attended mass meeting where the work of the Department was presented

was held in the same place in the evening.

III. Cooperation:

a. Cooperation with private agencies: In Mississippi plans were made for cooperation with the State Board of Education for continuing the plan of joint representation of the Department at conferences of colored teachers.

At a conference in New Jersey of the State Chamber of Commerce an opportunity was given to have the question of the Negro as a worker presented and discussed.

b. Cooperation with Divisions and Bureaus of the Department: During this week the necessary readjustments have been completed for continuing the field work connected with this office under the supervision of the Federal Directors of the U.S. Employment Service in view of transfer of the field members of the staff that were retained to the Investigation and Inspection Service.

In connection with the conference at Columbus as well as two which follow in the succeeding week at Cleveland and Cincinnati special assistance has been given by Mrs. Irvin, Industrial Agent of the Woman-in-Industry Service, in the preliminary surveys of the situation in these cities as a basis for constructive plans growing out of the conference.

In New Jersey very favorable reports are made of the cooperation from employers and exployers' organizations, especially the Chambers of Commerce in several cities. There is also reported special cooperation with the Mayor's Committee of Camden on securing employment for returned soldiers and sailors.

SPECIAL REPORT ON FLORIDA: Growing out of misapprehension on the part of a few representatives of some saw mill interests in Florida and some unfavorable newspaper publicity about the Service (sources of which has not been ascertained) the Secretary, after securing all the facts and after conference with Senator Fletcher and telegrams from the Governor and other advisers in Florida, concluded to suspend, temporarily, the activities on Negro economics in that State.

IV. Surveys:

In Michigan information was secured from factories not employing colored women looking toward their employment.

V. Conferences and Committees:

Special meetings are reported by the Supervisor of Mississippi in the railroad shops at Meridian and at a saw mill at Richton. At the railroad shops special evidence of the interest of the Management in this work was shown by the careful attention that no interference or unpleasant experience should happen from any friction with white workmen. They made special arrangements for place of meeting. At the saw mill in Richton work was suspended for an hour in order to have the address of visitors, and a subsequent conference followed on public school facilities for the workmen.

Respectfully,
George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLS

Noted and transmitted Apr 22/19
L.F.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

REPORT:

From: The Director of Negro Economics.
To: The Secretary.
Period : Week ending April 5, 1919.

Through the Assistant Secretary.

I. FORMATION OF COMMITTEES

Negro Workers' Advisory Committees are reported for two additional localities in Illinois and Mississippi.

II. SURVEYS

1. a. Negro Labor Supply: There continues to be large demands for Negro labor in southern states for farm operations. Special effort is being made to assist in getting a supply in Mississippi and Virginia.

b. The Supervisor from Mississippi reports a visit to The Finkbine Lumber Company, D'Lo, Mississippi, where they have a modern mill, first rank, with a modern community, which provides welfare activities for its men through the Y. M. C. A., supported by the company.

c. Negro Labor Conditions : A large amount of unemployment is reported especially from points in Illinois and Ohio. Survey ofNegro Labor conditions shows that things are acute in some points in Illinois, particularly East St. Louis, due to some reduction in forces in some of the plants. The American Steel Company, for instance reduced its force from 1282 to 25 in one week, 700 of the number being Negroes. Other plants are reported as making big cuts. With the return of about forty colored soldiers to the city without employment, these conditions do not at all conduce to the best community conditions in that city, where rioting took place two or three years ago.

The unemployment reported from points in Ohio does not seem to have any indication of friction between the white and colored workers.

The conditions in New Jersey during the week have changed very little. Odd jobs such as gardening and farming have taken some Negroes. There continues to be, however, calls for an unlimited number of men from this state

to North Carolina and South Carolina. Some shipments in the northern section of the state are reported during the week. The Supervisor reports, however, that less than one hundred Negroes responded to the appeal, because, he said, two transportations made by the agents of the firms offering employment were made, "yet there was not a ready response to the appeal of the agents of the number they expected; men were suspicious of it".

A number of unemployed Negroes is reported from Erie, Penna.

2. Seeking Opportunity and Giving Assistance in the Placement of Negro Workers.

a. Reports from Chicago indicate great difficulty in getting jobs for returning soldiers. The Office of the Commissioner of Public Works, however, has agreed to give colored soldiers work who are referred to it.

b. In New Jersey, the men who are employed by the firms of North and South Carolina are being supplied through the assistance of the Supervisor in that state.

III MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ON NEGRO LABOR

1. The Director of Negro Economics attended conferences with representatives of all welfare organizations especially interested in Negro welfare and interested in Negro workers, at Cleveland, Ohio, March 30 and 31, following a conference in Columbus named in report of last week, and addressed a mass meeting of about 1500 workers on the second day. The result of the Cleveland conference was an agreement among the wel-fare agencies themselves to cooperate on united plans of work and activity. The function of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee in keeping the Department advised of activities and dealings concerning Negro work of the community was clearly understood and accepted.

b. Conferences held April 1 with the representatives of welfare agencies in Cincinnati, Ohio on the matter of cooperation of those agencies locally for promoting the welfare of Negro workers in the locality. After a full discussion, the conference voted unanimously to endorse the idea of close coordination to promote the welfare of the Negro workers in the community. The program of work adopted by the Informal Conference in Washington, was discussed point by point, and adopted with slight modifications to meet local needs. The functions of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees as a means of enabling the Department to keep in touch with the activities of these agencies was explained.

c. At a conference in New Jersey, the Supervisor reports that the question of Negro welfare was thoroughly discussed. The same Supervisor has also had important conferences with the Employment Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, where about 500 Negroes are employed, one having charge of a gang.

d. The Supervisor for Mississippi reports satisfactory cooperation with the Y. M. C. A. Conference in that state.

e. The Supervisor for Virginia reports that the leading white men of Newport News have instituted a "Better Newport News" movement, to make the city one of the best in the country as regards modern improvements. $12,500 was raised for that purpose at a meeting. Bishop W. P. Thirkield addressed the meeting under auspices of the Rotary Club, especially urging improvement of conditions surrounding the life of the Negro of that city. A meeting of a committee which was appointed is to be held to work out means for connecting the Negroes of that city with the "Better Newport News" movement.

IV. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

1. During the week, an illustrated article prepared for "The American Review of Reviews" appeared in the April number of that magazine. Extracts were made and released to all the Negro newspapers. During this week, also, there appeared in the Associated Press throughout the country an address by Mr. John H. Kirby, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans, April 2, before the Southern Pine Lumber Association, in which he attacked the President and the Administration. He attacked the Department of Labor, its work for the welfare of children and the Division of Negro Economics.

V. COOPERATION

1. The purpose of the conference in Ohio and New Jersey was to secure the cooperation of private corporations and welfare agencies among themselves as well as with the Department in its efforts to improve the conditions of Negro wage-earners.

b. Special cooperative efforts are reported from the Soldiers and Sailors Bureau in East St. Louis and Centralia, Illinois, and the Butchers Workmen Organization in those cities, in the placement of Negro soldiers.

c. The cooperation of the State Board of Health of Mississippi, to provide literature and lectures at the meetings of Negro workers, has been secured.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio reports special efforts to interest Building and Loan Associations and Insurance Companies in their "Own-a-Home" campaign, through loans to colored people.

ot

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Dated and transmitted Apr 2 '19 L.J.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

REPORT:

From: The Director of Negro Economics.
To: The Secretary.
Period: Week ending April 12, 1919

Through the Assistant Secretary.

The Director of Negro Economics spent a day at Erie, Penna. in conference with the Special Agent there and with the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee and spoke at a specially arranged meeting of white and colored citizens in the afternoon of April 6. All of the daily newspapers had given full notice of the meeting and carried considerable material about it afterwards, the key-note of the publicity being cooperation of white employers, white workers and Negro workers. A visit was made during the week to Boston, Massachusetts in response to requests from the Women's City Club and colored organizations, asking for information on Negro affairs. Following this, a stop was made at New York City for getting the Supervisor of Negro Economics for New York properly adjusted with the new organization of the State Employment Service. A stop was made in Philadelphia for a conference with representatives of all the welfare agencies of that city, looking to cooperation in promoting the welfare of the wage-earner in that city.

I. SURVEYS

a. Surveys of Negro Labor

1. In Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, reports of large demands for Negro labor continue to come in with a corresponding small supply of such workers.

2. The Supervisor for Illinois has been making some surveys of the counties in that state where there are considerable numbers of Negroes, to find out the exact Negro population, Negro wealth, industrial conditions, and names of the leading Negro and white citizens interested in labor problems in those localities.

b. Negro labor conditions:

1. Increasing evidence shows that but a small proportion of Negro men who left the farms in the South for military service are returning to farm work.

II. SEEKING OPPORTUNITY AND GIVING ASSISTANCE IN THE PLACEMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS

a.

1. Special activity of the Supervisor of Illinois with reference to opportunities for Negro soldiers continues; but it continues to be difficult to induce employers to take them in in considerable numbers.

2. From Mississippi comes a report of the placement of Negro school teachers through the Employment Service.

3. The Supervisor in Michigan visited the pastors, churches, lodging houses and hotels in search of available labor supply.

III. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

a.

1. The Supervisor of Mississippi met with the State Conference for the Congregational Church and several county teachers associations for cooperation in the welfare of Negro workers.

2. Mention was made in the last report of an address at the Rotary Club in Newport News by Bishop W. P. Thirkield on a program of betterment for the Negro. Following his address a committee was appointed to meet and act with a committee of Negroes in order to work out a program. The Supervisor for Virginia went to Newport News to put the local Negro Workers' Advisory Committee in touch with the white citizens; and a meeting of Negroes has been held to make plans for action in conjunction with a committee of the Rotary Club.

IV: PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY

a.

1. The Lumber World Review, the leading magazine of the industry, carried an article of about 6,000 words by Mr. George L. Boyle in its issue of April 10, giving complete description of the history and achievements of Negro Economics. It was accompanied by an editorial. The article seems to be impartial and has given a clear presentation of the work. It gives in full much of the material furnished by this office.

2. An article appeared on the editorial page of "The Daily News" of Chicago, concerning the Negro and southern opportunities. The colored newspapers of the same city have given wide publicity to the work of Negro economics.

3. Public addresses on Negro economics were given at the Virginia State Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and mass meetings of Negroes have been addressed in other local districts of that state.

4. In Michigan the Supervisor has been using Sunday services at churches for publicity about calls for workers. Demands seem to be increasing in that state.

V. COOPERATION.

a.

1. The Supervisor for Illinois speaks of interest in cooperative buying among Negroes in Chicago.

2. Growing out of the first steps to assist the housing project of the U. S. Housing Corporation at Truxtun, Virginia, a housewives league has been formed by the women of the town. Fifty-four of the houses at Truxtun are now occupied and about one hundred others have been engaged.

3. Of special significance from North Carolina are acitivities and correspondence with Mr. A. T. Gerrans, a large lumber employer, who has become interested in the Negro Economics work throughhis contact with our state representative, Mr. R. McCants Andrews, during a local conference held with white and colored citizens of New Bern, North Carolina, where his plant is located. Mr. Gerrans proposes to start a movement in North Carolina, backed by the employers. In this connection also may be mentioned the arrangement in progress for conferences with the Governor and other representatives of South Carolina at their request, following correspondence with the Secretary and visit of the Solicitor of the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

ot

Director of Negro Economics

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary
Apr 28/19
L. F. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

REPORT:

From: The Director of Negro Economics.
To: The Secretary.
Period : Week ending April 19, 1919

Through the Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL STATEMENT:

This Service is not a Bureau or a separate Division, and the changes in its work do not vary as rapidly as in the cases of other bureaus or divisions. Much of the matter that is placed in these reports to the Secretary are summaries of matters that have already been brought to his attention where necessary for action in the course of routine and are necessary here mainly as a matter of record. It seems advisable, therefore, to make these reports bi-weekly, instead of weekly. The Director of Negro Economics desires to know if the Secretary has objection to this plan. The State Supervisors will continue to make weekly and daily reports, as heretofore. The Director's reports will include bi-weekly summaries, instead, of the Supervisors' weekly reports.

The Director of Negro Economics spent considerable time in conference with the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Acting Secretary, discussing conditions growing out of the Florida situation, on account of the attitude of the officials of the National Lumbermen Manufacturers' Association. Interviews were had with, and a large amount of information and material prepared for, Mr. George L. Boyle, Special Investigator for "The Lumber Review", which touched upon the general complaint raised by Mr. Kirby. Two statements were prepared which went at length into the Negro Economics work.

I. SURVEYS:

a.

1. In Virginia there are opportunities for Negro unskilled labor, and the demand for Negro farm work continues to be felt.

2. Michigan also shows need for more laborers.

3. In Illinois, there appears to be a surplus of Negro labor. The Supervisor reports that about 50 per cent of returned Negro soldiers are finding employment. Factories in

East Moline and Rock Island Counties are taking on a few colored laborers.

b. Negro Labor Conditions:

1. 1. In Illinois, except probably Chicago and East St. Louis, there are exceptionally good employment conditions for colored workers. In some districts this condition seems to be due to the fact that many white men and boys have gone from town jobs to the farms in such districts.

2. There is a general lack of opportunities in New Jersey. The New Jersey Supervisor reports that Negro migrants are stillcoming from Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. The New Jersey Supervisor reports one special piece of work in the matter of placing twenty-five men in the vicinity of Camp Merritt, with a Negro foreman, at 60¢ and 40¢ an hour, respectively, for the foreman and workers.

II. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES:

a.

1. Conferences were held in Michigan for the purpose of ascertaining the labor status of Negro workers, in several counties.

2. Special conferences and mass meetings were held in Mississippi and Illinois.

III. FORMATION OF COMMITTEES:

a.

1. The organization of Committees was completed at Peoria, Knox, Rock Island Counties and in the cities of Peoria, Galesburg, Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Illinois.

IV. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY:

a.

1. Both Negro and white/news papers have had articles bearing on the Kirby complaint. Reporters from various papers have sought to obtain information from this office from which they could give greater publicity to it.

2. In Illinois, special publicity matters were taken up with a number of papers and with individuals, and the Department is assured that special means of publicity for the Negro Economics work could be secured in that state. Supervisor Washington was asked to conduct an Industrial Section in one of the Chicago Weeklies.

V. COOPERATION :

a.

1. Cooperation in Virginia, through the organization of welfare activities and Negro Workers' Advisory Committees for greater efficiency and effectiveness in welfare work has been sought.

2. Municipal authorities at different points in Michigan are cooperating with the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in the matter of housing conditions.

3. The Mississippi Supervisor reports giving cooperation in forming an anti-tuberculosis league to reach Negro workers, in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

4. In Illinois, the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees are still assisting the U. S. Employment Service in the matter of returning Negro soldiers and sailors. Cooperation has been had with church societies and in one case cooperative welfare work has been started in the interest of 200 colored female employees in an Illinois factory. Recreation and industrial welfare work program is anticipated.

5. In New Jersey, the work is functioning well with the War Camp Community Service and with one or two private corporations.

n-o-t

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted & transmitted
May 23/19
L.D.P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1919.

File 24-10

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Work accomplished - two weeks ending May 1, 1919.

General Statement: 1. In company with the Solicitor and Acting Secretary, and at the request of Governor R. A. Cooper of South Carolina, the Director of Negro Economics went to Columbia, S. C., for a conference with the Governor and some of the other state officials. This conference was held at the State Capitol and related to questions of Negro labor conditions in the State and cooperation for better understanding and the stabilizing of conditions.

2. The conference was held on April 26 in the office of Governor R. A. Cooper. There were also present Assistant Adjutant General J. D. Frost, Commissioner of Agriculture B. Harris, and the Federal Director of the U. S. Employment Service, John L. Davis. A full discussion of the Negro labor situation prevailed in a most friendly and sympathetic manner between all present. The spirit of cooperation and conciliation of the Department of Labor in the work of Negro economics was fully explained with the presentation of documents and the experiences in other localities. The officials present expressed their cordial attitude toward the proposition. The Governor wanted to know whether or not the initiative would be taken by the Department or left with the officials of the State. He was assured that no action would be undertaken in the state except at the invitation of the Governor and other officials and with their close cooperation. In addition to this conference, interviews were had with a number of white and colored citizens in the state with reference to race relations and conditions as affecting the contentment and efficiency of Negro labor.

3. There seems to be considerable unrest among the Negroes and apprehension in the minds of white people. This centers particularly around the returning soldiers and certain radical Negro leaders.

4. On April 28, in Atlanta, the Director of Negro Economics had conferences with the Federal Director of the U. S. Employment Service, with Governor Dorsey, Judge Price Gilbert and with other white and colored citizens, with references to the racial situation in that State as it relates to labor. It was discovered that some of the same influences that had been at work in another southern state had attempted to spread the wrong impression of the Department of Labor in Georgia. It did not seem that the effort had any decided effects, so far as any hostile action is concerned.

There is, however, considerable feeling of friction in Atlanta at the present time, due to the recent failure of a bond issue, which failure was partly due to the activities of Negroes who registered and worked against the bond issue.

On April 29, conferences with the departmental officials at Meridian and Jackson, Miss., revealed the healthy condition of this state with reference to relations of white employers and Negro workers.

April 30 was spent in one of the rural counties in Mississippi, observing the activities of some of our advisory committeemen, in their contact with the white farmers and rural merchants of the district. A growing sentiment of cooperation of white planters and merchants and Negro tenants and laborers is evident.

I. Formation of Committees: A Negro workers' advisory committee was formed in Kankakee, Ill. This brings the number of committees in that state up to twenty (20).

II. Surveys: In Mississippi a special visit was made to the plant of the Long Bell Lumber Company at Quitman.

In Ohio at the request of the Employment Service, special investigation was made of conditions in Akron, with reference to the placement of colored soldiers in industry. Recommendations for improvement of housing conditions and the interest of the colored citizens in the placement of these soldiers were made.

In Erie, Pa., marked improvement of Negro labor conditions was reported.

At Norfolk, Va., a strike of large proportions among the sea-front workers in that City has been reported. The Virginia supervisor went upon the ground to investigate the situation.

Special investigations have been made of Labor problems referred to supervisors in New Jersey, Virginia, Miss., and Illinois. The Michigan supervisor reports that the demand for more Negro labor is growing daily, to the extent that they can now hardly fill the orders

daily received from employers. He is, however, receiving many letters from people living outside of the state who desire employment in Detroit.

III. Meetings and Conferences on Negro Labor:

In Illinois, the Supervisor held a special conference with the representatives of the State Employment Offices, regarding the distribution of Negro workers into smaller towns and cities in the State.

A number of Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in Virginia have been holding local conferences during this period for making plans for summer drives on labor matters - particularly farm labor.

Assistant Supervisor for North Carolina reports conference of white and colored citizens in five counties and two cities. At these conferences plans for increasing the regularity and efficiency of the workers were considered, and thorough understanding of the purposes and plans of the Department were given to these volunteer committeemen. Special significance is given to conference held at Henderson, North Carolina, in the Chamber of Commerce. There were seven white employers present to give the work their finest endorsement, as they had had considerable experience with the oldest committee in the State. There is developing at this point considerable knitting mill interests. In another one of the towns the Mayor was present and took the lead in the conference.

At Bricks, North Carolina, there was a special farmers' conference on labor problems, and they worked out a very full program with the two or three committees represented in the conference, on the greater use of farm machinery, cooperation in running cotton gins, saw mills and warehouses, in view of the shortage of labor; improvement of farm life to encourage stability of labor, efforts to recruit workers for the farms from the seasonal industries in nearby cities; and several minor steps to create greater efficiency or stability of farm labor in this section of the State.

IV. Seeking Opportunities and Assistance in Placement of Negro Workers:

Supervisor in Illinois reports steps taken for assisting the automobile company at Flint, Michigan, in securing the surplus Negro labor in Chicago, for employment at their plant.

V. Cooperation: In Mississippi, special plans are being considered for cooperation with the Employment Service in giving assistance to some of the sawmills that are offering special opportunities and inducements for Negro workers.

In Illinois, special cooperation has been given to the U. S. Housing Corporation, through their Field Director giving attention to the limitation of industrial opportunities for Negroes and scarcity of housing facilities.

In Newport News, Va., there has been appointed a joint committee of colored and white people. Two colored members of the Negro workers' advisory committee are on this joint committee. They plan a survey of all conditions of the entire city, invluding sections where colored people live and work. This work is being sponsored by the Rotary Club of that city.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-p

Noted and transmitted May 23/19 L.D.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Noted Post 6/19/19

REPORT:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary.

Through the Assistant Secretary

RECEIVED JUN 13 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Period: May 1 to 17 inclusive, 1919.

GENERAL STATEMENT:

On May 3, conference was held at Meridian with the Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service, State Supervisor of Negro Economics, Rural School Supervisor for Negro Schools, representatives of the State Negro Teachers' Association, Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, and some other officials of the U. S. Employment Service. A joint plan was agreed upon to select a few strategic industrial points in the sawmill district, and a few strategic localities in the plantation districts for special efforts to demonstrate in those localities the value of the departmental effort in stabilizing labor conditions, increasing the efficiency and morale of Negro workers, and in securing the cooperation of employers in improving conditions.

This conference was followed by a similar one at Tugaloo, Mississippi with representatives from that section, and at Jackson, Mississippi, with representatives from Hines County and adjoining counties along the same line.

Leaving Mississippi, the Director of Negro Economics stopped at Birmingham, to investigate local conditions there, as the Department had reports of a tense racial situation. There has been serious tension between the organized white workers and Negro workers, both at some of the steel plants and at some of the coal mines. A summary of the situation seems to be, judging from the facts and opinions gathered from a number of representative white and colored citizens, that while a few weeks ago, there was a very tense situation, at one time bordering on a race riot, this very situation put the citizens of both races in an anxious frame of mind which has resulted in steps for better understanding and cooperation between the races. The Director of the U. S. Employment Service had called together a number of citizens and had formed a local committee of colored citizens to meet with white citizens to discuss racial labor relationships.

A summary of the facts and opinions leads me to the conclusion that at some time, as soon as possible, there should be a Negro advisor or Negro agent for Alabama, working under the supervision of the Federal Director. Such a man would be at this time of untold value in developing better relations between the white and Negro workers, particularly in the Birmingham coal and iron districts, as well as in some other sections of the State.

24-12

Enroute to Washington, a stop was made at Nashville, Tennessee ,to ascertain the changed labor situation in that city since the close of the big powder plant, and to find out the sentiment on race relations as a result. There was some excitement through the breaking up by the police of what was supposed to be a Bolshevik meeting among the colored people. The investigation revealed that a meeting had been called that week by one or two very radical leaders of the district - one a white man - and it was regarded as a Bolshevik attempt and was broken up by the police.

Mr. A. J. Beatty, Director of Education for the American Rolling Mills Company, Middletown, Ohio, made a special visit to the office with reference to matters connected with the employment of 800 Negroes in his plant at Middletown. He spoke especially of the attendance of the Negroes employed. It had improved from 81% during the war to 97% at present. He said, however, that one of his foremen had expressed an opinion that he considered the Negro workers far below the white workers in efficiency. This company wants special help in its Middletown community and in its efforts to give Negro workers full opportunity.

A special anniversary program of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Northwest Washington, in cooperation with the U. S. Housing Bureau, was carried out on May 7.

I. SURVEYS:

a. There is considerable unemployment in Chicago, according to reports from that city, owing to the apparent increased discharge of Negro workers. Estimates as large as 10,000 have been given to the number of unemployed Negroes in that city during the last three weeks. The Supervisor also reports the development of migration similar to that of the past several years, as shown by Negro families from the South, arriving from Chicago depots.

As an illustration of the Negro unemployment situation in Chicago, one of the employment offices on Canal Street on one day posted a call for 200 Negroes, and the office was overrun with about 2000 colored men seeking these 200 opportunities. Efforts are being made to assist the employment service into inducing some of these men to accept opportunities offered in Mississippi.

Some of the employment managers among the Packers of Chicago have admitted to a special examiner of the U. S. Employment Service that they are discharging Negroes in larger numbers than the whites, and that they do not plan to retain Negroes in the stockyards in the proportion they were employed during the war.

b. The Special Agent's reports from Pennsylvania indicate a very favorable attitude on the part of the factories and steel mills at Meadville and Sharon toward the employment of Negroes. At Meadville, the Erie Railroad shops and several other plants employ Negroes.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Sharon has 187 skilled and semi-skilled colored workers, the Carnegie Steel Company at the same place has 200 un-skilled workers and other firms are using considerable numbers. The greatest difficulty here has been housing the Negroes. Many of the Negro workers remain faithful to their work, even under their unfavorable sanitary and housing conditions. The statement about Sharon says, "Colored people here appear to be prosperous. Many of them are purchasing homes, and I learn from the superintendents that a large percentage of them have bought Liberty and Victory bonds." There seems to be no friction with white workers.

c. Conditions at New Castle, Pennsylvania are not so favorable as those at Meadville and Sharon. Large numbers of colored men are unemployed, due to the reduction of forces in the plants; and hostility on the part of labor unions to admit Negroes is reported. Even in domestic and personal service, the Special Agent reports that there are no openings in hotels or restaurants operated by white employers. This seems strange in contrast to the many words of commendation given by employment officers, superintendents and managers of all plants where Negroes have worked.

These officials testify that Negro workers have made good records as laborers in these plants. For instance, the Armstrong Cook Company states that in earning capacity, points of endurance, sobriety, and general stamina these Negroes are equal to the Italians who are performing the same class of work. The only complaint about them is that they persist in annoying the office for advances of wages between pay days, despite the fact that they make from $5 to $7 each day.

d. Virginia continues to report a shortage of farm labor, with the demand as strong as heretofore. There is also a demand for a few mechanics in that state.

e. The demand for Negro labor in New Jersey has been almost equal to the supply during the last two weeks, according to the Supervisor for that state. He also reports that orders are coming in for hotel men and women for summer resorts; but that opportunities as elevator operators for men are very scarce on account of the continuance of the women on these jobs since the war, and their reluctance to give them up. The Supervisor for New Jersey reports some attempts at the cutting of wages, and a strike of hod carriers at Newark for an increased hourly wage rate. This resulted in the importation of Negro hod carriers as strike breakers. The attempt to import them was unique, since half of the membership of the striking union were white and a half Negro workers. The union men were not successful in their demands. The reports state that the major portion of Negro soldiers are now employed. The Supervisor also reports renewed migration, particularly from points in North Carolina. From Wilmington region alone, 67 Negroes were reported to have left on one train for points in New Jersey.

f. The strike situation in Detroit is improving. The result of the strike is a crystalizing sentiment against the foreign revolutionary element among the laborers of this territory, and an increased better feeling toward the Negro workers who are increasingly regarded as being more thoroughly American and not given to revolutionary propaganda.

g. In Mississippi, some of the larger lumber companies have made requests of the Federal Director for inspections of their premises and suggestions for getting better results from their Negro employees. The Supervisor of Negro Economics together with a state health officer recently visited the Finkbine Lumber Company at D'Lo, Mississippi. On the basis of the description, a news release was prepared andsent out for creating better impression among the Negroes outside of the state as to the favorable conditions in the state.

This Supervisor has sent in a report of an interview with one of the planters in the delta. The statement of the landowner, living at Indianola, Mississippi, is so liberal that I have asked him to get this statement in a signed letter from the planter that we may use it for publicity purposes. In it, the planter comes out strong for Negro education, endorses the idea fostered by the Department of Labor for cooperation between the employer and worker, and goes on record as saying that the training of the Negro along this line is likewise a training for the white man and should give the latter a new vision, inasmuch as he is responsible for the conditions that exist.

II. SEEKING OPPORTUNITIES AND ASSISTANCE IN THE PLACEMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS:

a. Negroes are coming from other northern states in search of work in Michigan, and are being directed to employment through the U. S. Employment and State Employment offices in Detroit and other localities. The Supervisor for Illinois and Michigan have planned in this way to help relieve the Chicago unemployment situation.

b. Questionnaires and "Application for Work" cards are being sent out by the Illinois and Mississippi Supervisors respectively, soliciting work during the summer for college students.

c. In North Carolina, arrangements have been made with the Tallassee Power Company, and already 20 Negro students have reached that plant for summer work.

d. A campaign to recruit the boys for sawmills in Mississippi has been chilled by recent Mississippi lynchings, the Supervisor for that state reports.

III. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES:

a. During this period, the usual correspondence and memoranda of matters were carried on by this office. Of special importance is a conference with representatives of the Special Reconstruction Committee appointed at the Reconstruction Conference at New York last December. This committee is preparing a program for social workers and will include phases of the Department's efforts, including, probably, Negro Economics.

b. A special conference was held with Lieutenent Jay Clifford, with reference to a matter he is working upon with the War Risk Bureau for the development of some plan for the following up discharged Negro soldiers to induce them to continue their Government insurance. Special advice was asked of this office on the matter of plans for practical methods for working on this problem.

IV. COOPERATION:

a. The Detroit Urban League officials are cooperating with the Illinois and Michigan Supervisors in regard to the placement of applicants for employment.

b. Officials of the Finkbine Lumber Company are cooperating with our Mississippi Supervisor in the interest of the living and working conditions of the Negroes employed by that company. This company has a model mill and the General Manager is quoted as saying that "None of our money is too good to be spent for the welfare of our men".

c. Special significance should be called to the success of the Negro Field Agent of the U. S. Homes Registration Service in securing cooperation of the Public Welfare Board at Chicago, looking forward to a Home Registry in that large and much congested city.

d. Special mention should be made of the cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service in Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey in the handling of Negro workers, both in efforts to acquaint them with opportunities in the South, and also to take care of many who are moving to and from different points in the North during this unemployment period.

e. Assistance was given the Information and Education Service to urge the Negro press in advertising "The Buy Now" and "Advertise Now" campaigns.

geh/oct

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted and transmitted to the secretaries June 18/19 L.F.P.

Noted June 20-19 HBB

July 1, 1919.

8/102-B

REPORT
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

Through the Assistant Secretary

Period: May 18 to 31 inclusive, 1919.

GENERAL STATEMENT:

Several interviews have been had with Lieutenant Owens of Col. Arthur H. Woods' staff, War Department. Lieutenant Owens has been assigned to the question of the Negro unemployment situation. Lieutenant Owens was given full information about the work of Negro Economics and has now gone into the field to study the situation and to interest mainly white people and organizations. He proposes close cooperation with the Federal Directors and Supervisors of Negro Economics in the Northern States, assisting in caring for the unemployed Negro labor in the most critical centers.

One of the most delightful and encouraging incidents of the period was the formal dedication and flag raising on May 25 at Truxton, Virginia, where the U.S. Housing Corporation has completed a project of a Negro town of 250 homes. Mr. L.K. Sherman, President of the Housing Corporation, attended the exercises, accompanied by Mr. Karl F. Phillips, Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics. A full program of exercises carried out received considerable attention from the public press. The following facts and conditions about the Truxton project will make the experiment of the Department of Labor of far-reaching importance for improving the housing and living conditions of Negroes throughout the Country: A carefully constructed room arrangement; home conveniences and accessories; an abundance of light and air, and a beautiful lay-out of the town. The intense appreciative spirit and desire of the tenants to live better show a response to community needs which is beginning to function.

I made a visit to Cleveland, both to attend the National Conference of Employment Managers and to inspect some steps taken by the State

Supervisor in connection with the development of building and loan associations which the Supervisor has investigated and is promoting in Ohio. This experiment in Ohio is of special significance, and will be given more attention in the next report.

I. SURVEYS:

a. Negro Labor Conditions.

In Michigan the situation is improving daily. There is now considerable larger demand for Negro workers than there is a supply. The Federal Director's office at Detroit has been deluged with letters from southern states asking for work in Detroit; so much so that a form letter had to be prepared telling these people that the office was not in a position and it was not its intention to offer inducement for the lure of labor from other states; but that, of course, people in the state are assisted through the efforts of the Employment Service and the assistance of the Supervisor of Negro Economics.

The Supervisor for New York reports a favorable attitude toward the employment of Negroes in Auburn, Schenectady and Troy. In Schenectady and Troy the housing conditions are rather unfavorable to the coming in of Negro workers.

b. Labor Supply.

In the six industrial centers of New Jersey during the last two weeks there were many requisitions for Negro labor where the records were taken. In Newark, for instance, while no distinct records of colored were kept, the Supervisor estimates that 250 of 400 sent out were Negroes. There is also an increased demand for Negro farmers all over the State, especially around Camden, and many workers are coming over from Philadelphia to take advantage of these opportunities.

In Pennsylvania an investigation of the Negro labor situation taken at Braddock, Homestead and McKeesport shows that there is a growth in numbers. During the past two years each of these towns has doubled its Negro population. It is also significant that at least two-thirds of the newcomers have been males, without the stabilizing influence of family life. This results in a larger percentage of labor turn-over.

A great many unemployed Negroes were found in Braddock and McKeesport, several plants in these towns having closed down. But the opinion is

that they will resume operations soon and that then there would be a labor shortage before the summer is gone. At Homestead, the Carnegie Steel C ompany employs about 70 per cent of the total Negro population of about 2000 people. The company is reported to have appropriated $100,000 for the purchase of a new building for a community club house. This community house will offer many opportunities for recreation and social intercourse. It is believed that this will steady the habits of the workers.

Plans are under way for a Negro Workers Advisory Committee in Homestead. An investigation was made also in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh is said to have a Negro population of 60,000, an increase of about 50 per cent in the past three years. Employment is offered here in the steel and manufacturing plants and is very attractive to Negro workers. Except in the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Negroes are engaged in the various grades of employment. In the several plants visited conditions indicate that wherever opportunities are offered, the Negro is proving satisfactory.

There has been for the past four or five months a large amount of unemployment among the Negroes in Pittsburgh, but there seems to be a change for the better now, owing to the departure of aliens for their homelands.

II. FORMATION OF COMMITTEES:

Negro Workers Advisory Committees have been formed at Sharon, Pa., and steps taken for their formation at Rochester, Syracuse and Troy, New York.

III. SEEKING OPPORTUNITIES AND ASSISTANCE IN THE PLACEMENT OF NEGRO LABOR:

Special assistance has been given in Virginia, Michigan and Illinois in trying to find openings for several well-trained men seeking opportunities in clerical or technical positions. Special mention is made of the autobile companies in Michigan. They are showing special consideration for Negro labor. Opportunities have been found at Peoria and Lansing for Negro women for domestic service.

In Mississippi the Supervisor had a plan that was receiving considerable favorable attention for some of the colored colleges of the State to recruit groups of youth for sawmill work. A lynching took place at Vicksburg, which has apparently chilled the proposition.

The Supervisor for Illinois has been successful through the Federal Director and the Supervisor of Mississippi in securing some Negro workers to accept opportunities for sawmill work in a plant in Mississippi.

A special conference to promote thrift among Negroes - farmers and farm tenants - was held at Okolona and Utica, Miss. The Okolona plan is unique in that the farmer, for an initiation fee of 25¢ and a bank account of at least $1 may become a member of the "Farmers Banking Union", his bank book being his membership card.

IV. MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES:

An important meeting was held at Norfolk, Va., under the auspices of the Negro Workers Advisory Committees which was attended by the Director of Negro Economics and the City Manager, Mr. Ashburn. Mr. Ashburn announced the decision of the city to spend $40,000 in improving the streets in a Negro district and the continuance of a medical clinic. These results came from the solicitation of the Negro Workers Advisory Committee.

During visits of inspection in Illinois, the Director of Negro Economics took part in important conferences of workers at Springfield, Danville and Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1919.

Memorandum: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

1. For some time information has been coming to me about a situation developing among the colored people, particularly in the Middle Western States into which large numbers of colored people have already migrated and into which considerable numbers are now going during this summer season. I refer (1) to radical and revolutionary propaganda which is being spread among them, and (2) to the lack of responsible authoritative guidance for Negro wage-earners involved because of absence of Negro persons of intelligence and character who also have authoritative and effective connections with white employers and white citizens generally.

There are three distinct schools of opinion and activity for adjustment of Negro life in its relationship to the white workers in communities in the different parts of the United States.

The first of these schools may be described as the very radical and revolutionary tendencies now definitely fostered by the radical socialistic group, the I. W. W. group, and, in some cases on which I have testimony, by out-and-out alien Bolsheviki. For the most part this school of opinions is just beginning to make headway among the colored people. The propaganda seems to be well financed, intelligently directed, widespread, persistent, and in some cases openly committed to the abolition of private property and subversion of other existing institutions of American life and government. The accompanying newspaper clippings and copy of Negro revolutionary magazine called "The Messenger" with statements from William Jennifer and Charles E. Hall, supervisors of Negro economics, under Exhibits "A" are samples of what is going on.

2. The second school of opinions is formed of the aggressive race-rights group, the spiritual descendants of the abolitionists, thoroughly American believers of all of the best of American institutions and government, but hotly and actively opposed to all color discriminations and injustices and committed to a program of uncompromising agitation and protest against such conditions. This group would be comparable to the progressive wing of any country affected, as is our Nation, with customs and habits growing out of

previous conditions of servitude of a part of the people. This school of opinions has the approval or following of the large majority of colored people. It is represented by several active organizations of large membership with considerable white following. These organizations are undoubtedly having a powerful influence in moulding sentiment among the Negro people, North and South. Many Socialists are actively working with them. The Negro press is almost unitedly in harmony with this phase of opinions. (See Exhibits E and F.)

3. The third school, until within a year or two, was differentiated from the second mainly through the methods pursued in obtaining wider opportunities for Negroes. This last school of opinions gave less attention to the method of agitation and protest and more to the methods of social improvement in the local community and the improvement of internal conditions among Negroes, such as housing, schools, homes, etc., and the opportunities of the colored people for more profitable employment.

For a period of about 15 years preceding 1915 there was a decided cleavage between these two latter schools, due to these differences in methods of procedure as well as differences in personnel of leadership. For a few years following 1915 there was more or less harmony between the two groups and it looked for a while as though they would combine. Within the past year, however, there has been gradually developing again a decided cleavage and now there is more or less variance of attitude, difference of group opinion on methods and difference of personnel in leadership. (See Exhibit F., pp. 9 and 10 with attached galley release.

4. This state of opinion in the Negro world is especially important with reference to the labor conditions in the Middle Western States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and points in N. J., Ind. Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. To this territory thousands of Negroes have migrated and are still moving. They are coming into employments very much more highly paid than those they left in the South. They are badly housed in most cases, rather coolly received by the white workers and populace, segregated into ghettos in the larger industrial centers. They are little adjusted to the highly organized northern life into which they have come from more backward communities in the South. The white workers in many localities in this territory have looked with apprehension upon their settlement, at the present time there being considerable friction in points like Toledo, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Omaha, Nebr. The occurrences at Philadelphia, East St. Louis and Chester, Pa., within the last two years are only indications of what may easily take place in other places. The returning Negro soldiers are also going in large numbers to these centers.

5. The revolutionary school of thought described under 1 above is playing in heavily upon the minds of the Negro workers at the very time when they are under conditions of maladjustment to new conditions in the communities to which they have migrated. Their discontent growing out of previous conditions and present maladjustment in their new surroundings, their desire for American rights, their resentment

against unjust discriminations and other un-American practices against them make them a very ripe field for critical developments of unrest, friction and disturbances,- dangers not only to the peace of labor conditions but to the welfare both of themselves, the community and the Nation. The effect of a development of radical activity among them would inevitably add class hostility among whites to the already existing race prejudice. Suspicions of white workers at the present time in several places make outbreaks easily possible.

6. Under the shower of these efforts to arouse the Negro group to radical action, the Negro workers are left today without any means of hearing or knowing more constructive means of attaining the justice they seek. In all the Middle Western territory there is very little, if any, widely-organized and well-directed machinery for assisting Negroes in getting into touch with the Employment offices and in getting located and adjusted in their new environment. Thousands of them are coming to places like Chicago and Detroit with no direction whatever. They will listen to counsel and guidance from Federal agents as from no others.

It has now been clearly demonstrated that our Supervisors working under the U. S. Employment Service, with the development of Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in these places can have the most far-reaching effect upon these workers. (See Exhibit G.) These committees and supervisors in three of these states - Ohio, Illinois and Michigan - have already been instrumental in combatting these revolutionary movements by counsel and guidance of an effective nature.

I do not see, however, how we can help the situation unless we have some colored men retained now as field assistants, either in the Employment Service or in connection with this office to keep up the committees, advise the Employment Service and keep the Secretary informed of the situation.

Therefore, I respectfully advise and urge that some provision be made, even at extraordinary effort, to provide for salary, travel and sustenance of at least three men to cover this territory and assist the Federal Directors and the other agents of the Employment Service and the private organizations cooperating with it in dealing with this situation and to provide assurance for continuance of Negro Economics throughout the year. (A bill for its permanent establishment has been drawn and plans made for getting it through Congress; see Exhibit H.)

So vital and important do I consider this, as adviser to the Secretary, that my mind cannot rest easy without urging the Secretary to go to any reasonable lengths in securing this provision for this Negro work.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

geh-kp

July 15, 1919.

Report:
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

Through the Assistant Secretary

Period: June 1 to 15, 1919, inclusive.

General Statement:

The first annual meeting of the State Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of North Carolina is an outstanding feature of this period. The meeting was called by Governor T.W. Bickett as Honorary Chairman and was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House. There were in attendance members from all parts of the state, the two members who could not get there on account of unavoidable circumstances sending telegrams. In addition to Governor Bickett, Chief Justice Walter C. Clarke, Dr. George C. Ramsey, Federal Director and Mr. Walter Reynolds, one of the large employers of the state, were present as cooperating members. The Director of Negro Economics attended the meeting and conferred with members of the committee from different parts of the state and with Governor Bickett about the plans for the next year's work.

A full report of the year's work was made by the Supervisor of Negro Economics for North Carolina. This was followed by most striking and stiring comments by Governor Bickett, Chief Justice Clark, Mr. Reynolds and a number of others. The recommendations as shown in the accompanying report (See Appendix A) was unanimously adopted with the additional item that employers of Negro labor in industrial plants in the state be urged to use intelligent and trained Negro social workers as a step toward getting better results from their Negro workers.

In commenting upon the report, Governor Bickett said: "If every man, black and white, in the United States could read and digest this report, it would go a great way toward solving all our questions. I shall keep and use this report as a basis for my future work".

Following the meeting, Governor Bickett gave out a statement summarizing the points of the report and giving a most hearty endorsement of the whole program to the members throughout the state, including the statement quoted above. Newspaper clippings from several of the leading white dailies since received show that his statement and account of the meeting were published in many parts of the State.

Surveys of Negro Labor Conditions:

The Supervisor for Illinois reports an improvement in the employment situation among the Negroes of Chicago, as they have been able to find some opportunities for many of the men both in the South and in points in Michigan and Wisconsin.

This report links in well with the statement from Michigan that the situation there has become one of labor shortage. The Supervisor for Michigan says, "We have little or no trouble to place, advantageously, all the healthy, stalwart, colored men who come to us. Our women are also gradually increasing their vocational area".

From Erie, Pa., comes the report that there is not a single colored man or woman seeking work. In the six industrial centers of New Jersey the surveys show beginning at the early part of the month more requests than applicants. Fully 50 per cent of this class could be filled by colored workmen as shown in cases where the records have made it possible to know the percentages. There is also an increasing demand for Negroes on farms for all parts of the State. In Virginia strong demands are made for farm labor, especially in potato growing counties.

Meetings and Conferences:

Besides the meeting in North Carolina, referred to above, in Illinois several conferences have been held with church committees and local-betterment associations. A number of the county and city committees report meetings and special significance is given to the cooperation of officers and leaders of these bodies with many local and state agencies.

Cooperation:

The most striking information on cooperation that has come in recent weeks has been the growing feeling of unrest and tension among the colored people, both in letters, newspaper clippings and reports, that have come to this office describing the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

E/MLG

July 20, 1919.

R E P O R T:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

Through the Assistant Secretary

Period: June 16 to 30, 1919, inclusive.

General Statement:

In view of the end of the fiscal year, the Director's office has been under great pressure in arranging affairs so as to meet whatever emergencies might arise out of the final disposition by Congress of the appropriations asked for Negro Economics in the estimates of the Investigation and Inspection Service, under which this work is now carried.

The Supervisors were advised to arrange their affairs to close in case provision is not made. Information was prepared and furnished to members of the Appropriations Committee, and interviews secured with several of them.

Survey of Labor Supply:

In Michigan the Supervisor still reports great demand for men. He says there is practically no unemployment in the state of Michigan. "The cry is for more men". He names seven points in the state where Negroes can be employed readily. He notes, especially, some plants that will try for the first time to employ colored women, the minimum salary indicated being about $3 per day. He reports the most difficult problem in the state is how to find houses for incoming colored laborers. A recent survey of the employment situation of colored soldiers in Chicago showed that improvement was such that any soldier who desired unskilled work could get it; there is scarcity of jobs for highly skilled. Visits of the Supervisor to five centers in Illinois showed ample work opportunities for Negroes desiring unskilled labor.

In Mississippi there continues to be strong call for labor.

particularly in the farming sections. The need in the Delta is critical. The returned soldiers appear to find work readily. The saw mills are making large demands.

In Virginia the supply and demand for labor in industries continues to be about equal, but the farm labor shortage is acute.

Meetings and Conferences on Negro Labor:

In Michigan the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees in several cities have been visited by the Supervisor and meetings held. Group conferences have been held with executives of two or three of the largest industrial corporations.

A special conference on the Negro soldier employment situation was held at City Club, Chicago, called by Lieut. Owens of the War Department and attended by the Supervisor of Illinois.

In Mississippi, special work has been done at the county conventions of white and colored citizens now considering race relations under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., and the teachers' associations. Due to recent race disturbances in Mississippi, heavy exodus is expected. The Supervisor reports "terrible" unrest over the state.

Special mention may be made of steps at Petersburg, Va., for assistance to the Continental Tobacco Company which is employing about eight hundred Negro workers and has a very fine welfare plan through which it seeks the cooperation of the local Advisory Committee. This is significant as an opening to other tobacco factories employing Negroes.

Seeking Opportunities and Assistance in Placement of Negro Workers:

In Illinois arrangements were completed to get several private firms and organizations to recruit and place Negroes.

Cooperation:

During this period a full set of correspondence has been taken up with cooperative white agencies in several states, especially Mississippi and North Carolina. In Virginia, in cooperation with the

State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees have assisted in effecting committees on inter-racial understanding and cooperation in order to create a better understanding and cooperation between the races and to encourage cooperation of all agencies looking to this end. Report is also made of cooperation with the plan of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., in its proposed million-dollar housing corporation to relieve the housing situation in that city.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

86 WU A 55 Gvt 635p

Columbus Ohio Dec 12 1918

Babson, Educational Dept of Labor,

Washn DC

Ohio negro workers are holding own in Amicable relations with white workmen during industrial readjustment stop. Two cities alone report prospective extended idleness stop. Expectation that present unemployed will be absorbed by paper steel Iron mills, and public improvements being opened to Negroes in Dive localities

Haynes

EMP. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

N O T I C E

The enclosed statement is marked "Personal: Not for publication" as the matter contained in it has not been drawn up in such form as probably not to prevent misinterpretation by persons not so familiar with the state and county organizations as those who receive this communication.

The Department of Labor has a special Publicity Service for supplying newspapers with matter intended for newspaper publication. This is sent for your own use and for information to private parties such as you deem wise.

Charles E. Hall

Supervisor, Negro Economics.

EMP. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

74 E. Gay St.,
Columbus, Ohio.
Dec. 14, 1918.

PERSONAL: NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

NEGRO ECONOMICS OHIO

General Conditions.

The Negro Wage Earners of Ohio are to be congratulated thus far, upon their good fortune in not having been greatly disturbed because of the many industrial readjustments and temporary suspensions of manufacturing enterprises occasioned by the recent and sudden cessation of hostilities.

After nearly forty five days of industrial anxiety, industrial changes, readjustments of banking credits, cancellation of contracts, shifting of men and women from war work to peace work, we find from carefully prepared reports made to this office by State and County Committeemen that the Negro Wage Earners in Ohio are generally holding their own and that in only three industrial counties is there a considerable number of idle men.

These Counties are Hamilton, Lucas and Montgomery whose principal cities, Cincinnati, Toledo and Dayton were largely engaged on War contracts, the cancellation of which has released a great many men most of whom were attracted by the high rate of wages from other Cities and other States. A few idle men were also reported for Butler, Clark and Green Counties, or Middletown, Springfield and Xenia, but an inquiry developed the fact that with the possible exception of Xenia where the men generally do not care to accept work in other localities, the few idle men reported were strangers in the communities from which reported.

The condition in Hamilton County is not likely to change very soon, due to the fact that Cincinnati as a gateway connecting the South and North has had for several years a surplus of unemployed colored men, many of whom annually drift between the southern and northern states.

In Toledo the opportunity for employment will doubtless improve upon the completion of the rearrangement, in a number of the large factories, of the machinery equipment from War to Peace work. The future situation in Dayton is probably less favorable, judged from the information now in hand.

Local industries in Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Lima, Delaware, Greenfield, Steubenville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Portsmouth, Marietta and other centers have been able to absorb the men who were released or who were idle. Akron and Youngs-

town industries still need colored men but the housing conditions are inadequate in these two cities.

New Employment

Although it is rather early to speculate on future possibilities, there are a few favorable indications suggestive of increasing opportunities.

In Butler County some of the common labor which was out off from the American Rolling Mills has been placed by a member of the County Advisory Committee in a paper mill at Excello.

In Lima, Allen County, the Swift Packing Co. has recently given employment to colored men and women who are making good.

In Youngstown, Mahoning County, there is an increasing number of stores giving employment to elevator girls and to male truck drivers.

In Zanesville the County Advisory Committee has just made placements of fifteen females in local factories.

The Miami Conservancy Co., who are building a "flood protection" for the city of Dayton and the Miami Valley, can use large numbers of colored laborers. Houses are available for men of families.

Prospective Employment

A member of the State Committee reports from Cleveland that efforts are being made to place colored motormen and conductors on the city Electric Lines.

Members of the State and County Advisory Committees in Akron, Canton and Dayton, are trying to induce several large companies to employ carefully selected colored females.

Members of the Muskingum County Committee report that the Zanesville Malleable Iron Works will employ colored women.

The Youngstown Committee reports that laborers are wanted at the New Plate Mill opened this month by the Brier Hill Steel Company which is very fair to our men.

If men who are seeking employment would apply for work at the local U.S. Employment offices, there would be less idleness.

Not Seeking Employment

As quite a number of colored men are returning South to spend the winter and others are going to their country homes located in this and in adjoining States, after several months of very renumerative toil, no alarming situations are likely to develope unless migration fromthe South should unexpectedly increase.

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Hall

Supervisor, Negro Economics.

BMP. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Columbus, Ohio
November 21, 1918

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

NO.

NEGRO ECONOMICS - OHIO

On account of the industrial and employment readjustments made necessary by the sudden termination of the war the work of developing the plans undertaken by the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor through the Director of Negro Economics have been necessarily delayed. But such delays are easily understood.

To those who are particularly interested in the industrial advancement of the Colored workmen, the happenings during these early days of reconstruction are of deep concern.

One cannot tell when (if at all) unfavorable industrial changes may affect us; How soon some factory, in which large numbers of our people have recently been employed, will be closed to them; whether we shall be able to hold a small or a large part of our industrial gains, or whether we shall go back to where we were before the war; whether new opportunities will be given us or whether we have temporarily reached the high-water mark of our participation in the industrial activities of the Nation; whether large numbers of our people who have migrated from the South during the past two years to the highly industrialized centers of the North, will return South because of unemployment, or whether more will come from there to fill to gaps in the great industries made by the yearly loss of hundreds of thousands of immigrants upon whose labor these industries largely depended in the past, but whose activities may now be directed to the restoration of France and of Belgium, and to the development of the English and French African possessions from which both England and France expect to draw great quantities of raw material in the future.

These are only a few of the questions in which we have a vital racial and industrial interest, but these few strongly emphasize the need of State and National industrial organizations such as the Department of Labor is assisting us to organize in each state and county where a considerable number of Negroes are engaged in a productive capacity, whether in the field, in the forest, in the factory or in the mine.

Fortunately, the work in Ohio will soon be able to go forward with more than twenty county organizations composed

EMP. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

of carefully selected County Committeemen who with the thirty members of the State Negro Workers' Advisory Committee will constitute a splendid working and advisory force of women and men, all of whom are keenly alive to the situation and who have been convinced, by the happenings of the past two years, of the absolute necessity of having an organization that can function through the Department of Labor and thus officially reach both the employer and the employee.

Copies of a list containing the names and address of each person who has been designated by the Department of Labor to take up this important work in Ohio will soon be distributed. In this manner we shall be able to learn from each other just what is happening in every section of the state.

If there is a surplus of unemployed men in any part of Ohio and a scarcity of workers in another locality we shall be able to intelligently direct the unemployed to the places where work awaits them. This will be done through the United States Employment Service which has thirty-eight offices located in the principal industrial centers of Ohio and is in daily communication with the Employment Offices of other states.

Very truly yours,

Chas E Hall

Supervisor Negro Economics
74 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Valid
Nov 27/18
W. J. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1919.

REPORT
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary of Labor
Period: Week ending March 22, 1919.

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

File

I. Formation of Committees:

No additional committees are reported as having been formed this week.

II. Surveys:

a. Negro labor supply: In New Jersey the increasing number of colored soldiers of the 15th New York and the 350th Artillery demanded careful survey in New Jersey of available sources of employment for these men. Conferences were therefore held by the Supervisor with representatives of the Red Cross and other organizations to secure cooperation to this end. Many Negroes were among more than 2000 men laid off the federal shop yards in Newark. There is, however, considerable demands in the southern part of that State for Negro farmers and laborers and in the northern part of that State for domestic service, particularly of "man and wife".

In Virginia, a shortage of domestic servants was reported in Richmond. The House Wives' League of this city, according to newspaper reports, is asking for discharge of Negro girls working as waitresses and soda dispensers in lunch rooms and confectioneries in the hope of thus increasing the supply of domestic servants. A survey was made to assist the Farm Service Division of the U.S. Employment Service of Virginia to secure Negro farm laborers and tenants.

Speaking generally, there continues to be surplus of Negro labor in the northern cities where we have sources of information and considerable shortage in the southern states.

b. Conference on Negro labor problems: Conference with Navy yard officials at Norfolk were held with reference to the supply of Negro workers called for there. Preparations have been completed for

a series of local conferences in Ohio and Michigan beginning next week.

c. Publications and publicity: Newspaper articles have been sent to Press setting forth opportunities for farm workers in Virginia. Similar publicity was given for Mississippi. Thru the Information and Education Service a special release was sent out about ideal labor conditions in the plants employing large numbers of Negroes in North Carolina as a means of attracting Negro labor from territory where there has been a surplus.

III. Cooperation:

a. With Divisions and Bureaus of the Department: The U.S. Housing Corporation sent one of its representatives to Portsmouth, Virginia, and this office cooperated thru its Negro Workers Advisory Committee and Supervisor in several conferences, which have resulted in some active work being done to assist Negroes who are moving into the housing project known as Truxton.

In New Jersey, close cooperation has been kept with the Employment Service, assisting them in seeking opportunities for Negro workers and recruiting and placing them. The same has been done effectively in Illinois and Ohio, especially with reference to presenting the opportunities in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas for mill workers and farm workers.

Respectfully,
George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

H.MLC

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Apr 22/19
L.F.P.

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Noted & transmitted
Asst. Secretary
Sept. 3/19 L. F. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1919.

Report: (For period July 1 to July 31, 1919)

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Following the failure of the appropriations in Congress it became necessary to readjust all of the work of the Division of Negro Economics because of the discontinuance of all of the field staff and of two-thirds of the office staff. This leaves only my assistant and one stenographer for all of the correspondence, filing, and other clerical work of the office.

By an arrangement made by the Secretary, Messrs. William Jennifer and Charles E. Hall, civil-service employees of long standing, who were transferred in 1916 from the Department of Commerce, by request, to this Department, were continued in the service by transfer, July 1, 1919, to the Bureau of Immigration, under Section 24. The other employees of Negro Economics were separated from the service for lack of funds.

The following work, during the month of July, including the reorganization of the plans, has been accomplished.

All of the files of the supervisers of Negro economics from the nine states where they were located have been brought in, rearranged, and filed for reference and use in this office.

Reorganization of Committees:

Due to the withdrawal of the supervisers of Negro economics from the field, the rearrangement of the Negro workers' Advisory Committees has been made so as to have them deal directly with this office instead of through the supervisers in their respective states.

Placement of Negro Workers:

This office has been repeatedly called upon by the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War and the U. S. Employment Service for assistance in placing returned soldiers, and some

civilians, particularly those of professional and technical training. Through contacts with private organizations, this office has been effective in assisting to make these placements in nearly every case.

Cooperation:

Aside from the cooperation necessary in the placements referred to above, interviews and conferences were held with representatives of the Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A., out of which there has come some assistance from these two organizations in keeping up the contacts with the field for information and other purposes .

Publications and publicity:

News releases have been sent out during the month covering the question of foreign immigration and its relation to Negro labor, and giving results of the summary of investigations of Negroes in industry in 244 plants and 8 principal industries in 6 northern states. These investigations had been begun by the Investigation and Inspection Service.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Note Sept 29-19
WEB

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

April 1, 1919.

Memo.

For the permanent files of
the Secretary.

George E. Haynes
M.K.S.

Director of Negro
Economics.

Form 203
Ed. 9-19-18—500,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1919.

Miss Conrad:

The attached papers are returned for your files:

1. Letter from Judge Brown
2. Memo. from Dr. Haynes
3. Reply of Mr. Post

KFP

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM:

Since the memorandum of July 22, 1918, was submitted, three additional successful state conferences have been held in Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, and state committees are now in process of appointment.

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-KFP

8/102-E

August 27, 1919.

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Negro labor situation in Chicago, Ill., and other localities following recent race disturbances at Chicago.

Reports having been received at the office of the Secretary about disturbances at the stockyards in Chicago and other places of employment where Negroes have ordinarily been engaged following the race riots in that city, after departmental conference, I was instructed by the Assistant Secretary to proceed to Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland and nearby points in the territory to ascertain, firsthand, the change, if any, in the labor situation. This report covers the results of a rapid survey of Chicago, of inquiries during a day at St. Louis, Mo., during brief visits to Detroit and Flint, Mich., and some statements secured on a stop-over in Cleveland on the return trip. I have also included the substance of reports from reliable Negroes, residents of several other cities.

The Chicago Situation:

The disturbance in Chicago seems to have grown out of complex fundamental conditions mainly economic. Some of the factors are not altogether labor factors but are largely the results of the labor and other economic conditions. From the testimony secured from localities other than Chicago, I am convinced, also, that the Chicago situation is partly typical so far as the underlying factors in labor and other economic conditions are concerned.

Therefore, in giving full attention to it, we view conditions that are typical of many industrial centers. The demand for labor during the past five years drew large numbers of Negroes from the South. They have become almost putty in the hands of three more or less conflicting interests: (a) The employers, (b) white workmen, very largely organized, and (c) politicians, for the most part unscrupulous.

1. Taking, first, the labor situation: In the early years of the stockyards development, the labor supply was mainly American, German and Irish that lived near the stockyards. When the stockyards were moved to their present location, at that time far removed from the residential and business districts of the city, Irish and German elements settled around the yards. With the coming of the Poles and other nationalities following the great strike of 1904, the Irish were pushed across Halstead Street and beyond 39th Street. The German element occupies neighborhoods on the other side of the yards and out toward Englewood.

With the shortage of labor during the War, the percentage of Negroes employed in the stockyards gradually increased until, at the present time, it is estimated, roughly, about 24 per cent in the Swift & Co. plant and about 20 per cent in Armour & Co., with probably similar proportions in other plants.

With the growth of employment of Negroes in the stockyards, there has been continuous effort on the part of white workers to draw them into their unions. This has been only partially successful. Some dissatisfaction has resulted and the union workers charged that the packers have used Negro leaders to prevent unionizing Negroes. The packers have denied any interference with the effort to unionize Negroes. It cannot be told how much friction and feeling between the races this has caused. Testimony goes to show, however, that there has developed some friction between Negro workers and the Irish element at the yards. This did not seem to have any connection with the union situation but to individual contacts.

Whether this friction had any direct connection with the rioting is not fully established. All the testimony, however, shows that the point of greatest friction was where the Negro neighborhood touched the Irish neighborhood on the South Side. There was considerable mention in the testimony of an Irish athletics Association, known as "Regan's Colts." This was started as a sort of political and athletic association but now has a reputation for considerable rowdyism.

2. The housing situation is another economic element: Many of those familiar with the conditions preceding the riots claim, however, that there is little relation between the feeling aroused about the housing and the riots. However that may be, it is certain that a large influx of Negroes (about doubling the population of Chicago within five years) has created an acute housing situation on the South Side. This population has flowed out of the area previously occupied by Negroes and on into the areas occupied by whites, pressing upon the districts known as Englewood

and Kenwood. The white residents have organized an association of residents. Reliable testimony gained confidentially from some of their meetings establishes the fact that there was considerable agitation, even suggestions of violence, to keep Negroes from renting and buying in the white district. Popular gossip connects the bombing of Negro residences with this agitation.

3. The political situation is a third factor of importance: Both the facts and testimony show that the Second Ward with its large Negro population was the bulwark of the present city administration in the last election. In return for this support, several Negro politicians have been given a free hand in the Second Ward. As a consequence, commercialized vice and questionable business enterprises have flourished. Formerly the segregated vice district was permitted in this area. Now, what remains after the breaking up of segregated vice grows under political connivance. The reaction of the lawless white element to the rougher element of Negroes fostered here is also a factor in the tense racial situation.

These underlying forces of the attraction during the last five years of large numbers of Negro workers of the unskilled type, the friction over the housing congestion and the tension over political affairs were continually played upon and inflamed by agitations. Some agitation arose from persons highly active and prejudiced against Negroes. There were various clashes of individuals here and there. There were repeated attempts to frighten Negroes from residences by bombing their houses. There was quite a bit of newspaper publicity during the period of months preceding the riots.

All these incidents prepared the way for the underlying labor, housing and political fires of friction to burst into the flames of riot and death. The occasion for the outbreak on Sunday, July 27, when white bathers stoned a Negro youth, knocking him from a raft and causing him to drown was only the match which lighted the blaze.

4. The situation which developed at the stockyards resulting in a walk-out of many of the union employees was only indirectly the result of the race riot. Some of the leaders of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America say that no strike was authorized, but that it is a code of the unions not to work in any place where police and military guards are over them.

Apparently the employers at the stockyards, fearing trouble when the Negroes returned to work on the Thursday following the riots, took the precaution of having extra police guards and details of militia. The union workmen interpreted the presence of these guardsmen as a move against them. Immediately many of the union workers, among them some of the Negro union men, protested by leaving their work and by sending a committee of protest to

public officials. Colored union men were on this committee. By Monday of the following week, however, the militia had been removed and the resentment of the union men apparently quieted down.

Both the employees and the management of the stockyard testified that there was no friction within the Yards when the men returned to work. Many evidences of good feeling and cooperation between white and colored workers were manifested. The occasion was one, of course, when both the leaders of the unions and representatives of the packers were disclaiming any responsibility for the situation but throwing the responsibility each upon the other.

With this underlying condition confronting the community there was very limited contact between the more thoughtful and liberal-minded, social-minded citizens of the two races. Barring the few leaders of the labor unions and a few representatives of philanthropic organizations there were few contacts through which there might be mutual understanding between the races. The facts also seem to show that the large number of Negro unskilled workers directly from the South, both in their competition for work and in their needs for decent houses in good surroundings were being used and exploited. The forces to help them and thus to benefit the community were few and comparatively weak.

It was also clear that the full sentiment of the employers, the largest of whom are the packers, favors the retention of the Negroes in Chicago. On the other hand, the white union workers fear this competition of Negro workers unless they can induce them to enter the unions. Both employees and employers agree about the corrupt political forces of the city that are apparently making tools of the Negroes and using the situation for political advantage.

During the course of the riot, the Association of Commerce called a conference of the representatives of 47 business and philanthropic organizations of the city at the Union League Club. The outcome of this meeting was a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a committee "to study the psychological, sociological and economical causes underlying conditions resulting in the present race riot and to make such recommendation as will tend to prevent a recurrence of such conditions in the future."

Governor Lowden told me he had decided to appoint a local commission for Chicago only. This will be composed of six white and six colored citizens of the highest standing. There would be no politicians on the commission, but citizens who command the respect of the community. The commission will have clerical assistance and will be under the management of Dr. Francis Shepardson, Director of Registration and Education in the State. If this Chicago commission proves successful, the plan would be to appoint local commissions in other cities with the Department of Education and Registration acting as a clearing house for the State.

(For copy of Resolutions, etc., see Exhibit I. The membership of the Race Commission has been announced at 29. See attached clipping, Exhibit II.)

5. From the nation-wide point of view, another factor enters in to make the Chicago situation complicated and of importance. It is of special concern to this Department in its relation to the whole matter of migration of Negro workers and the adjustment of their work to white workers and white employers, both North and South.

Immediately following the riots, Chicago newspapers began to publish dispatches, letters and news items from Southern territory, inviting Southern Negroes to return to the South for good treatment, peace and employment. Also, a large number of calls for Negro workers came to the U. S. Employment Service and the Soldiers' Placement Bureau.

During the week of my visit, representatives of three different planting interests of Mississippi were in the city and it was reported that a delegation was on its way to Chicago from the Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans with a colored man in the party to "pick the right type of Negroes." I talked with two of the representatives from Mississippi, one of them being Mr. Jack Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Welfare League. This is an organization composed chiefly of business and professional men of Mississippi, who have been working to improve general conditions and race relations in that State.

Mr. Wilson has arranged a plan to take three persons, two Negroes and one white man, from Chicago to Mississippi on a tour of inspection of conditions on the plantations to which they wish to attract labor from Chicago. In a letter of recommendation brought by one of the representatives the planter said specifically that he preferred to have his recruiter work through the U. S. Employment Service.

It is uncertain just how far such an effort to induce Negroes to return to the South will be successful but the effort has already aroused considerable opposition and discussion against it among Negroes both in their newspapers and other channels. Of course, immediately the ministers and newspapers are being accused of being paid by the packers who want to hold the Negroes in Chicago. While there are no available facts to support such allegations, it is true that the employers of Chicago, generally, according to testimony of the Chairman of the Association of Commerce and other employers in touch with the situation, do not look with favor upon efforts made to take Negroes out of Chicago. The employers see a probable large labor shortage within a few months. Already some lines of business are beginning to feel the pressure for laborers.

(For example of newspaper clippings, see Exhibit III.)

The week of my visit, of course, was too soon to tell exactly how far the attitude of employers about employing Negroes had been affected by race riots. The examination of calls for Negro labor

at two employment offices showed, however, that beginning with August 5, just after the close of the riots, there had been a gradual increase both in the number of calls for Negro help wanted, those referred, and those placed. Information could be secured for a few cases only where Negroes had been dropped during the days of the riots and had not been replaced when the situation quited down. The facts so far obtainable indicate that in those employments where Negroes were used formerly, there would probably not be any material change in the use of Negro workers.

Before summarizing the impressions gained in St. Louis, Mo., Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, it may be well to point out two other significant factors influencing the racial situation in Chicago as well as in other parts of the country: In the first place, there was a very widespread dissatisfaction bordering on bitterness among many Negroes due to the reports they have received from the returning soldiers about their harsh treatment in the Army, both at home and in France. In many conversations and in public gatherings of Negroes some of these stories are rehearsed and commented upon. It is also commonly reported that during the Chicago riot returned discharged soldiers were among those active in stimulating the resistance of the Negroes.

In the second place, there is a general feeling among all classes of Negroes that the Federal Government should do something to remedy their condition. This takes two forms: First, the abolition of evils. There is a very widespread and strong feeling that mobs and lynching and other abuses now affecting Negroes should be taken in hand by the Federal Government. Second, Negroes are looking to the Federal Government to take some constructive steps for their benefit. The great popularity of the action of the Department of Labor through the Division of Negro Economics for giving attention to working conditions of Negroes and their relation to white workers and white employers is largely due to this feeling of the Negroes that something should be done for them through the Federal Government. The Public Health Service of the Treasury Department is meeting with similar response.

In talking with many Negroes along this line there has been a consensus of opinion that the present administration, because of its relationship to southern Democracy, has an especially strategic advantage in taking long steps in improving race relations and the conditions of Negroes. There is a frequent comment among Negroes on this point and questions are asked repeatedly why something in a large way is not done at this time. Larger efforts by Federal Departments to improve living and working conditions among Negroes will receive hearty response from them.

<u>Testimony and opinions from St. Louis, Mo., Detroit and Flint, Mich., Cleveland, Ohio, and other points.</u>

In St. Louis a committee of colored citizens went to the Chief

of Police during the days of the Washington-Chicago riots. They pledged him their support and made certain suggestions. He and the Mayor immediately took steps to forestall any possible outbreaks. This, I was informed, led to special instructions to the patrolmen. Some newspaper publicity of a helpful kind was also obtained. Although several individual clashes were reported, the sentiment seems to be quiet. It was reported, however, to me on good testimony that large numbers of Negroes have fire-arms and ammunition preparatory to protecting themselves and their homes in case of disturbances.

Detroit, Mich., has had a very large influx again during the past summer, the estimate being about 3,000 newcomers during the month of June alone. These newcomers comprise men, women and children. While there is considerable congestion in one district there has, however, been considerable distribution of this Negro population in other sections of the city.

The race friction here has seemed to be small, probably due to the fact that the demand for labor is greater than the supply. Everybody is employed at high wages and so busy that there is hardly time for the frictions that go with unemployment. In some of the industrial plants employing large numbers of Negroes, the superintendents did take precaution during the days when the newspapers were reporting the riots in Washington and Chicago to prevent any possible friction between white and colored workers in their plants. For instance, one of the automobile accessories companies separated the white and colored workers in the lunch rooms as a precaution. The testimony indicates that this tended to cause friction rather than to prevent it, as it is reported that the colored workmen refused to share the lunch room with this new arrangement.

It was reported here also that Negroes have provided themselves with considerable fire-arms and ammunition lest trouble arise. One factor in the situation in Detroit making for harmony is the fact that the largest Negro neighborhood is bordered on one side by Jews, largely Russian, and on the other side by Italians. Cases of friction resulted only in individual clashes that had no group significance. During the days of the Washington-Chicago riots leading colored citizens conferred with the Mayor and other officials about precautionary steps to prevent any possible outbreak.

In Cleveland, Ohio, there was some fear during the days of the riots elsewhere lest there might be some friction. An inflammatory editorial in one of the colored newspapers, warning Negroes to arm themselves, drew forth an article from one of the white newspapers claiming that the Chief of Police had called this editor to task, threatening to arrese him for murder if any riot occurred and some one was killed. This was, however, denied by the Chief of Police and the incident closed.

The colored editor, however, did receive some threatening letters and there was a report of an attack upon a Negro soldier by some white men in a high-powered automobile which ran into a Negro neighborhood. Both of these incidents caused some excitement among some of the colored people. There was, however, a feeling among some of the influential white and colored citizens that no race disturbance should take place in Cleveland.

Responsible citizens I interviewed, however, said that the city would welcome any cooperative effort to study the labor and other economic conditions looking toward measures that would prevent racial friction in the future.

From testimony of conditions which nearly resulted in riots in Sumter, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Birmingham, Ala., and from apprehension expressed and testimony of preparations made by white and colored people in New York City, Jacksonville, Fla., and Montgomery, Ala., I am led to believe that the racial tension is so widespread as to be in fact a matter of national concern, calling for some attention from the National Government.

(Note: Recommendations follow on pages 9 and 10)

Recommendations:

This report of racial friction, together with my previous memorandum on racial unrest, submitted July 8, 1919, show imperative need of some forward steps. When the Secretary of Labor, furthering the effectiveness of his office, created the position of Director of Negro Economics there was latently established a means of exchange of information and of cooperation between this Department and other departments of government, both state and federal, through which a large, national, constructive program for bettering the living and working conditions of Negro workers and improving their relations with white workers and white employers may be outlined and put into operation. The authority of the Secretary to establish such cooperation between this Department and other departments is given in the organic act as follows:

> "Said Secretary (of Labor) shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Government for statistical data and the results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange and publish such statistical information obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise." (Sec. 4 of the organic act creating the Department of Labor.)

Section 10 of the organic act directed the Secretary to report to Congress a plan for coordination of the activities, duties and powers of his office with those of other offices so far as they relate to labor. January 9, 1917, the Secretary of Labor reported such a plan to Congress with a bill to establish such cooperation and coordination of activities, powers and duties. (See Document No. 1906, House of Rev. 64th Congress, 2nd Session). Apparently this bill was never enacted into law.

However, the Director of Negro Economics has been acting under the authority of the Secretary given in Section 4 of the organiz act quoted above so far as cooperation could be obtained with other departments in obtaining and furnishing information for the advice of the Department. In addition to effective cooperation of an advisory nature which has been established with the several bureaus and divisions of the Department of Labor, special steps for cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government and with some of the state governments have been successfully undertaken. Special mention may be made of such cooperative effort with the state Councils of National Defense during the war, with the U. S. Public Health Service and the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department, and with Col. Woods' office (Special Assistant to the Secretary of War), and with some of the Demonstration Agents of the Department of Agriculture.

Based upon this past experience and the authority and powers of the Secretary of Labor for calling upon other branches of the Government for information affecting wage-earners, I respectfully recommend:

1. That the Office of the Secretary of Labor, by virtue of the aforesaid authority, either through the Division of Negro Economics, or otherwise, as seems best, take steps through the Executive of each Department, or chiefs of bureaus or commissions or boards, to develop cooperation for securing statistical data on labor matters from other departments, such data to be collated, arranged and published with reference to Negro workers and their relation to white workers and white employers; (b) to work out plans for practical cooperation of the office of the Secretary of Labor with such other branches of the Executive Departments of the Government as deal with questions of labor, such plans to be similar to those already started with the Public Health Service, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, and the office of Col. Woods of the War Department.

2. That the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees already established be utilized for such cooperative service with other departments of the Government for such steps as may be effective in removing the conditions now causing racial unrest and friction, as it seems to me that some of the causes can be effectively removed by cooperative effort of the agencies of the Federal Government along the following lines: (a) Publicity and educational campaigns on the training of Negro workers, both shop training and unskilled training; (b) improvement of housing of Negro workers; (c) methods of encouraging thrift; (d) improvement of farm labor conditions and methods of labor management; (f) educational efficiency campaigns on promptness, regularity, full-time work, etc., utilizing Negro newspapers, associations, agencies and public speakers; and (g) enlistment of active help of white employers and organizations of white workers.

3. That through the cooperation of the other agencies of the Federal Government some plan for the investigation of Negro affairs and race relations in as many localities as possible be undertaken as a means of having information and advice to improve conditions and race relations.

4. That steps be taken with appropriate departments of state governments similar to those already established in North Carolina, Ohio and Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8

102

September 12, 1919.

Noted and transmitted Sept 23/19 L.F.P.

Report: (For period August 1 to August 31, 1919)

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Surveys:

During the last days of July and the first days of August, the Chicago race riots occurred. The office of the Secretary having received information about labor disturbances at the stockyards and other points in Chicago, the Director of Negro Economics was instructed by the Assistant Secretary to go to Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland and nearby points and investigate the labor situation following these riots. August 7 to 22 was used by the Director in making these investigations, a full report on which has been submitted to the Secretary. (See copy attached.) The making of the investigation and preparation of this report, with the departmental conferences preceding and following same, absorbed considerable time during this month.

Placement of Negro Workers:

Negro workers, mainly professional, technical, and clerical applicants, referred to this office by the U. S. Employment Service and the office of the Assistant to the Secretary of War, have been placed successfully in a number of instances.

Cooperation:

At the request of the Director General of the U. S. Employment Service, Messrs. William Jennifer and Charles E. Hall were transferred from the Immigration Service to the U. S. Employment Service, effective August 20, and a plan of cooperative work between the Director of Negro Economics and the Employment Service in the use of time for these two special agents is being worked out. Mr. Hall has gone to Ohio, with

official station at Columbus. Mr. Jennifer has gone to Michigan, with official station at Detroit, with arrangements for special service to the Federal Directors of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, upon call.

The U. S. Public Health Service has used this office for connections with Negro workers and their meetings and organizations. A more formal arrangement is now being made for the use of the Negro workers advisory committees in sending out information on venereal diseases and their relationship to the efficiency of the Negro workers throughout the territory covered by our service.

The cooperation mentioned in the report for last month with the Y. W. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A. is proceeding satisfactorily. The Y. W. C. A. has undertaken publicity work with a speakers' bureau and with a special press service to utilize Negro material. The Y. M. C. A. is planning a series of conferences and has requested the assistance of this office. Similar cooperative arrangements are under way with several other agencies, which will be reported upon later.

Publicity:

Regular newspaper releases have been issued calling attention to observance of Labor Day, and about other matters of special importance to Negro workers. A magazine article for the leading Negro magazine was prepared and published in its Labor Number.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted Sept 29-19

HBM

8/102

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary L. F. P. Feb 20/20

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1919.

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Work - September and October, 1919.

General Statement: With an office staff of two persons, I am endeavoring, as far as possible, to keep in general touch with field situations in Negro labor matters. A considerable number of inquiries have been coming in from a varied type of organizations and individuals with respect to concrete accomplishments of Negro workers during the War Period. This office has endeavored to answer, fully, such inquiries, as far as possible, though with its reduced staff it has been very difficult to work up uniform statistics satisfactory to each specific request. In certain cases, concrete tables were set up and copied and the endeavor is being made to devise a practicable plan whereby, although funds are short, some full bulletin of information on Negro labor matters may be submitted to the Secretary in the hope that the same may be published.

It has been interesting to note the inquiries coming from representative Negro organizations in their desire to place before the public the accomplishments of Negro workers. It is obvious that the future chief function of the Division of Negro Economics will be, in a measure, to present tangible analyses of Negro labor situations, together with statistics, to the end that a careful comparison may be made between Negro workers and other workers.

Results: Through the cooperation of the U. S. Shipping Board, the Director of Negro Economics has been able to prepare a careful statement of the work of Negroes in shipyards under the jurisdiction of that Board; and attached hereto is copy of a departmental release regarding the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations in which Negroes have been engaged in the shipyards.

The Director of Negro Economics has been to several points in the field and has to report (1) increased activities on the part of the Negro welfare organizations in the field of Negro labor, and (2) continued activity in the matter of Negro ultra-radical propaganda. A copy of some of the literature which is still being spread broadcast is attached hereto. In this connection, the assistance and advice of the Director has been sought by one of the large Negro educational institutions.

Recommendations: The Director of Negro Economics respectfully refers to his former memorandum to the Secretary, respecting greater cooperation with other governmental agencies and departments, which memorandum was duly approved by the Secretary, and points out that an effort looking to such cooperation cannot yet be practicably made on account of lack of funds and assistance within the Department of Labor. Such an effort, together with the compilation of the bulletin, referred to, are respectfully deemed to be the two most important outstanding functions of the Division of Negro Economics at the present time and until funds for a national program are available.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Approved Feby 26-20

WBW

Noted & transmitted to Div. of N. E.
February 26/20
L. F. P

8/1022

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK JAN 13 '20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

December 1, 1919.

RECEIVED FEB 21 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Work - November, 1919.

General Statement: On the first of November, the Director of Negro Economics began service on a per diem basis and has given only nine days during the month to the Department. However, with that minimum amount of supervision the regular correspondence of the office has been handled and responses given to a number of important requests for statistics and information with reference to Negro wage-earners. Three large church organizations, the national bodies of the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., and a number of private individuals and organizations have been furnished with such information upon special request. This has required considerable time of the staff of two persons, on compilation.

With the closing of the office of the U. S. Employment Service this Division has had an increased number of calls for looking up professional, clerical and other positions for unemployed persons. All of these persons have been served in cooperation with other branches of the Government and of private organizations, and some of them have been placed.

The Director of Negro Economics, upon the invitation of local bodies, has made visits to a conference of representatives of Negro workers in Virginia and a study and inspection of the model village of the Tallassee Power Company at Badin, N. C.

In addition to these duties, further work has been attempted in putting into shape some of the statistical material gathered by the Investigation and Inspection Service, as well as other material on file in the office of the Division of Negro Economics.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Let me see copy when report is ready L. F. P. Dec 15/19

Noted Dec 15 L. F. P.

Noted Feb 21-20

Done Noted Feb 21-20

Done 2/11/20

8/102 D Special Problems - Birmingham 1919

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Confidential

March 7, 1919

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary (Thru the Assistant Secretary)

The accompanying confidential reports have come into my hands thru Mr. H. B. Vaughn and Mr. E. Newdick of the War Labor Board and are transmitted to you for your consideration and for conference, if you desire.

The critical racial situation indicated in the reports very probably exists. The reference to a similar situation which existed some years ago probably refers to the tense racial conditions in Birmingham and a number of other large centers immediately following the Atlanta riots in 1907. I visited Birmingham a few weeks following those riots and know that a number of Negro leaders were apprehensive and that there were reports that colored men had prepared to protect themselves in case of an outbreak. Probably the white population was similarly apprehensive. Under such circumstances it takes only some small incident to cause an explosion.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics

Noted & transmitted to the Secretary with the suggestion that the matter submitted has a serious affect with reference to labor relationships complicated with racial antagonisms in the Birmingham area. Distinct loss. J. Post Asst Sec

Mar 7/19

h-1

2 enclosures

File

K.L.K.

H

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W. H. VAN DERVOORT
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B. L. WORDEN
C. A. CROCKER, ALTERNATE
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NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 5 1919
Director of Negro Economics

IN REPLY REFER TO DOCKET No. ------

March 5th, 1919.

Confidential
Submitted to Nat'l War Labor Board
by H. P. Vaughn
3/5/19

Memorandum for Mr. Haines,
On the Birmingham Race Situation.

I am well acquainted with the Birmingham District as I have lived there about thirty years. Eighteen or twenty years ago there grew up a very definite race antipathy and it was thought by people in that neighborhood that there would be a race war. The feeling, however, gradually wore away, and there was no outbreak at any time. From that time on I never knew of anything serious, so I was very much surprised to be greeted with the statement that a Klu-Klux Clan had been formed in order to meet a sentiment which has sprung up within the last few months. Just how far this has permeated the neighborhood I did not have time to learn, but later on Union Officials told me that all of the Negro preachers had been subsidized by the companies and were without exception preaching against the negroes joining the unions. Their characterization is the white man's union.

Just now it seems that the greatest bone of contention is a certain doctor (I am not sure whether medical or divinity) is publishing a paper called "The Workmen's Chronicle". From the copy that I saw of this paper the editor is very active in holding meetings for the ostensible purpose of talking health and hygiene to the workers. The account of the meetings, however, in the paper gives a great deal of space to the advocacy of negroes demanding their rights and especially emphasizes that they should not join the white unions.

These meetings are held in halls and other convenient auditoriums on the company's property -places where labor union men are not allowed to go-. I was told that the circulation of this paper was very large, and that the company bought it by wagon-loads and distributed it free of cost to all the colored men in the mines and mills.

To my personal knowledge the miners' Union has been taking in colored men ever since it was organized, and their officials are practically divided equally between white and colored. These men are very much concerned about this situation because they think the company is trying to bring on a race antipathy in a situation where an industrial fight is the one most of them are concerned about. It was openly threatened that the editor of this paper would be lynched and I believe there is enough feeling already in existence to start trouble.

Very truly yours,

5

Two companies involved
DeBardelaben Coal Co
Tenn. Coal and Iron Co

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MAR 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Stolen by E. Newdick 3/5/19 Over to Labor Man

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. February 24, 1919.

Bitter and Dangerous Allignment - Employers Foster Race Prejudice.

There is not serious unemployment in Birmingham or vicinity nor elsewhere in the state. The only possible exception of this statement is the result of a boiler explosion at Mobile which, by depriving the ship yards of power, has thrown 8,000 men out of work and will probably require months for replacement of an adequate power plant. An increased surplus in both Birmingham and Mobile is considered probably within the next thirty days. There is already a surplus of common labor and clerical help in Birmingham.

Elements exists for the bitterest and most dangerous kind of conflict between labor and capital, with the menace of race riots always present now increased by employers tactics.

The bitterness existing as a result of years of opposition to organization, with discrimination a general practice, was sharpened and increased by the contest in the last legislature over a proposed workmens' compensation Bill. Laboring men who cherished the belief that the war had taught employers to respect and value labor more highly and thus, had increased the prospects for improvement of working conditions by cooperation, are stated to have been thoroughly disillusioned. A commission was appointed to draft a compensation law. This commission was composed entirely of distinguished men not a party to either side of the labor-capital controversy and including the presiding justice of the Court of Appeals, the State Department of Archives, the State Attorney General and the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. The Bill which they prepared was by no means completely satisfactory to labor but was officially endorsed by it. Immediately the Bill was introduced, employers' representatives by the score, assisted by ambulance chasing shyster lawyers, etc. After a protracted and bitter fight, the Bill was so immasculated that it was withdrawn in disgust by its proponents.

The employers, themselves, appear to have sensed that they over-stepped the limit of wise tactics for a proposal has been offered that representatives of employers and of labor endeavor to agree upon a Bill before the next session of the state legislature. During the fight on the Bill, the appeal to race prejudice was introduced. This is always easily done (Birmingham is reputed to be one of the worst cities in the South on this score - there have been several lynchings there and some ten years back fear of a negro uprising was so generally harbored that there was an agreed upon and commonly known signal to anneunce its advent). It was only necessary only to mention, in the legislative fight, that negro workmen would also be beneficiaries of a compensation Bill, to allign solidly against the Bill practically every employer in Southern Alabama where incredibly bad conditions are stated to prevail.

The Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, is considered the paste maker in the policy of discrimination and opposition by which for years it has been attempted to prevent the growth of the miners union. It appears that employers now believe that they see an opportunity entirely to disrupt this union. The plan is to get the negroes out of the united mine workers (negroes and whites are members of the same locals and, officials of the mine workers state, work in complete harmony). A paper was shown us (Volume 1 No. 50 of the "Workmens' Chronicle"), printed by a negro preacher in which was an article patently designed to arouse fear and prejudice in the negroes against the miners union, referred to as "the white man's union." It was recorded to the miners headquarters thata wagon load of this issue of the paper mentioned was seen dumped at one mine and that the paper is frequently distributed free throughout large sections of the mining district, if not at all the mines where the anti-union fight is being conducted (which includes all but a few).

It is a particularly bad time for any encouragement of race animosity. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 negro soldiers from Alabama now in France, it is stated. The peculiar susceptibility of the fears engendered by race antagonism makes such reports readily believed as the one to the effect that these negro soldiers have already organized in France and determined upon their return to demand their political rights. The efforts of the miners union to make it clear that the presence of the negroes in their organization is entirely an industrial matter was reasonably successful until these recent conditions heightened race feeling.

The readiness with which the miners union could be disrupted once the negroes were out of it is apparent. Then, of course, negroes would rapidly and entirely displace white labor in the mines. The miners union states unequivocally that they have, direct from an employment agent of one of the mines, the statement that his instructions are to hire only negroes; but, in cases when refusal to engage whites would be conspicous enough to give the game away, the instructions are to send along such whites as cannot gracefully be thrust aside and " we'll take care of them," the employers are reported to have stated.

Medical inspection of all candidates for employment is stated to be a commonly and effectively used means of discrimination. One of the examiners making the present report is personally acquainted with a physician living near Birmingham who was formerlly an examining physician for one of the mining companies but who resigned the position because of the violence of his disapproval of the methods employed. Transfer or failure to appear for pay at the regular time are sufficient to require reexamination.

Instances too numbrous to recount were given of discrimination against union men, including serving trespass notices upon a union officer to make it as inconvenient as possible for him to get to union meetings.

Attached, is a copy of the individual agreement generally used in the manufacturers' associations' fight against the machinists. It is stated to be the standard form used by members of the Metal Trades Association of which the firm mentioned in the attached copy is a leader.

There have been few direct wage cuts and no general cuts as yet. When Birmingham employers of machinists announced the eight hour day, they stated that it was a war measure and it is anticipated that the ten hour day will soon be replaced in force. Birmingham employers have advertised in other cities for machininsts although machinists are idle in Birmingham and shops are working ten hours, (over time after eight hours). The Southern Metals Trade Association has sent out letters stating that organization of employers is necessary to combat trade unions and that "shaving down of wage scales will be necessary."

Labor leaders say that they feel that mine workers will not stand persecution much longer and that they would strike at once if their offices would sanction it.

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MAR 5 1919
Director of Negro Economics

8/102 D Special Problems - Forrester B. Washington
1919

CHICAGO LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

3032 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE CALUMET 4919

BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

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H. D. OPPENHEIMER
MISS EDITH REIDER
FRANK P. SADLER

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FEB 5 - 1919
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Affiliated Movements of the League Exist in the Following Cities:

ATLANTA
AUGUSTA
BROOKLYN
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CHATTANOOGA
CHESTER
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DETROIT
EAST ST. LOUIS
ENGLEWOOD
HUNTSVILLE
JERSEY CITY
LOUISVILLE
MEMPHIS
NASHVILLE
NEWARK
NEW YORK
NORFOLK
PHILADELPHIA (2)
PITTSBURGH
SAVANNAH
ST. LOUIS
TRENTON
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS

February 2, 1919.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 5 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Post:-

The letter head on which I write will indicate to some extent the character of the constituency for which I speak and in accordance with whose express request I write this letter.

Dr. Park, I suppose you know. He is a physician of eminence. Miss Sears and Miss Addams you are acquainted with. George C. Hall is the physician at the head of the Provident Hospital Staff, and of the Wabash Avenue (or colored) Branch of the Y. M. C. A. William C. Graves is Mr. Rosenwald's Secretary. Mr. Bridges is the Leader or Lecturer of the Ethical Culture Society. Mr. Jackson is Secretary of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. Mr. Maynard is Dr. Graham Taylor's associate, &c., at the School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Mr. T. Arnold Hill is in the

CHICAGO LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

THE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

3032 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE CALUMET 4919

BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES
2303 SEVENTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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MISS AMELIA SEARS, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Hon. Louis F. Post, #2.

opinion of all of us, an extremely efficient executive officer of the most practically useful and efficient association in its line of work of which we have knowledge, - The Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

It is not my or our purpose to make charges or engage in a controversy or attack on any of the agents or representatives of the Department of Labor in Chicago, connected especially with Negro employment, but there has grown up a situation which seems to us to demand at first hand from the higher officers of the Department some investigation of the activities - the associations - the ambitions and the interferences with our work of Mr. Forrester B. Washington, "Supervisor of Negro Economics in Illinois" - with the apparent immovable backing of Dr. Haynes, "Director of Negro Economics", in your Department.

The usefulness of the Urban League has been very great. We who are interested in it are very anxious to see it continued and in-

CHICAGO LEAGUE ON URBAN CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES

THE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

3032 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE CALUMET 4919

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
T. ARNOLD HILL

Hon. Louis F. Post, #3.

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WHITE PLAINS

creased. It has now a connection and cooperative service with the U. S. Employment Service.

We do not wish to see this dissolved nor its usefulness impaired by fomented discords and selfish ambitions.

Therefore, should it seem possible, I suggest that some inquiry be instituted at the instance of the chiefs of the Department as to whether in Chicago Mr. Washington's activities are well exerted.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Osgood Brown

EOB-J

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

April 1, 1919.

Memo.

For the permanent files of
the Secretary.

George E. Haynes
M. L. S.

Director of Negro
Economics.

Form 203
Ed. 9-19-18—500,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File 19-45 February 6, 1919.

Memorandum:

FROM: The Director of Negro Economics
TO: The Assistant Secretary
SUBJECT: Letter of Edward Osgood Brown - Chicago Urban League

1. In compliance with your request for comment on the contents of Mr. Edward Osgood Brown's letter of February 2, in which, as a representative of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, he requests an inquiry concerning the activities of the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois, I respectfully submit the following:

2. I am pleased to acknowledge my belief in the undeniable good faith of Mr. Brown and my confidence in the lasting integrity and sincerity of those whom he has named as his constituents in the work in Chicago which he represents.

3. I do not question Mr. T. Arnold Hill's ability as an efficient executive of the Chicago Urban League.

4. As an official of the Department of Labor, and personally, it is one of my first desires that the work of the Urban League and any other similarly-worthy philanthropic organization may continue and increase in Chicago as well as in any other city, in order that the fullest cooperation may be established, wherever possible and practicable, between governmental and other agencies which have common interests at heart, so that wherever these mutual interests are pooled the greatest good may come to the greatest number. In this connection I am pleased to refer to a considerable amount of evidence in the files of this office which shows that in a number of cities such cooperation has been built up with a resulting sympathetic promotion of the common aims and desires of the Department of Labor and the Urban League.

5. It is fortunate that in Chicago it was possible for the Urban League to cooperate with the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor. The policy of the U. S. Employment Service, as approved by the Director General on August 5, 1918, for dealing with private agencies, cannot be construed as a basis for interpreting this cooperation as meaning control by the Urban League, or any other private agency, of this branch of the Department of Labor in any of its activities. Were such an interpretation followed by

specific acts, in each instance gross discrimination in favor of the Urban League and against other private organizations could be charged up against the Department of Labor in its efforts in behalf of Negro wage-earners, inasmuch as it is obvious that all the interests of the Negro wage-earners of Chicago could not be reached through any one organization, be it private or public.

6. I regret that the activities, associations and ambitions of the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois have been questioned, and that it is believed by the representatives of the Chicago Urban League that his alleged interferences and selfish ambitions have brought about an undesirable situation in Chicago. As Director of Negro Economics I have no knowledge of any such intentions or results; nor have I any evidence which leads to a belief that the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois would involve his departmental authority in any such efforts.

Mr. Brown, as representative of the Chicago Urban League, does not specify the instances which have been brought to his attention, in order that full consideration may be given to such instances in comparison with the correspondence which is of record in this office and in which, certainly, there is no evidence of any intention or act on the part of the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois, or myself, to do other than represent all the people all the time and not to show partiality to any individual or group of individuals, private or public.

7. I respectfully concur, however, in the request of the representatives of the Chicago Urban League for a full investigation of the activities, associations, ambitions and interferences, with their work, of Mr. Forrester B. Washington, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois.

I have been informed that there has been correspondence between Mr. Hill and representatives of the League outside of Chicago about relations of the Department's work to the League. It would therefore seem to me to be material to this investigation that the Department should have access to all the files of the League relating to its connection with the Department's activities, and I respectfully so request as a part of such investigation. The files of this office, which show the development of the departmental plans in Chicago, ab initio, are open in connection with this investigation to the inspection of all who have an interest in the situation, subject, of course, to the approval of those in authority over me.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted Feb 6 1919 L.F.V.

h-kp

February 6, 1919.

Mr. Edward Osgood Brown,
Member, Executive Board,
Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes,
3032 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Judge Brown:

Your letter of February 2, speaking in behalf of the constituency of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, is received. Many of the members of your organization are personally known to me and I am sure that their endorsement of the efficiency of Mr. T. Arnold Hill, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Urban League, is a most dependable endorsement of him. I have also known of the work of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes very favorably.

Your request for an investigation is appreciated by the Department, which will take steps, immediately, to ascertain the facts and will communicate further with you as soon as in position to do so intelligently.

Sincerely yours,

GEH

Assistant Secretary.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED 2/7/19 BY J.E.H.

B. 2/7/19

8/102 D Special Problems — Jeannette Carter 1918

CHURCH EXTENTION BOARD

JOHN C. DANCY
CHURCH EXTENTION SECRETARY
420 SOUTH 11TH STREET

"LET US STRENGTHEN THE THINGS WHICH REMAIN" AND EXTEND OUR BORDERS

OFFICE OF THE

Church Extention Secretary

OF THE

A. M. E ZION CHURCH

Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 26 1918

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington D.C.

My dear Sir:-

Information reaches me to the effect that Miss Jeannette Carter, has been named for an important appointment, and has actually been serving in your Department.

I have known Miss Carter for several years, and regard her as one of the most efficient, painstaking and competent in her special field I have met any where. She has initiative, and Executive ability of a high order.

I take unusual pleasure in recommending her for retention in the position to which I hear she has already been assigned.

Very sincerely yours

Jno. C. Dancy

Mu-So-Lit Club

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
1814 13th Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

October 28, 1918.

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Understanding that Miss Jeannette Carter of this city, a well-known public spirited woman, is seeking to retain the position in the Department of Labor to which she was recently appointed, I take great pleasure in testifying to a long acquaintance that justifies me in commending her most highly.

Miss Carter, organized the Wage Earners Association in this city some years ago, which has grown in importance and membership under her leadership, and has been engaged in war work since the present conflict began.

I highly recommend her for the position she seeks as being just the type of woman to serve the needs of the Housing Commission.

Very respectfully yours,

Walter J. Singleton

Royal A. Hughes,
Attorney-at-Law,
609 F Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. October 28, 1918.

To The Honorable,

The Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretaty:- I have the very delightful pleasure to write in behalf of Miss Jeannette Carter, President of the Woman's Wage Earners' Association.

I am informed that Miss Carter has been sworned in as Directress of the Colored Division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation; has entered upon the discharge of her duties and that her services are entirely satisfactory.

I have known Miss Carter personally for a number of years and know the conscientious spirit in which she enters upon the performance of any work to which she may be assigned. She has been an active war worker and has taken a prominent part in all civic activities.

She is a young woman of excellent character and standing and ~~worth~~ worthy of the highest consideration. I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Very truly yours,

Royal A. Hughes

President of the Washington Lawyers Association.

1234 You Street, N. W.,

Washington, D.C., October 28, 1918

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As Secretary of the National Woman Wage Earners' Association, Inc., I have been directed to write you on behalf of Miss Jeannette Carter, who is President of the said Association, and who was on the 7th instant appointed Director of the Colored Division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation in your Department. Miss Carter has made a special study of housing and working conditions among Colored people and has rendered valuable volunteer services to the Labor Department of which I am sure you are aware, and the Association begs and requests that Miss Carter be retained as Director of the Colored Division to which she was appointed as above stated.

Thanking you in advance for a favorable consideration to this request, I am,

Very respectfully,

Julia P. H. Coleman

Secretary,
Nat. Woman Wage Earners' Ass'n,
Inc.

Washington, D.C., October 28, 1918

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor

Sir:

We, the undersigned, Lawyers and business men of the District of Columbia, beg leave to recommend to your favorable consideration Miss Jeannette Carter who is now employed in the Department of Labor, and who, we are informed, is presenting to you for consideration a matter of great importance to herself in connection with her public work. We have known Miss Carter well for a long time, and we take great pleasure in writing in her behalf. She is a fine, capable and industrious young woman and has made her way to the front by her own efforts. We are glad to vouch for such a woman.

Respectfully,

Randal A. Hyde, Atty-at-Law.
Chas S Hill Atty-at-Law
W. J. Davis, Atty-at-Law
Charles E. Robinson Atty-at Law
W. C. Martin atty 503 D St nw Room 5
A V Gray atty at Law.
W. L. Hershman - Atty at Law
Thomas J. Scott atty at [redacted]
Harry L. Tignor Atty-at-Law
Joseph P. Neal - Atty at Law
Jas N. Wm Howard D U S M
J M Pitts atty.
Thomas J. Tignor.
Thomas L. Jones Atty
Chas. S Williams Atty.

Through Official Channel.

Washington, D.C., October 28, 1918.

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg to call your attention to a matter of personal interest to myself and in which I have a grievance which it is necessary for me to bring to your attention.

I am connected with the Department of Labor in the Housing Bureau, particularly looking after the interests of Colored people in the District of Columbia employed as war workers. I was appointed October 7, 1918, by Mr. Francis Mahoney of the Housing Bureau, on the recommendation of Mr. E. F. Kline, of the U. S. Labor Department Service, at a salary of $1400 a year. The appointment was given me, so I was informed because I had been working without pay with persons connected with this particular Bureau ever since our country entered the war. Those responsible for my appointment told me that they felt that I deserved the place for the services I had given, and I was made Director of this particular phase of the work for Colored people. I promptly began my duties in this office and was performing them to the satisfaction of the Department, when I received a notice from Mr. Hagge of the Housing Bureau, of which Captain Peyser is Chief, in the War Department, to the effect that I was removed from the position of Director by order of Assistant Secretary Louis F. Post, of the Department of Labor, which message came through a Mr. Karl Phillips, Secretary to Mr. George E. Haynes, of the Bureau of Negro Economics. This last named Bureau has attempted to place another Colored woman in my place as Director. I am therefore writing to protest against this unfair and unjust treatment. I have reasons to believe that Secretary Post has not ordered my removal or demotion and I make this appeal to you to be restored to the position which came to me without my solicitation. I hope you will give this matter some consideration.

I am sending herewith letters of recommendation which I hope you will read.

Very respectfully,

Jeannette Carter

MUNICIPAL COURT
OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

October 28, 1918

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Sir:

I am writing to say a word in behalf of Miss Jeannette Carter, President of Women's Wage Earners' Association of the District of Columbia. Miss Carter is a young woman of fine character and splendid ability. She has to my personal knowledge been rendering excellent service to her country and to this District all during the War. I know of no woman more deserving of your consideration than herself.

Very respectfully,

Robt H Terrell

Judge of Municipal Court.

Washington, D.C., October 29, 1918.

To the Honorable,
The Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM:

Subject: References.

Should you desire to know more about my fitness for this work, I refer you to Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins, and Mr. E. F. Kline, of the U. S. Labor Department, 1410 Penn. Avenue, and Mr. A. Camanetti, of the U. S. Vureau of Emmigration.

Respectfully,

Jeannette Barta

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION
~~816 G STREET NORTHWEST, P. O. BOX 1903~~
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1414 H Street, N. W.

IN ANSWERING, PLEASE REFER TO THIS LETTER BY ITS DATE AND NAME OF WRITER. DIRECT YOUR REPLY, HOWEVER, TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION AND NOT TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

October 30, 1918.

Hon. Louis Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The accompanying papers are handed to me this afternoon by Captain Julius I. Peyser, Chief of the Housing & Health Division of the War Department, with the statement that you desire same forwarded to you with my comments.

Miss Jeannette Carter was appointed October 7, 1918, by me on the recommendation of Mr. Francis Mahoney as in charge of the colored women engaged on work of my office in soliciting and inspecting rooms for colored war workers, her salary being at the rate of $1400 per year, and she was removed by me from such position and assigned as an inspector at $3.50 per day effective as of the close of work on October 21, 1918, in accordance with a recommendation made to me by Mr. Carl Phillips, whose recommendation I understood you desired me to accept.

Miss Carter has refused or failed to take a new oath of office as a $3.50 per diem employee, apparently preferring to give out newspaper articles about herself; protest to a co-ordinate official (Captain Peyser) against my action; criticise Dr. George E. Haynes and Mr. Carl Phillips of the Bureau of Negro Economics; carry her fancied grievance to the ears of numerous local colored persons and sow the seeds of discord in the small working force of which she forms a part.

To my mind, Miss Carter is temperamentally unsuited for any position connected with this office, and Dr. Haynes has papers and information to support this view, but I have refrained from dispensing with her entirely at the request of Dr. Haynes that the matter may go as it is going until early in November when he expects to bring here from St. Paul a colored man whom he thinks would make a good head for our Colored Registry.

Assuring you that I shall be most happy to afford promptly and fully any additional information you may desire regarding this case, and that I will be glad to carry out any wishes that you may have in the premises, I am

Very truly yours,

E. S. Hege

ESH/JA

Manager, Washington Division.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1918.

Memorandum

From: The Assistant Secretary

To: The Secretary en re Miss Jeannette Carter.

Submitting the hereunder documents of the U.S. Housing Corporation (Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation) in re Miss Jeannette Carter, I respectfully call your attention to the following explanation and recommendation:

Miss Carter came to my house on the 27th to complain of unfair treatment as an employee of the Housing Bureau. Declining to enter into the merits of the matter, I advised her to make her complaint to the Secretary thru official channels. In consequence of that advice the hereunder documents have been presented thru me. In addition to personal testimonials, the documents consist of a statement by Miss Carter and comment by her immediate superior, Mr. Hege.

Miss Carter complains that after being appointed Director of housing work for colored people in the District of Columbia, she was unfairly and unjustly removed by my order thru a message of the Secretary to the Director of Negro Economics.

Mr. Hege explains that Miss Carter was placed in charge of colored women engaged on certain work of his office with reference to soliciting and inspecting rooms for colored war workers and was transferred to other work on recommendation of the ~~Secretary~~ Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics, whose recommendation Mr. Hege understood that I desired him to accept. He continues his comment with a statement that Miss Carter is insubordinate and tempermentally unsuited for work in his office.

The subject matter had come to my attention during the absence from the Department of the Director of Negro Economics. It then appeared that Miss Carter was exercising functions independently of the Director of Negro Economics which, in the interest of harmonious administration, should not be exercised anywhere except under his advice. Thereupon I conferred with the Solicitor as Acting Secretary and with Mr. Ford (the Chief of the appropriate division of the Housing Bureau), requesting cooperative action

between Mr. Ford and the Director of Negro Economics and, during the absence of the latter, between him and the assistant (Mr. Phillips) to the Director of Negro Economics.

Upon full consideration of the documents hereunder and after an examination of the Negro Economics file No. 6-1-1, I am of the opinion that the proposed action of E.S. Hege as manager of the Washington division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation (U.S. Housing Corporation) should be approved, and I so recommend.

Respectfully,

Louis F. Post

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

Approved Nov 1-18
WBW

November 1, 1918.

Mr. E.S. Hege
Manager, Washington Division
Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hege:

Pursuant to our conversation yesterday afternoon I submitted the papers which you delivered to me to Mr. Post, with an oral explanation of the case as I remembered it. He was already quite familiar with the circumstances and took the papers at once to the Secretary with a recommendation that your proposed action should be approved. I am very glad to inform you that the Secretary has returned the papers with a memorandum of his approval.

Cordially,

Private Secretary.

R/MLC

CHAS. C. DOUGLASS,
318 A STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Nov. 2, 1918

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Asst. Sec. Labor

My dear Sir,

I am writing in the interest of Miss Jeannette Carter recently appointed to a position in your Department fully installed, and duly entered upon her duties. Through a conflict of authority, she informs me that she has been demoted from her position, and another given her place.

My interest in this matter centers upon the fact that I am well acquainted with Miss Carter,

sense of her many activities in War work, and know her to be in every way capable and painstaking.

I trust she may have a rehearing and reinstatement in the position which came to her unsought.

With great respect,

Yours truly,

Chas. R. Douglass

Commander Post 21. G.A.R.

Dept. of the Potomac

A. S. KREIDER
18TH DIST. PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPT.

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

November 4, 1918.

Dr. Haynes,
Bureau of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor.

My dear Sir:-

Pursuant to the conversation had with you over the telephone, regarding Miss Jeanette Carter, who will present this letter, I wish to say that I am confident that she will appreciate very much a frank statement from you as to the entire case.

Miss Carter is a resident of my District and her brother has proven himself an exceptionally bright lawyer, in his own circle, and I believe from what I know of Miss Carter, in view of her intelligence and education that she could serve a very useful purpose in working out some of the problems that of necessity come to your attention.

I think it would be to the mutual advantage of all, if the matter could be straightened out in some way, so as to remove all resentment, or feeling of injustice and I will appreciate any service you may render her.

Yours very truly,

A. S. Kreider.

November 9, 1918.

Hon. A. S. Kreider,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Following the conversation of your Secretary with us on November 3, about the case of Miss Jeannette Carter, the Director of Negro Economics has referred the matter again to me, calling my attention to your note to him of November 4 and his interview with Miss Carter on the following day. This leads me to believe that I should make you a statement of the facts in the case as shown by the records of the Department and as I have been able to gather them from conversation or correspondence with Miss Carter and with the officials of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, directly concerned, and with the Director of Negro Economics and his Assistant.

In the first place, the facts as stated by both Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Hege of the Housing Bureau, and which are as follows, did not justify the wrong impression which Miss Carter seems to have been under from the start as to her position and function in that Bureau.

Miss Carter was never appointed to any position as Director of any Bureau or any Division. She was asked to take charge, for the time being, of some inspectors who would probably be located in an office to serve the colored war workers and she was sworn in for this purpose on October 7, 1918, at the direction of Mr. Hege with salary at the rate of $1400 per year. The next day and before any plans were settled, Mr. Mahoney called the matter to the attention of the Director of Negro Economics and, after conference, arranged that the Director of Negro Economics in the office of the Secretary should take the general supervision of the effort so as to better adjust the community side of the work to the colored people and to the other program of the Department in this connection as it affected this city. This was in line with the instructions of the Secretary that the work of the several divisions manifestly or directly affecting Negroes should be

6-3-1

referred to the Director of Negro Economics for his advice. The Director of Negro Economics has won, during the trying months of our War Labor drive, the approval and confidence of the Secretary and other officials by his judgment, fairness and success in dealing with many delicate and difficult problems of the Department in our efforts to secure full opportunity for Negro wage-earners.

As both Mr. Mahoney and the Director of Negro Economics were leaving the city that night, Mr. Mahoney left directions with his Assistant to instruct Miss Carter about cooperating with the office of the Director of Negro Economics; and the Director of Negro Economics left instructions with his Assistant to work out the matter with the Housing Bureau. It seems that Mr. Mahoney's instructions did not reach Miss Carter but that several days later she was shown a written memorandum covering this point.

In exercising his specific authority, Mr. Mahoney recommended Miss Carter for appointment by Mr. Hege, Manager of the Washington Division of the U. S. Housing Corporation, and arranged for the general supervision of her work by the Director of Negro Economics, although the record plainly shows that as late as October 30, 1918, a date long after the issues in this case had been made clear to her, Miss Carter was still unfamiliar with the administrative authority of the officials of the U. S. Housing Corporation and that she was still unwilling to recognize the supervisory functions of the office of the Director of Negro Economics, although they had been plainly brought to her attention a considerable time back. The direction of the technical side of running the Housing Bureau was and always has been, so far as this case is concerned, under the immediate charge of Mr. Hege, but other officials of the U. S. Housing Corporation, who, it appears, were acting under his authority or other proper authority had asked the Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics, upon further consideration of the general authority which had been delegated to him by the Director of Negro Economics, to take charge of several supervisory matters connected with the locating of the office and the organizing of the work.

It was at this point, apparently, that Miss Carter's misunderstanding of her position and function began to create friction both with the office of Mr. Hege and the office of the Director of Negro Economics. She had evidently given out a newspaper release about herself as being appointed Director of "the Colored Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation in the U. S. Department of Labor" which had been widely published in several newspapers without the sanction of any official of the Department authorized to issue such publicity. No such bureau was ever created or contemplated by the Department or the Housing Corporation. Miss Carter seemed to have started under the impression that such a

position and bureau were a fact and consequently both of the gentlemen in immediate charge of supervising her and the other women working under her began to have considerable trouble in getting cooperative action on the work in hand. As a matter of fact, the thing was so completely out of hand for several days that both the Housing Bureau and the office of the Director of Negro Economics together called the situation to my attention and advised that the only thing they could see in order to expedite the work was to remove Miss Carter from authority over the women and to find some one else for that part of the work. This I approved, but in order to be very considerate of Miss Carter's claims and work, and, upon the expressed request of the Director of Negro Economics and his Assistant, I advised that she be retained as an inspector on per diem pay. She was not removed with the idea of giving a job to some one else. As there was no person immediately available for the position and there was need of some one to take charge, one of the clerks in the office of the Director of Negro Economics was temporarily detailed for the purpose.

Instead, then, of Miss Carter taking up the work without causing further trouble, she has continued to cause friction and from all the facts brought to my attention, I think, perhaps the statement of Mr. Hege fairly well sums up the situation as far as I can ascertain. In his report to me on the matter on October 30 he says: "Miss Carter has refused or failed to take a new oath of office as a $3.50 per diem employee, apparently preferring to give out newspaper articles about herself; protest to a co-ordinate official (Captain Peyser) against my action; * * * * * * carry her fancied grievance to the ears of numerous local colored persons and sow the seeds of discord in the small working force of which she forms a part."

This statement came along with a number of letters of recommendations in behalf of Miss Carter and a protest from her that she had been unfairly treated, together with petition signed by certain residents of the District of Columbia with a statement from Miss Carter which contains several misstatements and misinterpretation of oral statements as to the facts. As her complaint was addressed to the Secretary and had come with statements from Mr. Hege, the Director of Negro Economics felt that he should not take any further action in the matter. Mr. Hege said in his statement - "I have refrained from dispensing with her entirely at the request of Dr. Haynes" (Director of Negro Economics.) Under these circumstances I could not see my way clear to recommend that the Secretary overrule the action of the Manager of the Washington Division of the U. S. Housing Corporation.

I am convinced that the Manager of the Washington Division, the Director of Negro Economics and his Assistant went out of their way considerably for nearly a month to carry forward their pressing and difficult work

without dispensing with the services of Miss Carter, and to my personal knowledge her separation from the Service was made only after the most careful and earnest consideration of all practicable means by which the work could be carried on without dislodging her.

Should you desire to see our records in the case, they are at your service.

Yours very truly,

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

P-mlc

GEH

LFP

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ~~GEORGE E. HAYNES~~

MAILED_____BY_____

November 9, 1918.

Judge Robert M. Terrell
Municipal Court
Washington, D.C.

My dear Judge Terrell:

You addressed a recommendation of Miss Jeannette Carter to the Secretary several days ago which accompanied a complaint and protest of Miss Carter against her removal from a position in the Bureau of Housing and Transportation of this Department. I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to say that it went to the Secretary together with all the papers in the case of Miss Carter and received his personal attention and decision.

The Secretary has asked me to assure you of his very high esteem and to say that your recommendation of Miss Carter had much weight with him. The facts in the case, however, did not enable him to see his way clear to disapprove the action of the officials of the Department who had dealt with Miss Carter during the past month. I have sent to the Honorable A.S. Kreider, Crongressman from Pennsylvania, a statement of the facts in the case. If you care to go further into the case I shall be glad to give you any service possible.

Appreciating your interest in the work that the Department is trying to do for promoting the interests of Negro wage-earners in the same spirit and purpose as for other wage-earners, I remain

Yours very truly,

LFP

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

H/MLC

November 9, 1918.

Mr. Charles R. Douglass
Commander Post 21, G.A.R.
Department of the Potomac
318 A Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Douglass:

In your note of November 2 in the interest of Miss Jeannette Carter you misapprehended the circumstances. Miss Carter was not removed from the position she claims to have been appointed to and installed in. No such position has been made. Miss Carter proved unwilling to do the work to which she was assigned, but insisted on assuming functions that put her in conflict with the officials of the Department properly charged with the supervision of her work. Her dismissal from the subordinate work to which she was assigned became necessary. Such action was taken after most careful and considerate attempts to adjust her so as to give her a chance to do the work.

The matter came under my consideration in regular course upon Miss Carter's formal complaint. The Department was careful to be fair to Miss Carter while making necessary adjustments to have the much needed work carried forward with speed, efficiency and in accord with plans which the Secretary of Labor had approved some time before.

With assurances that the case is not one for hearing upon charges, I am

Yours very truly,

GBA

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1918.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
2711 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Johnson:

I have just read with keen interest your editorial in the "Age" of November 23 entitled "Now Comes the Test" and must heartily agree with your point of view and congratulate you on the statement. I am also grateful to you for the paragraph you have written about my connection with the Department of Labor. This gives me special encouragement, particularly in view of the article on the front page of the same issue about the removal of Miss Carter. I regret exceedingly that the "Age" has seen fit to print this alleged statement of facts. There would have been no hesitation at this office to have shown the editor of the "Age" the file in the Carter case which would certify to the fact that personally I had done everything possible to try to get Miss Carter adjusted with the Department, and that her separation from the Service came as the result of her own conduct in spite of what we could do to the contrary.

I am enclosing a full release covering my work for the first six months, together with a release about the appointment of a national woman to assist in this reconstruction work with reference to Negro labor. Copies of both, of course, have been mailed to Mr. Moore and I thought that you might want to make some comment on the significance of this organization already in several localities, proving of value in the readjustment of labor that is already under way. I shall be in New York Friday and Saturday of this week and have some other things to talk with you about in connection with labor.

Yours very sincerely.

Director of Negro Economics.

H-p

8/102 D Special Problems — Housing 1918-1920

EMP. 1

Asst. D. file

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
May 9 1919
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No.

74 East Gay Street
Columbus, Ohio
May 8, 1919

HOUSING FACILITIES FOR NEGRO LABOR

Dear Sir:-

Splendid industrial opportunities are opening from time to time in Ohio for Negroes, and on account of the large number of foreigners who are daily returning to their native lands, these opportunities will steadily increase.

But the colored workers who come here cannot "sleep on the job" nor on the street. If he is single he needs a room. If he is a man of family he needs a house, and there are a very few, if any, rooms or houses to be found for colored wage-earners in any of the Ohio industrial centers.

The necessity of organizing building and loan or savings associations for the purpose of assisting these men to purchase or build homes is clearly apparent to those who know anything about housing conditions, and as the progress of the Negro race, not unlike that of other races or people, is largely measured by its capacity for production, it is essential that the influential colored citizens in each community get together at once to make financial arrangements that will partly if not wholly meet this growing demand. It is a business and not a charity proposition.

Overcrowded and unsanitary housing conditions sap the vitality and destroy the efficiency of men. There is no chance of getting a 100 per cent. production from a man who is thus situated, and he usually floats from job to job, and from city to city, creating an expensive labor turnover problem for the manufacturer and an unfavorable opinion of the industrial adaptability of his race. Remember that the home buyers and owners constitute a permanent working force and that they contribute not only to the growth of the city, but also to its civic and business betterment.

I enclose herewith general information concerning Building and Loan Associations and ask that you kindly take up with the Chairman of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of your county the question of organizing one in your community.

Yours very truly,

Charles E. Hall

Supervisor
Negro Economics, Ohio.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

May 25,
1918.

Report of trip made to Richmond, Va. and Newport News, Va. in respect to the supply and demand of Negro labor in interest of the U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor.

To the Hon. C. T. Clayton, Assistant Director General of the U. S. Employment Service:

I respectfully submit the following report:-

I proceeded to Richmond, Va. as directed on May 20, 1918 and made a superficial investigation of the conditions with respect to the supply and demand of Negro labor and heald a mammoth mass meeting at the Leigh Street Methodist Church, at the corner of Fifth and Leigh Streets. I spoke to the assembly of Negro Labor of the importance of the labor question, which was received enthusiastically.

I found a great demand for Negro labor in the City of Richdmond, nearly every industry is clamoring for this labor. The employers claim the Negro has left Richmond and Virginia and have gone to the North and West and that he is still leaving in large numbers, until it is impossible to secure enough Negro labor for their manufactories and other industries. Large columns of the daily newspapers are filled with advertisement for Negro labor in all branches of industry.

I then proceeded to Newport News, Va. where I found the same difficulty in securing labor, the Government contractors are impeded in the execution of their contracts for the want of labor. I was informed that the ship-yards employ several thousand Negro laborers. They are still coming into the city in large numbers.

The Chespeake & Ohio Railroad Company, at its Eastern Terminal, Newport News, employes large numbers of colored men, probably 2/3 of its force are colored, who are employed as brakesmen, yard-men, coal-trimmers, etc in connection with the work of this railroad. Thousands of colored laborers are being employed and advertised for in and about the construction of the Four Army Camps in this vicinity.

Upon investigation, I found that the condition for the housing of this Negro labor is extremely con-

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

Report #2.

jested and unsanitary. I was informed that thousands of them are unprovided with comfortable homes, they are living in over-crowded houses. I believe that this difficulty has very much impeded the employment of the necessary Negro labor wanted in this vicinity to do the work that is so necessary in the execution of the Government contracts. I ascertained that thousands of colored people have come to Newport News within the last year, being attracted there by the high wages to laborers. There has been no provision made for the housing of these newcomers that have come to Newport News within the last year. The fact that, the housing facilities were crowded previous to these newcomers, to those who are familiar with the situation it is a question as to how they have existed. These donditions are not so with the white laborers. Provisions seem to have been made by a large edition of houses being erected in the white districts for the accomdation of the newcomers. These editions, I am informed are being made to the white districts, by a syndicate aided by the Government in the erection of these houses.

This same plain could be used in respect to erecting houses for the colored laborers. There are a number of business colored men at Newport Nes, who would organize a similiar syndicate for the rection of house for the accommadation of the large over-plus Negro labor, who would move their families to Newport News, if the housing facilities would enable them to do so. There seems to be difficulty in the colored people buying inccertain sections of Newport News, by reason that the syndicate has bought up the land in the city and refuses to sell it to colored people. I do not make this report as a complaint, but simply as information given me and I believe it to be true, as no doubt but the members of the syndicate can make larger profits by selling to white people, therefore it makes it a business proposition instead of a case of prejudice against the colored people.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

Report #3.

Among the business colored men, I conversed with, was Mr. W. R. Walker, an energetic colored lawyer residing and practicing in the city of Newport News. He informed me that he will be very glad to organize a syndicate of colored men and that he thought he would be able to get an option on sufficient land to build about a thousand houses, so much needed for the colored people; provided it woul be possible for the agreement to be made through the Labor Department of the U. S. to loan them the money under the same conditions as money was advanced by the Government to the other syndicate.

Indeed, the colored labor is more in need of houses and othr facilities in Newport News, then the others. They seem to have been the ones, who have been entirely neglected in being provided with homes. No one seems to have cared for the. I was informed that no new houses have been built in the colored districts for a number of years. If a thousand house were built, they would be applied for before the foundations could be dugged.

I made this report with hopes that the Department of Labor will find some way to relieve this conjested condition among the Negro labor in Newport News or to give aid to those who may find a solution of this problem.

Respectfully submitted,

Giles B. Jackson

Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service.

Miles CTC 7/28/18

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

May 28, 1918.

Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary:

The attached report from the Chief of the Negro Division of the Employment Service is submitted for your information, with the suggestion that those portions of the report bearing upon housing conditions in Newport News, including the suggestion that a syndicate or corporation might be formed by colored men in that vicinity for the purpose of erecting houses if the Housing Division will assist them financially, be brought to the attention of the Housing Division.

Respectfully submitted,

att.

Assistant Director General.

Referred to Director Negro Economics for consideration and advice. May 28/18 L. J. P.

Noted - Suggestions of syndicate not advisable. L. E. H. 5/29/1918.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 6, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

The accompanying memorandum from the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service, with the accompanying statement from the Chief of the Negro Division, is returned with statement that the suggestions of the Chief of the Negro Division for a syndicate to build houses for Negroes at Newport News is not advisable or feasible, as the Housing Bureau has a policy against loaning funds under any such conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

GEH-KFP

2 enclosures
accompanying

Proposal disapproved July 8/18
L. F. P.

July 9, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

Memorandum of the Assistant Director General under date of May 28, 1918, transmitting recommendation of Chief of Negro Division, U. S. Employment Service, proposing a syndicate or corporation of colored men in the vicinity of Newport News, Virginia, for the purpose of erecting houses with the financial assistance of the Housing Division, has been under consideration by the Department, in the course of which the Housing Division has been consulted with the result that the proposal is disapproved.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U.S.Employment Service
Washington

July 3, 1918.

Giles B. Jackson,
Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

You are hereby instructed to proceed to Seven Pines and Fort Lee, Va., for the purpose of investigating the conditions with regard to the supply and demand of labor at those places, the expense thus incurred being payable from the appropriation "War Emergency Employment Service 1919."

A copy of this letter should be attached to your expense voucher in order to expedite settlement thereof.

(Signed) C. T. Clayton
Ass't. Director General.

Approved:-

July 5, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

The hereunder travel order, submitted for Departmental approval on the third was held until Mr. Jackson could confer with me, bringing his file relating to Seven Pines and Fort Lee, which he was requested through his messenger to do. As nothing further has been heard from him, the order is herewith returned unapproved.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

July 29, 1918.

TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Main and Sixth Streets
Richmond, Va.

Attention: Mr. F.D. Dunlop

Gentlemen:

Your resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce on July 22, 1918, have been submitted to me together with a letter from your secretary, Mr. F.D. Dunlop, by Mr. Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division of the U.S. Employment Service.

I wish to express my appreciation of the interest of your body in so important a matter as the proper housing of colored laborers in connection with the Government work at Seven Pines and Fort Lee. The policy which has been laid down for the Housing Corporation requires that all houses provided by the Corporation for war workers be erected, owned, rented, and controlled by the U.S. Housing Corporation Department. However, the houses which the Corporation is providing are erected and rented only upon priority orders thru the War or the Navy Department, according to how the location of such houses fits into the War program.

Your request, therefore, will need to be taken up first with the management at the plant at Fort Lee and Seven Pines. The management will decide then about sending requests and recommendations to the War or Navy Departments as the case may be. The Housing Corporation of this Department cannot act until it receives such priority orders from one of those Departments.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

H/MLC

COPY

NAVY DEPARTMENT
COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON

September
Twenty-five
1918.

Mr. Charles T. Clayton, Director,
Training and Dilution Service,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Answer to your favor of August 31 has been delayed by reason of being mailed to my Atlanta office, whereas my headquarters have been in Washington for several months.

Your questions would be difficult to answer in the scope of an ordinary letter. There is one source of new labor that I would recommend for especial consideration; namely, the colored labor of the south. At present, the conditions under which these laborers live and work contribute to make them inefficient. I am satisfied that with proper attention given these conditions, there would be a remarkable increase in their productive capacity.

My answer to your problem would be along these lines; namely to undertake such steps as would safeguard the moral and physical well-being of all employees, both white and black. It must be apparent to any one how small is the percentage of efficiency in the work of the average laborer, and a campaign relating to home conditions, working conditions, the moral and spiritual as well as physical side of the laborer, would produce results that would be quite apparent.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 30 1918
Director of Negro Economics

As I am located in Washington, I would be glad to talk with you personally, in case you desire to do so. My address is care above Commission, and my telephone, M 2926, Br. 14.

Tel. Main 2926

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. EAGAN
Vice-Chairman.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
TRAINING AND DILUTION SERVICE
~~[illegible] STREET N.W.~~
WASHINGTON
618--17th St.

September 28, 1918.

Memorandum for Dr. Haynes:

For your information there is inclosed copies of letters which are self-explanatory. Will you please let me know when it would be convenient for ~~us~~ you to meet ~~us~~ me?

Inc.

Director, Training and Dilution.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 30 1918
Director of Negro Economics

10:30 Monday
Conf

Mr John Lowe
at Office of Mr Brooks
Tel 3576

618--17th St.

September 28, 1918.

Mr. John J. Eagan,
Vice Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities,
Navy Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Eagan:

Let me thank you for your very thoughtful letter, which I appreciate. I should like very much to have a talk with you, if you are willing, when Dr. Haynes, the Director of Negro Economics of this Department, can be present. Dr. Haynes, who was a professor in Fisk University, has been doing remarkable work for the Government as an advisor on Negro problems. We are already greatly impressed with his capacity and understanding of the problems of his race. I thank you, with your sympathetic appreciation of the situation, will be glad to know Dr. Haynes. I shall telephone you in a day or two and seek arrangement when we can get together.

Very truly yours,

Director, Training and Dilution Service.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 30 1918
Director of Negro Economics

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
OCT 5 - 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1918.

Memorandum:

Conversation between Mr. Clayton, Director of the Training and Dilution Service, Mr. Eagan, Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and Dr. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics.

- - - - - - - -

The accompanying letter of September 25 to the Director of Training and Dilution Service, with his reply, was called to the attention of the Director of Negro Economics, and a conference with Mr. John J. Eagan and Mr. Charles T. Clayton was set for 2 p. m. today. Yesterday, the Director of Negro Economics had a conversation with Mr. Lawrence Brooks on the question of methods of securing more efficient work from Negro workers, especially with reference to compulsory legislation to be applied to colored women in the South, so that he asked permission to have Mr. Brooks attend the conversation. Also, Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of Washington were asked to come into the discussion.

Mr. Eagan stated that his experience as an employer-member of the firm of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham, Ala., where they employed about fifteen hundred (1500) men more than half of whom are Negroes, has convinced him that proper attention to improving the working and living conditions would make a remarkable increase in the productive capacity of Negro labor. He believed that better conditions and better treatment would get an appreciation and response from this labor which no other methods could. Dr. Dillard pointed out that any efforts to change these conditions must necessarily deal with public officials, state, county and city. After some further statements from other gentlemen present the question of a method of reaching public officials and employers of labor and securing from them and through them action which would practically change the working and living conditions was taken up. All agreed that the present war emergency had created a strategic opportunity to get results.

Mr. Eagan suggested that some kind of a committee of representatives from the Army, Navy, Labor and other departments depending on essential products for conducting war activities might be formed for the purpose of promoting the improvement of Negro conditions. The Director of

Negro Economics pointed out the skeleton organization work already set up in the form of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees composed in most instances of representatives of Negro wage-earners and representatives of white employers in six (6) southern states. Mr. Clayton said that the proposed committee arrangement of representatives from several departments already was partially provided for by the War Labor Policies Board, which had such an interdepartmental organization. In discussion of the War Labor Policies Board with its committees as the possible part of the labor organization to handle such a matter, it was brought out clearly that the War Labor Policies Board was not an executive organization. It could only pass on policies and plans. The need of the Department of Labor now on the Negro labor situation was for enlarging the administrative and executive work dealing with that particular situation. It was further pointed out that if such a step were taken under the War Labor Policies Board, it should be done by a special committee with administrative and executive function, working jointly with the Director of Negro Economics and with the skeleton organization already undertaken.

In connection with this conversation, the accompanying correspondence from representative white business men of the South should be considered. This correspondence is only a part of a considerable amount of testimony from southern white business men of the wisdom of enlarging the activities of the Department in promoting the cooperation of white employers and colored employees. On the basis of this conversation and the canvass of the opinions of white and colored citizens during the past two months, the accompanying correspondence being samples of such opinions, the following suggestions are offered as a basis for further discussion:

1. That a special committee of from 5 to 7 representative white citizens from different sections of the country be appointed to deal especially with the white employers, public officials and local governmental machinery for carrying out improvements of conditions affecting Negro workers and the Negro population as a whole.

2. That a similar committee of from 5 to 11 colored citizens, including one woman, be appointed as a National Negro Workers' Advisory Committee to deal with the colored side of these Negro Workers' Advisory Committees established throughout the states.

3. That the cooperation and help of the ~~National~~ American Bar Association, the ~~local~~ Food Administration representatives in the different states, the state section of the Council of Defense, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the churches and secret order organizations among the Negroes be enlisted to carry out a nation-wide campaign for cooperation between em-

ployers and employees to improve the living and working conditions of Negro wage-earners.

4. That the work already begun by the Director of Negro Economics with the persons appointed and working under his advice be correlated with this entire movement.

5. That in each state there be appointed a representative white man as a special representative of the Department of Labor to assist in the promotion of the work of these Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and such other work as may be undertaken in this enlarged effort for increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro workers.

George E. Haynes

GEH-KFP

Director of Negro Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1918.

From: The Assistant Secretary.

To: Mr. Abercrombie, Solicitor and Acting Secretary.

Subject: Conference October 7, 1918, 10.30 A. M. between Director of Negro Economics, Solicitor, and Assistant Secretary.

Memorandum for Mr. Abercrombie:

Could you meet the Director of Negro Economics and me in my office on Monday, October 7, at 10.30 A. M. for the purpose of agreeing upon a formulation for submission to the Secretary of the subject matter of the hereunder memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics, dated October 4, 1918? The memorandum and accompanying papers are herewith submitted for your information in advance of such conference.

Louis F. Post

LFP.LC Assistant Secretary.

Notd, 10/5/18.
John W. A.

At meeting tentative mem. arranged & subsequently sent by me as memo. for Asst S to S., to the Secretary
L. F. P
10/7/18

Conference

October 7, 1918.

By Mr. Post, Assistant Secretary:

This conference is an informal one called by the Assistant Secretary for the purpose of formulating a memorandum to the Secretary based upon a previous informal conversation between Mr. Clayton, Director of the Training and Dilution Service, Mr. John J. Eagan, Vice-Chairman of the Navy Department Commission on Training Activities and Chairman of the Board of Directors, American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Mr. Lawrence Brooks, War Service Committee of the American Bar Association, Dr. James H. Dillard and Dr. Thomas Jessee Jones of the Bureau of Education.

Pres. of the Jeanes and Slater Funds

At that conversation it was considered desirable to lay the matter under consideration before the War Labor Policies Board for its action. At the present conference, based upon the conversation noted above, there were in attendance, besides the Assistant Secretary, who presided, the Solicitor and Acting Secretary of the Department of Labor, Mr. Eagan, The Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, Mr. John Lowell, Chairman of the Special Committee for War Service of the American Bar Association. Mr. Brooks is absent from the city and Mr. Clayton has stated there was no reasonable probability of any necessity for his attendance.

The Assistant Secretary stated that in his opinion the proper course, in order to bring about the desired action, would be to prepare a memorandum to the Secretary embodying the essential features of the consultation and the proposal, including the suggestion that the matter go for consideration and action to the War Labor Policies Board, to the end that the Secretary of Labor may direct and control such action in the matter as by him may be deemed desirable.

The Assistant Secretary presented to the conference the file on the subject, consisting of Letter of September 28 from Mr. Clayton to Dr. Haynes, transmitting Letter of September 25 from Mr. Eagan to Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Clayton's memorandum of September 28; also letter from Mr. William A. Blair of the Peoples National Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., to the Director of Negro Economics, dated September 21; letter of E. N. Farris, Executive Secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., to the Director of Negro Economics, under date of September 18; letter of Bolton Smith of Smith & Perkins, Memphis, Tenn., to the Director of Negro Economics, under date of September 16; memorandum of the Director of Negro Economics under date of October 4, restating the informal consultation mentioned hereinabove, and the memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Solicitor and Acting Secretary under date of October 5.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1918

Mr. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor,
1712 G St.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:

Enclosed is the report of the Conditions of Living Committee which I said I would send you. The Secretary approved the creation of the Commission but wanted it lodged in the Housing Bureau instead of being an independent Commission. Except for this the plan has gone through as outlined here.

Yours very truly,

Grace Abbott

Research Consultant

GA/HL

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONDITIONS OF LIVING

August 20, 1918.

(To be considered at meeting August 23, 1918)

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION -- A COMMISSION ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS.

The problem of providing proper living conditions for the workers concerns all war production departments. Its solution is necessary for sustained production of war materials. The Committee on Conditions of Living therefore recommends the establishment of a COMMISSION ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS to centralize and co-ordinate all efforts, both public and private, to secure proper living conditions and recreational opportunities for industrial war workers. In accordance with the policy of the President in centralizing the war labor administration in the Department of Labor, the proposed commission should be in that department.

THE NEED FOR A COMMISSION ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS.

The attention of the War Labor Policies Board was first called to the labor aspect of living conditions by the War Department. Investigation shows that all production departments are now coming to realize that opportunities for recreation, schools for the children, an adequate water supply, a sewerage system, market facilities, etc., must be provided if the labor force is to be kept stable and efficient. Local authorities in well established communities which have become important war producing centers have not always appreciated the new community problems which the war has brought them and, except in rare instances, are waiting for the United States to take the

initiative. Government officials and agents who control conditions in new industrial centers have usually been men experienced in inside industrial management rather than in the community aspects of production.

As a result, deplorable physical conditions have been tolerated. Isolation has been unrelieved by provision for social and community life and preventable discontent has, in consequence, spread. The Committee was told of defective garbage disposal, contaminated milk, insufficient school buildings, inadequate hospital facilities, low standards of morality among the young people, lack of recreation facilities and brutality on the part of the plant police. Conditions such as these render it impossible for the workers to make the maximum contribution of which they are capable.

The commissary provided for the construction workers at Nitro is an example of the conditions which have been permitted to develop. Here the restaurant buildings were poorly lighted and poorly ventilated; the flies were innumerable and the floors were wet. The counter service was such that some of the men had to wait in line twenty minutes in the hot sun or rain before obtaining food. The men complained that the prices of food were too high for the amount received. That something was wrong is shown by the fact that only about 42% of the total number of meals have been furnished to the men. A large per cent of the rest of the men were said to have eaten canned goods, crackers, etc., and a few cooked their own meals on the river bank. Farmers were prohibited from selling their products to the families on the reservation as the commissary

company has an exclusive contract.

A private company had contracted to manage the commissary at a cost of 5% of the purchase price of all supplies and 5% of the labor cost. Its only expense seemed to be the salaries of two resident directors. This company received $17,496 for the month of May and $33,153 for the first five months of the year. The following gross profits from the operation of the commissary were reported:

January 8th	to March 31st	$24,902
April 1st	to April 27th	59,936
April 28th	to June 1st	121,607

Other concrete examples of conditions demoralizing from a production standpoint which should be prevented rather than corrected, are submitted in Appendix A.

The necessity for prompt and unified action by the national government to insure wholesome living conditions and recreation for war workers, was emphasized by Mr. Raymond L. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and by the war production departments and national associations dealing with conditions in industrial centers whose representatives appeared before the Committee. Their statements to the Committee are summarized in Appendix B.

HOW THE NEED IS BEING MET AT PRESENT.

1. By Government departments or agencies through control of Housing or Public Utilities projects.

   A. U. S. Shipping Board or Emergency Fleet Corporation has under way 21 housing projects which will be managed by the ship-building companies. Here the relationship is both that of landlord and employer. Experience

shows that another approach secures better results in general social organization.

B. Ordnance Department (War) has under construction 21 housing projects which are to be operated on a cost plus basis by the employers acting as agents for the Government. Here too the existing combination of employer and landlord results in the difficulty referred to under (A).

C. The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation (U. S. Housing Corporation) has undertaken, to date, between 50 and 60 housing projects ranging in size from a group of houses to an entire town. The operating division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation will have trained managers for all its housing projects. These managers will consider and endeavor to provide for the community needs of the people who live in the government houses. They will, however, be in the relation of landlord to the community. The manager of the operating division believes the assistance and advice of another agency specially equipped to meet the recreational and social problems of these communities, will be needed.

2. By The Community Organization Branch, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Department (War).

This branch is attempting with a staff of twelve to make conditions favorable for production in towns where ordnance contracts are being filled. The inadequate staff and here-

tofore inadequate authority has made it impossible for this service to do what it feels should be done. It reports eager cooperation by the local authorities when ways of meeting the needs are pointed out. This service finds that in addition to the Ordnance Department, which it represents, the Quartermaster's Department, the Bureau of Air Craft Production, the Shipping Board and other production departments are often interested for the same reasons in the same towns. Centralized contact and leadership is therefore necessary.

3. By the War Camp Community Service.

The Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities reported that about fifteen of the 150 towns where the War Camp Community Service has organized community recreation centers, are also industrial centers. In these towns, provision has been made for soldiers only and not for industrial war workers. In a few industrial centers, the War Camp Community Service has organized community recreation in response to insistent requests. It is not equipped either with funds or authority to extend this service.

4. Private organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A. the Y. W. C. A. and the General War Time Commission of Churches, which have offered their services to the committee can each, it is believed, make an individual contribution

to the solution of the various problems involved. Some work has already been undertaken by them especially along recreation lines. No one of them has done or is equipped to do the general community work which the facts indicate to be needed at this time.

After consideration of the above facts secured through conference with representatives of the Ordnance Department, the Shipping Board, the War Camp Community Service, the Navy Department, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the Committee on Living Conditions recommends:

A COMMISSION ON LIVING CONDITIONS OF WAR WORKERS.

The Committee's suggestions as to duties of the Commission, its personelle, sources of funds and probable relation to other departments of the Government, and to private organizations follow.

The relative merits of the single executive as against the board or commission form of organization, were carefully considered. The Commission is recommended because it must urge, as a wartime measure, action on matters which have heretofore been entirely within the jurisdiction of state and local authorities. While in the form of advice, such suggestions should have, in effect, the force of orders since their execution will be deemed essential to war production. In the opinion of the Committee, there will be greater willingness to accept such advice if it comes from a group of persons of recognized experience on the questions at issue, rather than from a single executive.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

1. A PAID ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR consisting of a chairman and four members with salaries of $5,000 or $6,000.

2. APPOINTMENT under Civil Service by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Executive Order of March 26, 1917 which reads:

> "When the Civil Service Commission decides that, because of a public exigency, there is need of the immediate filling of a position for which there is no suitable eligible, the Commission may authorize the filling of such position by the appointment of a person shown to be qualified by such non-competitive tests of fitness as the Commission may prescribe."

The members of the Board should be selected on the basis of experience in the study and solution of the problems of living conditions in industrial centers.

The Committee on Conditions of Living will be glad to assist in securing or suggesting candidates if so instructed.

3. DUTIES OF COMMISSION. In cooperation with federal boards, bureaus and departments, to investigate living conditions of war workers in whatever communities war industries may be located, and to advise and assist such boards, bureaus and departments or local authorities with a view to securing or providing conditions conducive to maximum production.

The Commission's relation to existing government departments, boards and bureaus will be advisory. It should make use of all national and local agencies, official and voluntary, equipped to be of service in the various phases of community development. It is believed that the War Camp Community Service could be

especially helpful in organization of community recreation. The Commission should in no case assume responsibility properly belonging to local authorities unless local agencies are unable to function.

4. STAFF ORGANIZATION would require specialists on the following matters among others:

   a. Recreation
   b. Education
   c. Public Utilities
   d. Public safety
   e. Health and Sanitation.

5. SOURCES OF FUNDS.

   a. An initial appropriation of $100,000 from the President's fund.
   b. A Congressional appropriation after the Commission has formulated its plans and prepared an estimate of its requirements.

War Labor Policies Board.

EXHIBIT A. ILLUSTRATIONS OF LIVING CONDITIONS IN WAR INDUSTRY CENTERS.

Report to Committee on Conditions of Living by the Department of Labor, Division of Conciliation, the Community Organization Branch, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Department and the Pennsylvania Board of Health.

Note: In some instances the conditions described are already in process of correction

Inadequate Health Protection

1. Defective Sewerage System.

At East Moline, Ill. the cellars of more than a hundred houses, most of them occupied by employees of the Wagner Ordnance Company, were flooded with water and sewage. A man 71 years old was in charge of the sewage pump. For weeks he had been unable to get the City Council to provide a necessary repair part. The representative of the Ordnance Department brought the situation to the attention of the Mayor and the Council, the repair part was secured and within twelve hours the sewage in the basements was lowered eighteen inches.

2. Sanitation.

The housing for the shipbuilders at Orange, Texas is cheap and unattractive. Rents have doubled since January. Two and three families are living in houses planned for single family dwellings. The only sewer is a surface drain breeding flies. The houses are not screened. In one case 37 people from 4 or 5 houses used one dry outside closet. The men and the managers claim a loss of efficiency due to these conditions varying from 40 to 50 per cent.

3. Health Conditions at Chester Pa. --Report of Pennsylvania State Board of Health.

In addition to bad housing conditions which will be in part remedied by Government houses now under construction, the following evils requiring immediate correction were reported: defective method of collection, transportation and disposal of garbage; unsatisfactory and dangerous milk supply; contaminated water supply; lack of proper control of conditions under which foods are handled and sold; defective supervision of restaurants and restaurant employees; insufficient care of the health of school children and an entirely inadequate Health Department appropriation.

EXHIBIT A.

4. Malaria.

At Old Hickory, Tenn. cases of Malaria are becoming frequent yet nothing is being done to kill the mosquitoes or drain the swamps near the reservation.

Although there are 25,000 to 35,000 people at Hickory, the only hospital that has been provided is one containing sixteen beds for whites and sixteen for negroes--so inadequate as to be almost useless.

5. Commissaries.

a. Commissary Conditions at Nitro West Virginia are described in the report page 2.

b. Old Bridge N. J.

At Old Bridge the meals are being served under tents and the food is prepared in unprotected kitchens with flies swarming over everything. There is no systematic inspection of the water and milk with consequent intestinal trouble among the workers, and loss of time by large numbers of men.

Failure to appreciate value of recreation.

At several plants the local managers are interfering with the work the Y.M.C.A. is doing for the men. This is due largely to a lack of vision on the part of the managers of the duties they owe to their labor. At Plant No. 2 at Sheffield, Ala., recreation buildings were erected for the use of the employees, but the management has now taken these over as store houses, this stopping excellent work that was being done.

At Woodbury, N. J. nearly 2,000 women were already employed, but absolutely nothing had been furnished for their amusement or recreation, although the plant was located in an isolated region. It was obivious that these employees would not remain in such unattractive surroundings unless some facilities were provided for their welfare, outside of work hours.

EXHIBIT A.

Church Facilities

The church authorities are ready to furnish at their own expense church facilities for many of the new plants but as yet, no single federal agency has the authority to decide what church facilities shall be permitted or to make definite arrangements with the church organizations.

Post Office Facilities

The post office facilities at Nitro, W. Va. were so inadequate that several hundred men went without noon-day meal in order to wait in line for the chance to get their mail or send postal money orders to their families. Mail in many cases had been held in the post office for two weeks before it reacheddthe proper person. Many men stopped work during the day in order to go to the post office at a time when it was not crowded.

Schools

At East Moline the Board of Education had $15,000 for a new school building to relieve over crowding, but it had not occurred to the Board to locate it with relation to the two hundred government houses under construction. The president of the Board promptly responded to the suggestion that these houses be considered in determining the location of the new building.

Complaints against Plant Police.

At Plant No 2 at Sheffield, Ala. a police force had been recruited, it is said, from the ruffians of east side New York. Many claims were made that these men took delight in beating up local employees. They were also accused of having themselves committed many crimes under the shield of their authority. They were in fact, said to have threatened commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department.

Fire Protection

Several munitions plants at East Moline, Ill. were found to be dependent on its fire protection. The intention had been to connect with the Moline water system in case of fire. At the time of the visit of the Ordnance Department representative no one knew where the connecting valve was located. It was found under water at the bottom of a cistern with a 16" manhold, more than a mile from the fire station. The Council agreed to provide facilities for instant connection with the Moline water supply to be ready in case of need.

Most of the plants are located on the other side of the railroad track from the fire station. The crossing to these plants had been permitted to be blocked for long periods by standing freight trains. The fire department consisted of one small motor driven truck and a fire chief. These conditions are to be remedied.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

EXHIBIT B: SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE COMMITTEE.

1. MR. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, Chairman (War and Navy Departments) of Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Mr Fosdick said there was overwhelming evidence of the need for unified, official action. He believes the Playground and Recreation Association, organized as the War Camp Community Service, would be of great value to the proposed commission as an executive agency on recreation. Its experience, its personnel, and its non-sectarian character makes it especially useful. He advised a commission rather than an Executive Bureau because of the value of the counsel of several men on the complex problems involved. Experience of the Commission on Training Camp Activities has demonstrated the usefulness of this form of organization.

2. THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE THROUGH THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION.

This association has offered its personnel and resources to be used as an executive agency under the supervision of a federal commission to organize recreation and community work in towns where war industries are located. In case such a relationship were to be established, the association suggested that Mr. Raymond B, Fosdick be chairman of the commission for the purpose of correlating its activities with the Navy and War Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities of which he is chairman.

It further suggests that Mr. Joseph Lee, President of the National Playground and Recreation Association be one member of such a commission and that Mr. Howard S. Braucher, its executive secretary, be the executive agent for the new commission, on recreation problems.

This proposed organization parellels that of the community organization work of the War and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities. For the period of the war the National Playground and Recreation Association has placed itself at the disposal of these commissions and, as the War Camp Community Service, is handling the community organization phases of recreation for the two commissions.

3. COMMUNITY SERVICE BRANCH, INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT - - Mr. F. C. Butler.

Mr. Butler recommends that in view of the fact that Quartermaster, Signal, and other Divisions of the War Department, the Shipping Board and the Navy are equally interested with the Ordnance Department in the conditions in these communities, the work should be centralized for all departments. This can best

EXHIBIT B.

be done in one or the other of the following ways:

(a) The appointment of a commission by the President or by the Secretaries of War and Navy, jointly. Commission to be advisory. Executive Director should organize the staff and direct the work.

(b) The creation of a bureau in the War Department reporting to the Secretary of War and to take over and build up the present Community Organization Branch of the Ordnance Department. This has the special advantage of popular appeal which the War Department makes at this time.

Mr. Butler does not favor the taking over of this work by the War Camp Community Service. The men on their staff are playground and recreational experts, while the problems involved are municipal and technical in character and should be entrusted to men who have had training or experience in the widest sort of community work.

4. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. James A. Eagan and Mr. Giles Whiting, of the Young Men's Christian Association reported that the Association believes that the organization can render service equally acceptable to the men and boys employed in war industries as the service it is now rendering to the men in uniform.

If desired by the Government, it could greatly extend the industrial work which it did in peace times. It regards itself as especially qualified to organize community recreation for men.

5. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Miss Friedman for the Young Women's Christian Association emphasized the increasing importance of providing for the women workers. The Y. W. C. A. feels the need of a centralized plan in Washington through which they may be called upon and directed. Especially is this needed before the local industrial management and the community affected will be able to understand how to solve its many perplexities and know the agencies best prepared to help. It will help different agencies to work together locally if they are made to feel by the Government their unity of service.

The War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. is ready to put at the disposal of the Government the resources and experience it has for work among industrial women.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

EXHIBIT B.

6. J. D. LELAND, 3rd Vice President, U. S. Housing Corporation.

Mr. Leland suggested that the Bureau of Employers' Service which he had proposed, should be combined with the supervision of living conditions of war workers under an advisory commission composed of the best qualified men in the country on the various phases of employment management. If such a bureau were created, eventually it might prove expedient to transfer to its jurisdiction the management of housing projects constructed by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

7. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The National Council of Defense, State Councils Section, urges "that all Federal Departments, when planning to extend their organizations into the states, will consider carefully the advisability of utilizing the existing State Council system; and that in cases where these departments have established federal agencies in the states, they accompany requests for new work by these agencies with the suggestion that state council machinery be utilized wherever possible, for the sake of economy and the better articulation of war work."

8. GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF CHURCHES.

The General War-Time Commission of Churches writes to the Committee on Conditions of Living as follows: "If there is any way in which we can assist your Committee in creating and maintaining wholesome living conditions among the heavily increased populations and new communities so as to maintain the morals and increase production we shall be glad to do so."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1918.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Office of the Assistant Secretary,

October 23, 1918, at 2.00 P. M.

for the purpose of considering a proposed memorandum to the Secretary regarding plans for strengthening the work of the Director of Negro Economics.

Those present were:

Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor,
John J. Abercrombie, Solicitor and Acting Secretary of Labor,
John J. Eagan, Vice-Chariman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities,
Lawrence Brooks, Secretary of the War Service Committee of the American Bar Association,
Karl F. Phillips, Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics,
Grace Abbott, Research Consultant of the War Labor Policies Bd.,
Lillian Conrad, Confidential Clerk, and Secretary of the Conference.

Mr. Post presided.

The Chairman opened the meeting by reading draft of the proposed memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary which he had prepared. As the memorandum was important in detail, it was thought advisable that each person present be provided with a copy for his personal information and consideration.

It was suggested, since the Secretary was out of town, and would not be able to give attention to the subject for a few days; and since Dr. Haynes, who was also out of town, was expected to return in a day or two, and would probably, as a result of his trip, have additional material to be considered in connection with the memorandum, that the present meeting be adjourned until such time as Dr. Haynes should have an opportunity to consider the memorandum.

This was agreed to by all present, and the meeting closed, with the understanding that the Chairman would call the members together again after Dr. Haynes' return to Washington.

Lillian Conrad
Secretary.

approved Oct 27/18
L. F. P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1918.

8/102

Memorandum

From: The Assistant Secretary

To: The Secretary

Subject: Plans affecting work of the Director of Negro Economics.

In consequence of an informal conversation heretofore had by the Director of the Training and Dilution Service with John J. Eagan (Vice-Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities and President of the Board of Directors of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham, Ala.), Lawrence Brooks (Secretary of the War Service Committee of the American Bar Association) and the Director of Negro Economics, together with Dr. James H. Dillard (of the Jeanes-Slater Fund) and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones (of the Bureau of Education), I called an informal conference at my office for the purpose of considering the possibilities of strengthening the Director of Negro Economics in his efforts to increase the efficiency of Negro workers in war-production. Attendants at this conference (which held several sessions) were John J. Eagan, John Lowell (Chairman of the Special Committee for War Service of the American Bar Association), Lawrence Brooks (Secretary of the War Service Committee of the American Bar Association), Grace Abbott (Research Consultant of the War Labor Policies Board), the Acting Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of Labor; and later Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Eva White and John R. Richards.

Mr. Eagan had stated compactly the object of the conference in a letter of September 25, a copy of which is hereto attached and marked Exhibit A. Speaking of the Negro labor of the South as a source of new labor, he wrote: "At present the conditions under which these laborers live and work contribute to make them inefficient. I am satisfied that with proper attention given these conditions there would be a remarkable increase in their productive capacity. ---------- A campaign relating to home conditions, working conditions, moral and spiritual as well as the physical side of the laborer, would produce results that would be quite apparent."

The opinions of other representative white citizens and of representative colored citizens on the value of strengthening this work are reported by the Director of Negro Economics, who submits

Noted Wash

Noted L.F.P. Jan. 8/19

in that connection a letter of William A. Blair of the Peoples National Bank, Winston-Salem, N.C., dated September 21; a letter of E.N. Farris, Executive Secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, under date of September 18, and a letter of Bolton Smith of Smith and Perkins, Memphis, Tenn., under date of September 16 (hereto attached as Exhibits B,C, and D respectively), all of which strongly approve the plans so far carried out by the Department in connection with increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro workers and propose increased activity in this direction. It may also be noted that at a conference at the capitol in Atlanta, Ga., when the Governor and a member of the Supreme Court were present, a joint committee of white business men and colored representatives was authorized to promote the joint cooperative committees of white employers and colored employees in localities over the state.

Several suggestions were made at the conference, among them being the following:

a. That a general committee on living and working conditions be appointed under the War Labor Policies Board with a special sub-committee to advise the Secretary on methods of reaching white employers to secure better attention to the conditions of Negro workers.

b. That a representative employer in each state be designated by the Department, probably as a dollar-a-year man, to cooperate with the Supervisor of Negro Economics in that state to secure the active cooperation of white employers and public officials.

c. That a committee of colored citizens be appointed as a National Negro Workers' Advisory Committee to deal with the colored side of the question, growing out of the state committees already established or to be established as mentioned above.

d. That pending the consideration of any larger program such as that suggested above, in order to meet the present emergency and carry forward the effective work being done by the Director of Negro Economics through the state organizations he is promoting, the Department send a special representative into the field, at least temporarily, to approach white employers and public officials and to assist in securing wider action on their part in connection with the Department's program to secure greater efficiency and response from Negro workers.

In the course of the aforesaid conference it appeared that the War Labor Policies Board had already submitted to the Secretary a report recommending the creation of a "Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers", with the object of centralizing and coordinating all public and private efforts for providing industrial workers in war industries with proper living conditions and recreational opportunities. This Commission is to cooperate with Federal boards, bureaus and departments in the investigation of living conditions of war workers in all communities in which war industries may be located, and to advise and assist such boards, bureaus, departments, and local authorities with a view to securing living and working conditions promotive of maximum production, its relation to existing Government Departments, Boards and Bureaus to be only advisory. The staff is to consist of specialists in recreation, education, public utilities, public safety, health, sanitation, etc. For convenience of reference a copy of the report recommending the Commission is hereto attached, marked Exhibit E.

It further appeared at the said conference that this report had been approved by the Secretary, but with a direction that the Commission be lodged in the Housing and Transportation Service of the Department instead of being an independent body. With this modification the plan of the report as set forth in Exhibit E is now in process of execution, the Commission having been appointed by the Secretary and having organized. Consequently consultations have since been held with John R. Richards, Chairman of the Commission so appointed.

As a result of the circumstances described above and with a view to securing Departmental unity in dealing with questions of living conditions for war workers of the Negro race, the present memorandum is respectfully submitted.

Since the jurisdiction of the Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers, as outlined in the plans for organizing that Commission (Exhibit E) is to include Negroes with reference to their living conditions as war workers, it might conflict with work which the Director of Negro Economics is doing with marked success under the immediate supervision of the Secretary and in accordance with plans approved by the Secretary, May 17, July 22 and August 3, 1918. State Negro Workers' Advisory Committees, composed of representative Negroes cooperating with white citizens, have been appointed in Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Kentucky; and arrangements for state conferences and the appointment of similar committees are now in

progress in Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Supervisors of Negro Economics working in close cooperation with or under the authority of Federal State Directors of the U.S. Employment Service have been appointed and are at work in nine states. In the state of Florida, for instance, with the active cooperation of the Council of National Defense and the Governor, the Director of Negro Economics has started a campaign to enlist both men and women of the state in voluntary cooperation for war work with the result of making the enactment in that state of any special compulsory work law wholly unnecessary.

In order that this Departmental work, which is being carried on with the advice and aid of the Director of Negro Economics and under the direct supervision of the Secretary, and all other Departmental work affecting the relation to their employers of Negro wage-earners, may proceed in full cooperation with the Commission and with the least possibility of administrative confusion I respectfully make the following -

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That all the activities of the Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers be governed by the original program of the Director of Negro Economics as approved by the Secretary in memoranda dated respectively May 17, July 22 and August 3, 1918.

2. That therefore in all activities or proposed activities of said Commission with reference to Negro workers, the Commission and the Director of Negro Economics be instructed to confer informally from time to time with a view to securing cooperation and to preventing administrative confusion regarding the matters aforesaid.

3. That whenever there is need of formal decision, memoranda be submitted in advance for Departmental approval to the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, or to the Solicitor as Acting Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis F. Post

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

LC

Hold pending next conference

Oct 23/18 L.F.P.

November 4, 1918.

Miss Lathrop, Chief
Children's Bureau
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Lathrop:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

November 4, 1918.

Mr. Abercrombie, Solicitor
Department of Labor
Washington.

Dear Mr. Abercrombie:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

November 4, 1918.

Dr. George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics
Department of Labor
Washington.

Dear Dr. Haynes:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

November 4, 1918.

Mr. John R. Richards, Chairman
Commission on Living Conditions of War Workers
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Richards:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P/MLC

November 4, 1918.

Mr. John J. Eagan, Vice-Chairman
Commission on Training Camp Activities
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Eagan:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

November 4, 1918.

Miss Abbott, Research Consultant
War Labor Policies Board
Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Abbott:

A further conference on the hereunder tentative memorandum proposed for submission from the Assistant Secretary to the Secretary will be held in the office of the Assistant Secretary on Tuesday, November 5, 1918 - 2:30 p.m. You are requested to be present.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P.MLC

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

of

National Urban League

Industrial Problems of the Negro

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

October 15-19, 1919

Conference Day Sessions

to be held at

BREWSTER ST. LIBRARY

on Brewster St., bet. Hastings & Antoine Sts.

Evening Sessions

Wednesday, October 15, 1919, Bethel A.M.E. Church

Hastings and Napoleon Sts.

Thursday & Friday evenings, Second Baptist Church

Jones

PROGRAM

Wednesday, October 15—

9 A. M. *Reception to Delegates*
Registration.

10 A. M. *Welcome*
HENRY G. STEVENS,
Chairman, Detroit Urban League.

Response
MISS ELIZABETH WALTON,
Chairman, New York Urban League, who will present:
FRED. M. BUTZEL,
Detroit Urban League, as presiding officer.

Presentation of General Subject

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES,
Executive Secretary, National Urban League.

Its Aspects in Relation to Detroit

JOHN C. DANCY, JR.,
Director Detroit Urban League.

MEMORANDUM

Ask for Urban League Literature.

2 P. M. *Presiding*

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD,
President, National Urban League.

Migration

W. T. B. WILLIAMS,
Supervisor of the Jeans and Slater Funds.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS D. TYSON,
University of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM R. CONNERS,
Executive Secretary, Cleveland Welfare Association to open discussion.

Pertinent Questions

Is the migration of Negroes to northern cities at the present the same current which preceded the war or is it a part of the migration of the past two years?

Is there a distinct movement of Negroes from northern communities to southern points? If so, from what places and to what points are they moving?

Can migration be regulated so that rural districts and small cities needing labor may have the benefit of this group movement and Negroes may have the benefit of more wholesome environment?

Discussion closed by WILLIAM N. EVANS, Industrial Secretary, Chicago Urban League.

8 P. M. *Presiding*

PROFESSOR JOHN HOPE,
President Morehouse College

The Negro's Industrial Opportunity

MISS NANNIE BURROUGHS,
Principal National Training School, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM PICKENS
Dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.

Thursday, October 16—

10 A. M. *Presiding*

WALTER A. MAY
President Pittsburgh Urban League.

Recreation and the Worker

MRS. L. FREDERICK PEASE,
Church Mission of Help, New York City.

DR. C. B. LUNDY,
Superintendent, Detroit Recreation Commission.

MISS M. W. LAMBIN,
Director of Recreation for the Community Council, New York City.

GEORGE WALKER BUCKNER,
Executive Secretary, St. Louis Urban League to open discussion.

Pertinent Questions

What are the recreational facilities for Negroes in communities where delinquency is highest?

What is the proportion of efficiency and of labor turn-over between industries that do provide recreational facilities and those that do not?

What are the public facilities for recreation?

MEMORANDUM

2 P. M. *Presiding*

DR. JAMES W. AMES,
Detroit, Michigan.

Health of the Worker

MISS CARR,
Superintendent of Nurses of Duquesne, Pa. Hospital.

DR. GEORGE C. HALL,
Vice-President, Chicago Urban League.

MAYO TOLMAN,
Director of Health, Community Council, New York City.

JAMES H. HUBERT,
Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, to open discussion.

Pertinent Questions

Did the epidemics of pneumonia and other diseases of the winter 1917-18 *reappear among Negro migrants in northern communities in the winter* 1918-19?

Are the factories employing women workers as well as those employing men workers observing the State Laws safeguarding against accident and disease?

How much work in Home Economics has been undertaken in communities where Negro migration has been largest?

8 P. M. *Presiding*

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD

Housing the Worker

J. G. LEMON
Wage Earners' Bank, Savannah, Ga.

DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES,
Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Friday, October 17—

10 A. M. *Presiding*

JOHN T. EMLEN,
Secretary, Philadelphia Armstrong Association.

Training For More Skilled Work

DR. JAMES E. GREGG,
Principal Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

MISS JOSEPHINE PINYON,
Industrial Secretary, Y. W. C. A., New York City.

A. L. MANLY,
Industrial Secretary, Armstrong Association of Philadelphia to open discussion.

Pertinent Questions

To what extent are the schools, public and private, aiding in preparing Negroes for skilled labor?
To what extent are the workers taking advantage of the opportunities that are presented?
What attitude do labor unions and their fellow white workers assume towards their advancement?

MEMORANDUM

See Annual Bulletin for last year's work.

2 P. M. *Presiding*

WILLIAM C. GRAVES,
Member of the Executive Board, Chicago Urban League.

Community Program for Industrial Efficiency

MISS EMMA V. CARTER,
Employment Secretary, Armstrong Association of Philadelphia.

BOYD FISHER,
Supt. of Personnel, Aluminum Castings Co. of Detroit.

A. H. WYMAN,
Carnegie Steel Works, Duquesne, Pa.

Negro Preachers Aid in Program

DR. W. N. DEBERRY,
Of the Institutional Church
Springfield, Mass.

WILLIAM N. ASHBY,
Executive Secretary, Newark Urban League to open discussion.

Pertinent Questions

What is being done in various communities to improve industrial efficiency of Negro workers? By:-

(1) *Settlement houses;* (2) *industrial plants;* (3) *churches;* (4) *other welfare agencies;* (5) *public agencies.*

How are public and private employment agencies affecting the natural desires of Negro workers to secure better wages and conditions of work?

Educational Program found in Bulletin No. 3, 1919

8 P. M. *Presiding*

DR. GEORGE C. HALL

Organization of Negro Workers

JOHN R. SHILLADY,
Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.

KELLY MILLER,
Dean, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

MISS MARY MCDOWELL,
Head President, University of Chicago Settlement.

RESOLUTIONS

MEMORANDUM

PROGRAM

Saturday, October 18—

10 A. M. *Presiding*

HORACE J. BRIDGES,
Chicago Urban League.

Discussion of Plans for Extending the League's Work

EDUCATION—A. L. JACKSON,
Educational Secretary, National Urban League.

Plan for Extending and Stimulating Local Fields

IN THE NORTH—T. ARNOLD HILL
Executive Secretary, Chicago Urban League.

IN THE SOUTH—JESSE O. THOMAS
Southern Field Secretary, National Urban League.

A National Industrial Program

JOHN T. CLARK,
Executive Secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League.

How the National May Be of More Service to Locals

ROBERT J. ELZY,
Executive Secretary, Brooklyn Urban League.

MEMORANDUM

Ask for Surveys on:
Housing.
Women in Industry.
Elevator Men and Women in Apartment Houses.

National Urban League

127 East 23rd Street

New York City

NATIONAL OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Robert R. Moton, *Vice-Chairman*
John T. Emlen, *Vice-Chairman*
Kelly Miller, *Vice-Chairman*
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Mrs. Booker T. Washington
William G. Willcox

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES,
Executive Secretary

HENRY G. STEVENS,
Chairman, Detroit Urban League.

JOHN C. DANCY,
Director, Detroit Urban League.

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57 ANN ST., N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF The Model Village of North Badin, N.C., inhabited, principally, by the Negro employees of the Tallassee Power Company.	Brief Study and Report of the Director of Negro Economics following his visit November 23,1919.

I. Foreword.

Supplementary to my memorandum of November 1, 1919, to the Secretary I have the honor to submit the following brief report in the above entitled matter, in accordance with instructions of the Assistant Secretary.

It will be recalled that North Carolina was the first state into which the work of the Department, in Negro Economics, was carried. Following the North Carolina conference in June 1918 and the appointment, for that State, of a supervisor of Negro Economics, Dr. A.M. Moore, the members of the State Negro Workers Advisory Committee were appointed, and the formation of state-wide city and county auxiliary committees was begun. Thereafter the North Carolina economic conditions were surveyed, and reports were submitted to this office touching upon favorable and unfavorable circumstances which were found in North Carolina.

Among significant conditions which pointed strongly to the full understanding by some North Carolina employers of the joint needs of employers and employees were the conditions which the Tallassee Power Company had grasped with the idea of making as attractive as possible the circumstances and surroundings of its working classes. The North Carolina supervisor dispatched a special agent to visit the plant of this company, and so splendid were the conditions of labor, of life, and of morale among the employees of the Tallassee Power Company at North Badin, N.C., that the Department of Labor, thru its Information and Education Service, issued a release in which these conditions were

specified (A copy of this release - March 19, 1919 - is attached hereto and made a part hereof).

The local Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Badin, N. C., had been able to present to the Tallassee Power Company the aims and policies of the Department of Labor for Negro wage-earners and had been augmented by the membership of Mr. J. E. S. Thorpe, Superintendent of the Tallassee Power Company, who at once linked up with the Department of Labor the efforts which his company had begun in 1917.

Throughout the year the Badin Committee, the officials of the Tallassee Power Company, and the officials of the city of Badin worked hand in hand in a complete program which had as its objective the making of North Badin into a model city. Hence, it was the desire of all that at some future day the Director of Negro Economics might visit North Badin, inspect the plant of the Tallassee Power Company and make a brief study of the social and economic conditions of North Badin. November 23, 1919, was the earliest date on which it was practical to make such a visit.

II. Statement of facts:

The growth of Badin was rapid and November 23, 1919, found it a busy city of 2,000 inhabitants from 20 states and three foreign countries, of which 1,700 were employees of the Tallassee Power Company. North Badin, about a mile from Badin, proper, which houses the white population, is comprised of the Negro inhabitants of whom 900 are employees of the above-named company. I noted that Badin was apparently built rather than developed, as are most cities; for poor quarters, slums and alleys, unpainted houses, poorly-lighted streets, irregular business sections, dives and retreats had not apparently existed from the beginning. On the other hand, I found well laid off streets, some concrete sidewalks, painted cottages with electric lights, running water with sewerage systems, gardens, high pressure fire plugs and hose houses in every section of the town. Within the town I noted simple-hearted, good natured Negro citizens, comprised of laymen, professional, and business men. In their minds, there seemed to remain no doubt as to the Negro's ability to develop if given kind encouragement and left unhindered.

The Tallassee Power Company is engaged in the business of making aluminum. At once I noticed its belief that if the proper incentive is held out to workers good results will follow. Its officials seemed whole-heartedly to realize that the human element is, after all,

the greatest consideration in dealing with capital and labor.

During the summer of 1917 the attitude of the Company had been plainly set forth when, in order to promote the welfare of its workers, it established a school in two well equipped buildings with two teachers. In 1918 an additional school building was erected on the school ground and six teachers were employed, including a teacher of domestic art. A night school was opened, also, for the workers. The 1918 enrollment included eight teachers, among whom was a teacher of school music and of industrial training.

A splendid sympathetic contact seemed to be the rule between the Company's managers and its colored laborers, the managers appearing to be honestly interested in the general welfare of the laborer.

One touching and outstanding feature was the presence of many crippled men employed by the Company, giving strong evidence of its readiness to assist the colored man who was willing to work.

Colored men of North Badin initiate their own business enterprises under the management of their own people. Within the rules of the Company there is a system of self government requiring each man to report to work at the proper time, and to leave at the proper time.

Included in this system of self government, I found a ward arrangement, which is described briefly on the attached circular. This ward arrangement permitted the prompt handling of civic questions and the complete assistance to city officials of each and every resident of North Badin.

Among the outstanding features of North Badin there is tabulated below a significant list which does, indeed, speak for itself:

A. Economic,-

1. STEADY EMPLOYMENT in a year-round plant.
2. SEVERAL KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT, permitting a worker to be transferred where he thinks he is better fitted and will be more satisfied.
3. WORK THAT REQUIRES no apprenticeship or previous experience, so that a worker earns full pay from the beginning.
4. GOOD WAGES, paid every week, with a bonus for a full

week's work and a graded increase with length of service.

5. A RELIEF DEPARTMENT for emergency cases, sickness or injury, and a death benefit of $100.

6. A FIRST AID SERVICE and a modern hospital for efficient and immediate free treatment.

7. BOARD AND LODGING for single men at reasonable rates in boarding houses, cafes and private homes.

8. HOMES SOLD on a 20-year payment plan, the payments amounting to the usual monthly house rent.

9. HOUSE RENT more than reasonable, and all homes furnished with electric lights, running water and sewer. All houses are painted, ceiled and well-built; each lot has a front yard, chicken yard and garden plot, with a back alley for the collection of trash and garbage which is removed free of charge.

10. STORES AND BUSINESS HOUSES anxious to serve all, at current prices, for cash or on the installment plan.

11. NEGRO BUSINESS MEN have a genuine welcome in this community where opportunities for successful enterprises are unexcelled.

B. Educational,-

1. A NINE MONTHS' SCHOOL of 12 grades, with a principal and six (6) teachers. The new school building (in course of erection) is an exact duplicate of the school for white children; it occupies a whole block for adequate play-grounds and play-ground equipment.

2. A DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT which teaches the girls to be sufficient home-makers.

3. A MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT which teaches the boys to be useful with their hands in house carpentry, cabinet making and trades.

4. A NIGHT SCHOOL for men and women who wish to improve their education.

5. A CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC with four (4) specialists in musical education who teach all branches of music, vocal and instrumental.

6. THE COMMUNITY BUILDING erected at a cost of $ where public meetings, lectures, concerts and entertainments of all kinds are regularly provided.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

C. Moral:

1. FIVE GROWING CHURCHES: One building (A.M.E.Z.) erected at a cost of $40,000; another (Baptist) in course of erection to cost $20,000. Other buildings will be erected as fast as the congregations are solidified.

2. THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT headed by a colored physician and community nurse, which regulates the public health and teaches hygiene and sanitation.

3. A GROWING COMMUNITY OPINION and a police department which discourage vice and disorder and give protection to all law-abiding citizens.

4. A COMMUNITY free from the curse of strong drink and its resulting lawlessness, where there is no traffic in blockade liquor.

5. THE WOMEN'S CLUB, a member of the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which is promoting better morals and a higher appreciation of womanhood.

D. Social:

1. A TRAINED, SALARIED, full time Negro welfare worker to look after the interests of Negro employees, to promote a better and more wholesome community life and to direct the energies of the workers along helpful lines when their work is over.

2. A WARD SYSTEM of local self-government, consisting of four (4) Ward Committees with a Chairman and six (6) Street Captains in each Committee, popularly elected. This form of organization leaves practically all the civic and social life of the community under the control of the workers themselves and emphasizes the responsibilities and duties, as well as the privileges, of citizenship.

3. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WELFARE. This is the highest body under the Ward System and is composed of the Ward Chairmen and the heads of all general organizations. The Director of Welfare Work is the president.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE organizations (not previously mentioned):
   a. Business League (Branch of Nat'l. Negro Bus. League)
   b. Fire Department - six companies - (volunteer)
   c. Athletic Association (including all sports)
   d. Gladiators' Athletic Club and dancing class.

e. Badin Guards (Returned soldiers)
f. The Harmony Club (Includes band, orchestra, glee club, quartet, and other musical groups)
g. Badin Stock Company (Commercial)

5. AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION:
   a. Pool room
   b. Athletic sports
   c. Dance hall
   d. Fishing
   e. Children's playground
   f. Moving pictures
   g. Church entertainments
   h. Private parties, banquets, etc.

6. LODGES AND SECRET ORDERS. The Masons, Elks, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Supreme Circle and the Court of Calanthe have lodges and lodge-halls in Badin.

7. READING ROOM and news stand. Biddle House is a sort of community center with a private dining room, reading room and news stand where the leading white and colored papers and magazines are sold and books may be read. Special recitals, entertainments and meetings are held in the reading room.

III. Conclusions,-

Appended hereto is a copy of the Badin Bulletin, pages 21 and 22 of which attention is respectfully invited. In this connection I have respectfully to make the following conclusions:

1. Such a comprehensive program as the Tallassee Power Company has inaugurated for its working classes is exemplary of its farsighted vision as an employer.
2. In the carrying out of such a program the Tallassee Power Company insures its business stability by insuring, in turn, the complete contentment of its working classes.
3. Contented working classes mean nothing more nor less than a contented citizen who at once becomes more than an ordinary asset to his State and Federal Government, and to the economic forces of the Country.
4. The needs felt and administered to by the Tallassee Power Company might well be considered by other employers, since the "experiment" is no longer an experiment, but,

rather, it is a proven panacea for a large proportion of labor difficulties and misunderstandings existing between employers and employees.

Respectfully,

George E Haynes

Director, Negro Economics.

P/MLC

Noted and transmitted to the secretary Feb 16/20 L.F.P

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

The City of North Badin Has Been Divided Into the Following

WARDS:

WARD I

Grant St.; 400 and 500 Blocks
Jackson St.; 400 and 500 Blocks
Lee St.; 400 Blocks
Sherman Road; Nos. 405 to 411
Sims Street
Wood Street
W. H. Pierson, Chairman,
400 Grant Street

WARD II

Grant St.; Nos. 1 to 11; 300 Block
Jackson St.; 300 Block
Lee Street; 300 Block
Mayo Street; 300 Block
Roosevelt Road; 200, 300, 400, and 500 Blocks
Sherman Road, 200, 400, 500, 600 and 700 Blocks
Sumter Street; 300 Block
Washington St.; 300 Block
W. H. Gaither, Chairman,
509 Roosevelt Road

WARD III

Dewey St.; No. 213; 800 and 900 Blocks
Lincoln St., So.; Odd Numbers, 201 to 233
Marion Street
Mayo Street; 200 Block
Old Camp Site
Roosevelt Road; 600, 700, 800 and 900 Blocks
Stuart Street
Sumter St.; Nos. 1 to 100; 100 Block; Sumter St. Extension
Washington St.; 200 Block
Wayne St.; 200, 800 and 900 Blocks
T. H. Brooks, Chairman,
212 Mayo Street

WARD IV

Lincoln St., So.; 100 Block; Even Nos. in 200 Block, 200 to 240; 300 Block
Sherman Road; 800 and 900 Blocks; No. 403
Wilson St., So.; 200 and 300 Blocks
T. W. Sampson, Chairman,
100 So. Lincoln St.

Each WARD COMMITTEE will be composed of a CHAIRMAN and six (6) STREET CAPTAINS. EVERY STREET will have a STREET CAPTAIN. ALL PERSONS 18 years of age, or over, MALE AND FEMALE, are entitled to VOTE for a STREET CAPTAIN.

ELECTIONS will be held the WEEK OF SEPTEMBER SEVENTH!

Consult YOUR CHAIRMAN as to TIME and PLACE

GET BUSY

ASK ME!

R. McCANTS ANDREWS,
Welfare Worker, 405 Jackson Street.

You see I am introducing local self-government — in N. South

SAVE SOMETHING EACH MONTH

The BADIN BULLETIN

RESIDENCE OF MR. R. E. PARKS, OPERATING SUPERINTENDENT

BADIN, N. C. JANUARY, 1920

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ON

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Dresses and Skirts

Everything Reduced

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BADIN, N. C.

Deposit a part of your money. Spend less and save more.

WE INVITE YOUR BUSINESS

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HUNTING SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT

BETTER BUY YOUR

GUNS, RIFLES, SHELLS
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NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

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The Pathe Phonograph

brings the **finest singers** and **musicians** into your **homes.** They will sing or play for you **any time you want them**

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PICTURES

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If you can't find what you want, come to us. Experience has proved that our goods not only please, but give lasting satisfaction.

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Next Door to Postoffice ALBEMARLE, N. C.

The

BADIN BULLETIN

VOL. II JANUARY, 1920 No. 4

OUR HONOR ROLL

Our boys are being rapidly discharged from the military service of our country, and are returning to take their places in the equally important fields of the trades, industries, and professions. So we present herewith a new Honor Roll, which we hope our readers will help us to make and keep correct and complete. It is the roll of former soldiers who are now employed in Badin, both by the Tallassee Power Company and by other businesses.

We keep the first place, however, for our honored dead.

GOLD STARS ON OUR SERVICE FLAG

EDWARD L. SLEDGE WILLIAM SHANKLE
ROBERT FLEMING THOMAS LLEWELLYN

EMPLOYED BY THE TALLASSEE POWER COMPANY:

Adams, C. M.	Culp, J. M.	Gill, J. H.	Hyatt, F. H.	McDonald, J. R.	Ritchie, W. S.
Archer, R. B.	Culveyhouse, A. L.	Ginn, Coat	Ivey, Hazel	McLester, C. A.	Robinson, Z. B.
Baumgardner, C. J.	Currie, L. S.	Greene, J. P.	Johnson, Archie	MacGehee, Virgil	Ross, T. R.
Bickett, William	Davis, Henry	Halliburton, Jno. B.	Jones, Coit	Mallory, Guy	Scarboro, John
Biles, Wm.	Davis, W. H.	Hambry, Frank C.	Jones, Robt.	Milton, C. Y.	Small
Blackwelder, F. B.	Dermid, J. F.	Hardon, Norman	Kendall, J. S.	Mitchell	Smythe, I. F.
Bolton, John H.	Dick, J. C.	Haughton, Thos. H.	King, C. R.	Mitchell, Jno. C.	Sullivan, W. H.
Bradford, C. J.	DuBose, McN.	Helms, W. T.	Lemons	Moore, A. G.	Taylor, Joe
Brown, G. C.	Efird, Clyde	Henderson, Jas. R.	Leonard, Joe	Moose, B. N.	Thompson, H. B.
Buchanan, C. G.	Frazier, Walter	Hollifield, Dan	Lilly, W. T.	Morgan, Val.	Thompson, Robt.
Caldwell, John	Friar, R. T.	Holtshouser, A.	Long, Adam	Morris, Lacy	Tysinger, T. R.
Coggins, J. R.	Gibson, Chas.	Huggins, T. R.	Lowder, E. H.	Nelson, Roy	Vann, James
Cox, Lonnie	Giersch, R. F.	Humbarrier, Irvin	McCall, B. F.	Newkirk, Nelson	Weatherspoon, C. B.

Williams, J. E. Williams, P. L. Wimberly, Claude

PAUL REINER: Robt. Elwanger
BADIN SUPPLY COMPANY: Marvin Sauggs
MAIN PHARMACY: Earl Ferree
Sides, Ernest E.
SANITARY PRESSING CLUB: Jno. Herring
THE HIX COMPANY: Harlo Hix

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Greetings for 1920

We have once more come to the close of an old year and the beginning of a new one.

At this period we are accustomed to take inventories of our stocks of goods, to determine discrepancies, if any exist, and to charge off all shortages and credit all overages—and thus start off the new year with a clean slate.

It will be well to broaden this practice to include an inventory of ourselves. Have we corrected or kept in check our shortcomings during the year so that we had none to charge off; or are we confronted with a big debit balance—so much so that our good deeds will not place us on the credit side. If any one of us belongs in the latter class, let us make it a point of duty to correct this evil; and the best way to overcome it is to take a perpetual inventory of our sayings and doings, so that the bad ones will cease to be a habit.

One of the best helpmates to a successful life is thrift; and one of the most helpful inventories to make is to ask yourself before buying something of doubtful value if you would not do better to do without it, and instead invest the same amount in a revenue producer. There are many more ways to safely invest your money now than ever before. The arm of the law has been stretched out to protect innocent investors as never before, and by the use of common sense it is possible to invest safely.

The National Thrift Week comes this month, and I hope most of us will take advantage of its teachings, and profit thereby.

My New Year greetings to you, my friends, is a wish for your continual and increasing happiness and prosperity, your stronger devotion to God and His teachings, and my heartfelt thanks for the good work you have done in the past.

—J. E. S. THORPE

An Encouraging Comparison

What are we in the United States to expect in the way of living conditions in the New Year just arrived? Nobody knows. Prophets are afraid to prophesy, and still it seems to me that a comparison of our prospects with those of other countries would be worth while, and might make us less apt to complain of unsettled conditions we are sure to have.

The world is passing thru a period of great readjustment. All countries which got into the World War early are in bad condition financially: France, England, Italy, Germany, and the others. They are terribly in debt. They will have to pay enormous taxes even to keep up the interest on their war debt. Their factories cannot get the money necessary to pay wages and buy materials, and even if they do get the money it is not worth much when they try to buy materials in American markets with

it. The French unit, the franc, which was worth about nineteen cents before the war is worth only about ten cents now. Even the English unit, the pound sterling, which before the war was the money standard of the world, and was worth $4.86, is now worth only $3.82. All these countries, then, must borrow money to do business; and they must do business to keep from falling further behind. The outlook for them is very black indeed.

The United States, on the other hand, while owing a huge war debt which will make heavy taxes necessary for years to come, is in good condition financially. The American dollar is the standard of the world. We have work to do, materials from which to manufacture articles, money with which to pay wages, and the other countries are in such shape that they must buy from us. We are pretty sure to be busy. We are not apt to have to eat grass to live. We are indeed lucky in comparison.

Of course, prices will be high, because there is a scarcity of things in the world, and other countries must have them and are willing to pay high prices to get them. But if we keep our feet on the ground, keep working, spend carefully, save if possible, and don't stop the wheels of industry by tying things up in strikes, we will pull thru safely. How much brighter this looks than conditions in Europe, where there isn't work even for those who want it. Doesn't it look as tho we should drink (a "dope" or lemon soda!) to America's prospects for 1920? —P. E. P.

I Am Your Friend

I am your friend. Come to me when emergency calls, tho you have a thousand friends, for I am certain. I am resource. I encourage efforts, fortify ambitions, protect possessions.

I develop safe judgments by disclosing the value of conservative thought, the rewards of conservative action. I teach thrift, and thereby enrich. Thru habits of thrift, I cultivate other careful habits, and discourage careless ones. Thus do I mold character, and among your fellow-beings improve your estimate and standing.

And I am not alone your now-friend. I look far ahead. I secure you from the humiliation of dependency. In the sunset of your years, when your energies have earned their period of repose, I continue to be your friend—your assuring friend.

When you have put aside your labors, modified your social activities, lessened your obligations; when you have come to hold the affairs of life with changed interests, you may still rely upon me.

When your mind has secured its opportunity to unrestrictedly indulge retrospect, profound thought, and sublime reflection, I shall stand ready to surround you in comfort with the atmosphere of peace, the happiness of ease, and the things you will at such a time most desire to be surrounded with.

I prepare and provide the way—your all-time friend.

I am your cash reserve, held in bank or War Savings Stamps.

—Buy W. S. S. —

Christmas at the School

Invitations reading "Badin School at Home, December 21, 3.00 p. m.," were received by each patron of the Badin School, on December 18, 1919. At the appointed time, about a hundred guests called, and were invited to the Kindergarten Room, where a very attractive play, "Bobby Brewster's Rooster," was given by the pupils of Miss Louise Whitley and Miss Susan Green. Wilford Jones as Bobby Brewster, and Louise Beagle as Granny Brewster, deserve special praise for the way in which they played their parts. After the play, sandwiches and coffee were served by the Ninth Grade girls, under the direction of Miss Robertson. The patrons were then asked to visit the class rooms, where an exhibit of the class work of each grade was shown. The rooms were lovely in their holiday dress, and those who visited them were loud in their praise of the work exhibited.

On Tuesday afternoon, Christmas trees and appropriate exercises were held in each room, and judging from the sounds of merriment that came from the rooms both teachers and pupils enjoyed the afternoon thoroly. Santa Claus himself visited Miss Bell's room, and gave to each astonished little one a real blackboard as a Christmas gift from Miss Bell.

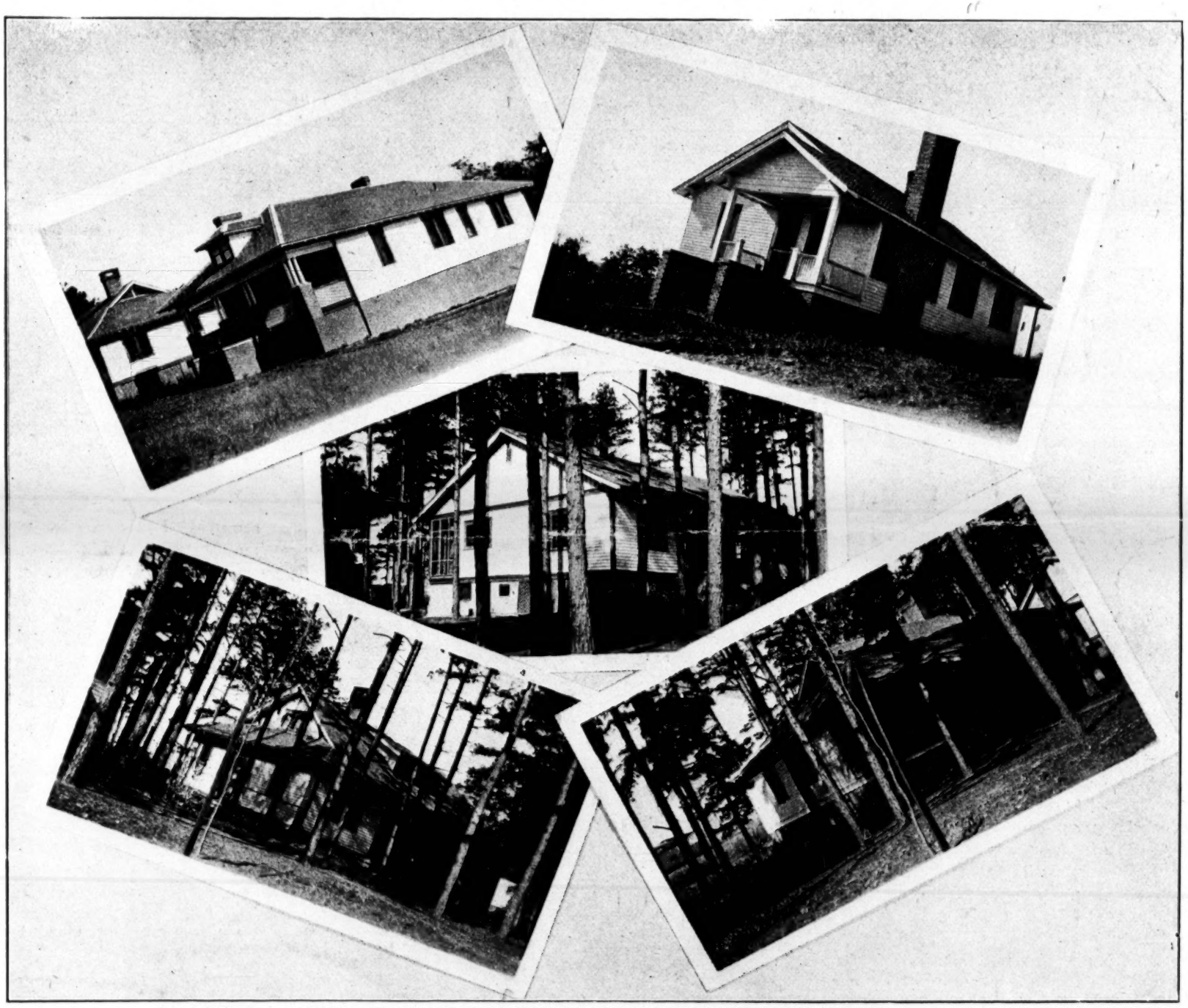
Here's Way to Get Rich Safely

Getting Down to Brass Tacks Means Getting Up to Gold Coins

"Refuse to buy what you cannot afford," was the message brought to Chicago recently by Orrin Lester, Associate Director of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department. Mr. Lester said that in Washington he put the question to the retail dealers in all lines of business as to what they deemed the most essential thing to cut the high cost of living.

"My representative who visited these retail dealers," said Mr. Lester, "summed up their answer in two words—*judicious buying.* So that is why I say refuse to buy what you cannot afford. Do not pay unreasonable prices for food or material, and then the profiteer cannot profiteer. If all citizens had the courage of the Scotchman who, when told ninety cents was the price of roast beef, walked out of the restaurant, declaring he would not pay such a price, we would get down to brass tacks. The trouble is that the people of this country are spending recklessly. Many are selling their Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps—their hard-earned savings. They have not learned to practice economy as essential. Economy, which was a wartime necessity, should be a peacetime virtue. That is why the government is urging the people to hold on to their government securities. If you must dispose of your Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, sell them in the legitimate market—not to swindlers.

"There are about thirty million who own government securities, and the gov-



TYPE OF BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES ON TALLASSEE AVENUE

HOME OF MR. H. C. JENKINS

ernment wants these to become permanent investors, to fortify their own future and the safety of the country. The government lays before the people the entire line of its financial goods, including certificates of indebtedness. This is not a Treasury department movement—it is a people's movement for the improvement of their own financial condition. The Savings campaign is not solely to sell Thrift Stamps, but to stamp Thrift as a habit on the people of the nation.

"Four simple economic rules are laid down for this purpose. They are:

"1—To put aside as their first obligation, and before they spend it all, part of their incomes for future use.

"2—To invest the money they save out of their incomes in a security which pays a reasonable rate of interest, and is absolutely safe—United States Government securities.

"3—To use the rest of their incomes so as to make every penny they spend buy something they really need and want, and which has a full penny's value.

"4—To use what they buy with their money with as much care as if it were money itself."

There can't be so much unrest at present among organized workers. So many of them are resting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

You Can! Of Course You Can!

Would you make life a full success?
You can!
And win the gifts that build and bless?
You can!
Resolve this day to make the start.
Unite the strength of hand and heart.
And make your "headpiece" do its part—
You can! Of course you can!

Say to yourself: "I'm bound to win!"
You can!
Keep sayin' it thru thick and thin.
You can!
Pick out the task you ought to do,
Then stick right at it, staunch and true,
And, come what will, you'll see it thru,
You can! Of course you can!

You are the master of your will,
You can!
You make conditions, good or ill,
You can!
Think hard! And with your reason clear
Select the course you mean to steer,
Then hold it—day, week, month, and year—
You can! Of course you can!

Right here and now's the place to start,
You can!
There's work a-plenty! Do your part!
You can!
This minute, waiting at your door,
Are opportunities galore;
With wisdom, garner in your store—
You can! Of course you can!

—By NIXON WATERMAN

Yadkin Motor Company Opens

The garage of the Yadkin Motor Company will be opened to the public the first part of next week. This makes the second garage opened by this company, the first being opened in Albemarle.

This company is owned entirely by Badin men—Messrs. C. G. Buffington, P. E. Book, and G. N. Trexler being the owners. Mr. Buffington is manager, and is in active charge.

The company, in addition to having a modernly equipped garage, will also have the agency for Stanly County for the following cars: Overland, Maxwell, Piedmont, Willys-Knight, and Maxwell trucks. Already three carloads of Maxwells, and several Overlands have been sold, and orders booked for other cars when delivery can be secured.

Messrs. Book and Buffington are among the first residents of Badin, having come here with the old Southern Aluminium Company, in the first part of 1913, and both of these gentlemen have done much to develop the town. They have believed in Badin from the start, and are going to make several other improvements in the near future. Mr. G. N. Trexler came to Badin in 1916, and is in charge of the telephone department of the company here.

We predict a large business for this firm, and congratulate these three gentlemen in giving Badin a modern garage.

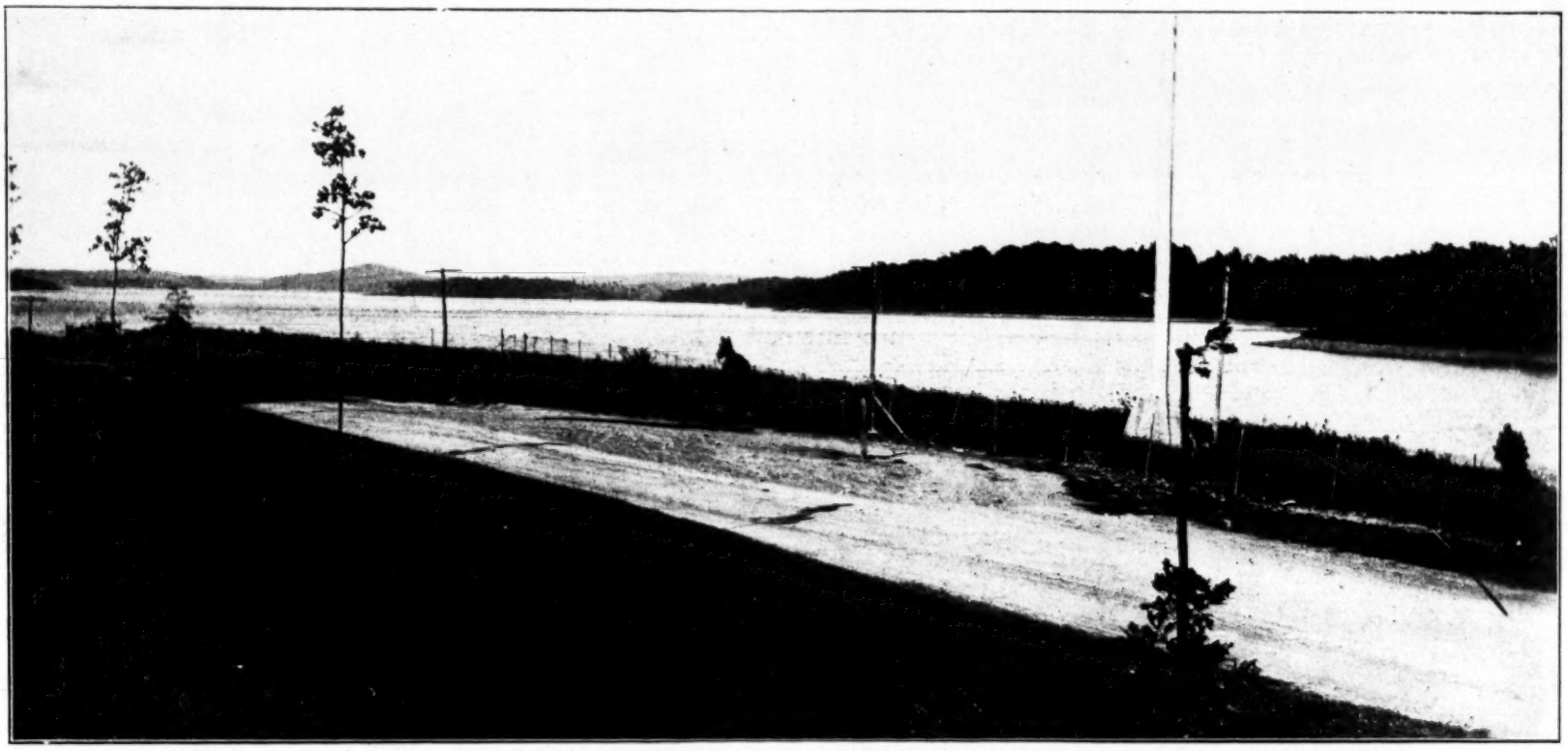
Occupies New Home

The Bank of Badin is now occupying its new home on Falls Road, and can boast of one of the most modern bank buildings in this section of the State.

The officers of this institution are to be congratulated upon their progressive spirit, and their faith in the growth of our town. Altho it is one of the youngest banks in this section, it possesses the most beautiful and best appointed building of any bank in the county.

The officers of the bank are: R. L. Smith, president; J. W. Frazier, vice-president; John W. Cox, cashier. All three of these gentlemen are well-known men of the county, and are leaders in their different lines of work, and Badin is indeed fortunate in securing such men to direct the affairs of the bank.

The second floor of the bank building contains four modern offices—one of which is occupied by the news and business offices of *The Badin Tribune.*



VIEW UP THE LAKE FROM MAIN OFFICE LAWN

Christmas Concert

The concert of Christmas music, which was given in the Theater on the evening of December 22, by the Band, Choral Club, and soloists, was a thoroly enjoyable occasion, and the large audience gave evidence of their appreciation by frequent rounds of applause.

It is safe to say that a musical event of such high order, given entirely by home talent, could only be heard in cities of many times the size of Badin.

Program

Selections—Band.....B. L. Gomo, Leader
Song—Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
Audience
Violin Solo—Madrigal, by Simonetti
Mrs. Rhea
Song for Baritone and Chorus—The Birthday of a King, by Neidlinger
Mr. Cummings and Choral Club
Selections—Band
Soprano Solo—The Newborn King
Mrs. Smith
Christmas Hymn—O Come, All Ye Faithful ..... Choral Club
Selections—Band
Duet for Soprano and Baritone—
On the Cross of Christ,
by Edw. Howe
Mrs. Smith and Mr. Cummings
Silent Night, Holy Night
Badin School Children and Choral Club
Send Out Thy Light.....Choral Club
Selections—Band

The Man Ahead

He believes in his proposition heart and soul.

He dispels ill-temper with cheerfulness, kills doubt with a strong conviction, and reduces active friction with an agreeable personality.

He mixes brains with effort, and uses system and method in his work.

He finds time to do every needful thing, but never letting time find him doing nothing. He makes every hour bring dividends, increased knowledge, or healthful reaction. He keeps his future unmortgaged with debts; he saves as well as earns. That's why he is the man ahead.

Resolutions

Did you ever see a fellow that on January first
Didn't pick out all the virtues that he thought he needed worst,
And swear that in the year to come he'd surely change his way,
And in the bank he'd soak so sure a dollar for each day?

When 'bout a month has rolled around, it isn't so much fun;
He finds he's missing all the bunch with whom he used to run:
He hasn't had a new silk shirt in the longest sort of time;
And he knows where there's a beauty for eight dollars and a dime.

The "Dashing Widow's" at the Grand, and he's simply bound to go,
The tickets don't amount to much—two eighty-five a throw;
So he hies him to the telephone, and soon he has a date;
He's denied himself for such a while, he's got to celebrate.

The flowers were an afterthought, they soaked him for a ten;
Next it was a taxi ride, that nicked his roll; and when
They got a little bite to eat, where prices always soar,
His pocket-book was empty, and the savings were no more.

—AIKEN MOORE

Cutchins Opens Grocery Store

Mr. Tom Cutchins, who has been conducting a store in North Badin, is now occupying the store vacated by the Hix Company.

Mr. Cutchins stated it was his intention to do a cash grocery business, handling only first-class goods, and selling to the people of Badin just as cheaply as good business methods will allow. He has put in an excellent stock of fresh goods, and bids fair to do a large business. He does not need an introduction to the people here, as he has been a Badinite for several years, having worked for the company before entering business.

1920 RESOLUTIONS

Resolved:

That I will save a specified amount each month.

That I will settle down where there are good churches, good schools, good people, and good working and health conditions.

That I will purchase a home from Tallassee Power Company on easy terms.

That I must see H. R. Wake at once about this home.

The
BADIN BULLETIN

Devoted to the interests of the employees of the Tallassee Power Company, and the pleasure and profit of all people of Badin.

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Vol. 2 JANUARY, 1920 No. 4

The Dawning Year

Behold, another New Year greets us.

Generally we face the New Year without reflection, without even a backward glance; but with a smile on our lips we turn to the future, which lures us on with hopes, promises, and enticements far greater than the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Our hopes, our anticipations, what a part they play in the joy we get out of life! Still, if we are to obtain the full measure of our portion of future gladness, we had best review the past, and recognize our errors and mistakes, so that their recurrence will not mar the happiness of days to come.

If happiness can be measured by friendship, if joy can be measured by kindness, and hope by service—and they can—then we can well afford to take a long and searching look into the days of 1919 before going far into the bright dawn of 1920.

What does that last backward glance reveal? Does it show any friendship ties broken by our neglect, carelessness, or thoughtlessness? Has our selfishness dwarfed our growth, and dimmed for us the happiness which can only be obtained thru friendship? How many new friends have been added? What actions of ours hinder us from having all of our acquaintances as friends?

What acts of kindness left undone, what bitter, thoughtless remarks rise up to mar the happy reflections which are the reward of every kindness?

At last our eyes rest upon our accomplishments during the past year, which are in reality only a summation of service rendered. It is the smiles we have caused, the sorrow and trouble of others which we have shared, the daily labor well done, our steadiness, trustworthiness, and diligence which lend a glory to the sunset of 1919, and fill us with joy and hopes.

It is then with a feeling of gladness and renewed strength that we can turn to view the rising sun of 1920, a year of boundless opportunity, to be obtained thru service, and as yet unmarred by mistakes.

Take that backward glance, Friend, so that your greeting of "A Happy and Prosperous New Year" may express a stronger hope and more solid belief in the great results to be accomplished during the coming year.

The American Legion

In the midst of unsettled conditions, there is one steadying force in our country today—the American Legion. This great organization of American World War veterans is non-political and non-partisan, but it is one hundred per cent. patriotic. It is opposed to all I. W. W.'s, Anarchists, Bolshevists, Communists, International Socialists, and all other radicals who are seeking to disrupt our industries and tear down our American institutions. It stands for the brotherhood and comradeship of the men who fought the Hun, whether here or abroad. For this organization is not militaristic, and makes no distinction between officers and privates, or between overseas men and men who did not get overseas.

Service men, the Badin post is now organized; get in touch with it. The following officers were elected at a meeting held in the Citizens Club rooms, on Friday evening, December 9, and will serve three months:

J. N. McNair, Commander; J. R. Coggins, Vice-Commander; R. M. Kelly, Secretary and Treasurer.

An important committee was appointed at this meeting, composed of Messrs. Baumgardner, Moore, J., and Cagle, whose duty it is to assist the officers in getting the Legion before the service men of Badin.

The dues required are $1.50 per year. For further information, see any of the above, or Mr. F. A. Cummings.

A Faithful Man Gone

Mr. Peacock, who passed away at his home on Maple Street a few days ago, was one of the most faithful and reliable men in the employ of the Company. Whatever was assigned to him to do, he did with a completeness, thoroness, and whole-heartedness that aroused admiration even when it caused inconvenience to someone who wanted a little letting down of the bars. While he was on duty at his gate, it was well known that not even the highest officials could pass there without conforming to the regulations required of everyone.

THE BULLETIN wishes to express full sympathy to the bereaved family, and to hold before our community the memory of a plain and simple man who did his work well.

Statement of Relief Department

December 1, 1919

Dues Collected from Employees	$309.50
Amount Received from Company	309.50
Checks Uncalled for	58.93
Total Received—November	$677.93
Claims Paid—Sickness	$216.18
Claims Paid—Accidents	116.20
Sick Committee and Miscellaneous Expenses	8.00
Total Expended—November	$380.38
Total Cash Received Since January 1, 1919	$7,679.43
Total Expended Since January 1, 1919	5,162.23
On Hand, December 1, 1919	$2,517.20

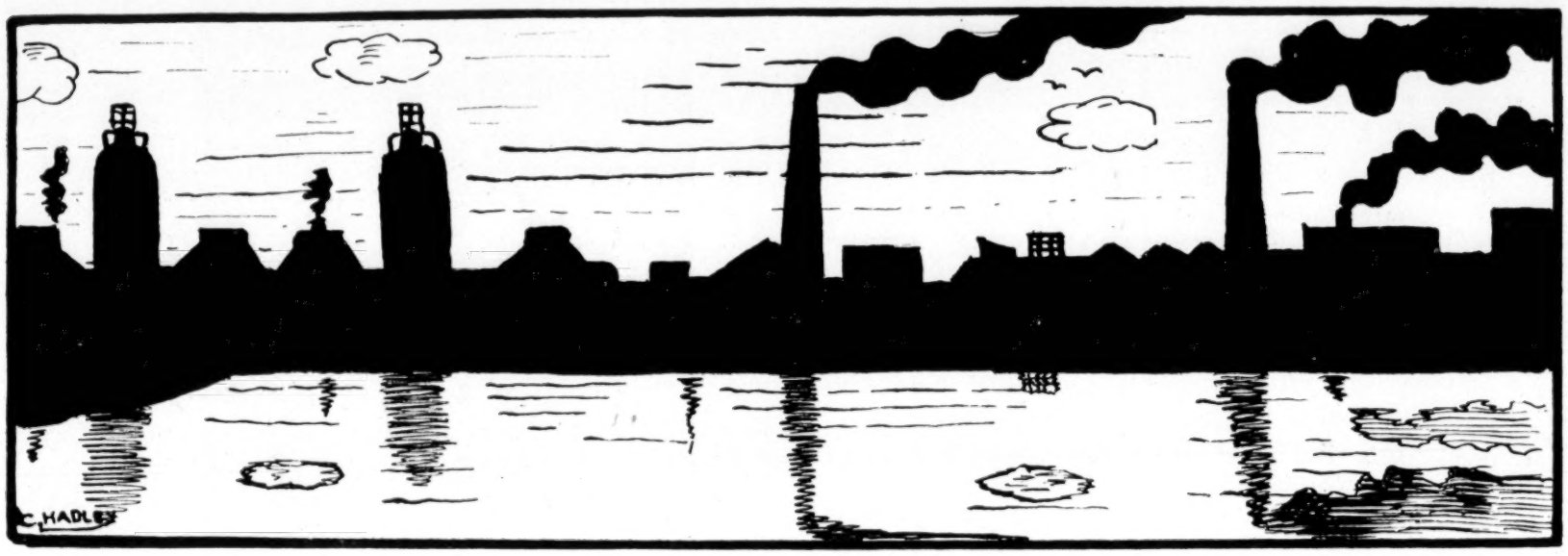
J. H. DEVEREAUX
Relief Agent

Father a Lap Ahead

Father ruefully gazed at his last dollar. "Money has wings, and house-rent makes it fly," he said.

"Yes," said his fifteen-year-old son, "and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house fly."

"You're smarter than your old dad maybe, my son; but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flue!"—*The Continent.*



CONTINUAL CARELESSNESS CAUSES CASUALTIES

SAFETY DEPARTMENT

TALLASSEE THINK SAFETY POWER PRACTICE SAFETY COMPANY CAUTION SAFETY

Safety First Organization

Since the last issue of THE BULLETIN, we have completed the Safety First Organization at the Badin plant, and in this issue we give the entire personnel of our Safety First Organization, showing the various departments and the names of the members serving on each committee.

Let us make 1920 a banner year. During the next twelve months, let us not have one serious accident. We can do it if every man will try. Seek out a member of your Safety Committee for information and advice, and, if you have any suggestions to make, they will be more than pleased to receive them. Assist your Committee by always being careful; remember there may be others working around or near you, and do nothing that would endanger their safety. Report at once all unsafe or defective tools and appliances; assist in keeping the aisles and passageways clear and free from obstructions; do your share towards keeping your department clean; and be ready and willing at all times to assist, caution, or advise the new men.

We should all remember that "Safety First" is simply a question of saving human life—the most valuable thing in the world, which when once gone can never be brought back. It is trying to save men from losing their legs and their arms, which can never be put back. It is trying to save the making of widows and orphans, destitution and misery. Neither the officers of the industry nor the laws can do it; but the workmen can do it if they try. And if we will all work in harmony we will not only save life and limb, bring greater content and happiness to our wives and children, but we ourselves will reap the benefit of our efforts by having a cleaner, better, safer place in which to work.

It is a man's job we have undertaken; but if we go at it enthusiastically, if every man will put his shoulder to the wheel, and will think, act, and practice *safety*, we will accomplish the result desired.

Aluminum Plant

Committee No. 1—Jack West, A. L. Culveyhouse, Luther Price, R. C. Fryer, George Fife, Norman Hardin, S. C. Hambley, Sandy Welch, R. Leatherwood, W. M. Brookbank, H. Standridge.

Committee No. 2—A. G. Tate, B. D. Mauldin, L. P. Garland, Andy Hall, Reuben McCosh, L. H. Stepp, H. S. Cranford, Walter Ellis.

Committee No. 3—F. L. Greenlee, I. T. Fisher, G. C. Brown, Monroe Evans, Boyd Martin, George Ward, T. J. Johnson, James Council, Virgil Howard.

Committee No. 4—H. C. Jenkins, R. B. Lienster, John McGregor, F. M. Herndon, W. D. Kitchen.

Carbon Plant

Committee No. 1—C. E. Spencer, E. G. Edwards, W. G. Mabry, J. Wilkerson, A. D. Hill, O. Chrisco, S. Blaylock, W. Dees, J. S. Hargett.

Committee No. 2—G. L. Johnson, T. C. Daniels, William Steen, J. C. Howell, E. Lamb, B. A. Williams.

Machine Shop

Committee—E. N. Evans, M. S. Ragsdale, T. L. Chambers.

Construction

Committee—W. I. Stokes, N. L. Smith, F. O. Culp, J. F. Kiley.

Planing Mill—Store Room—Reclamation

Committee—Joe Sills, J. A. Clifton, C. H. Myers.

Electrical Department

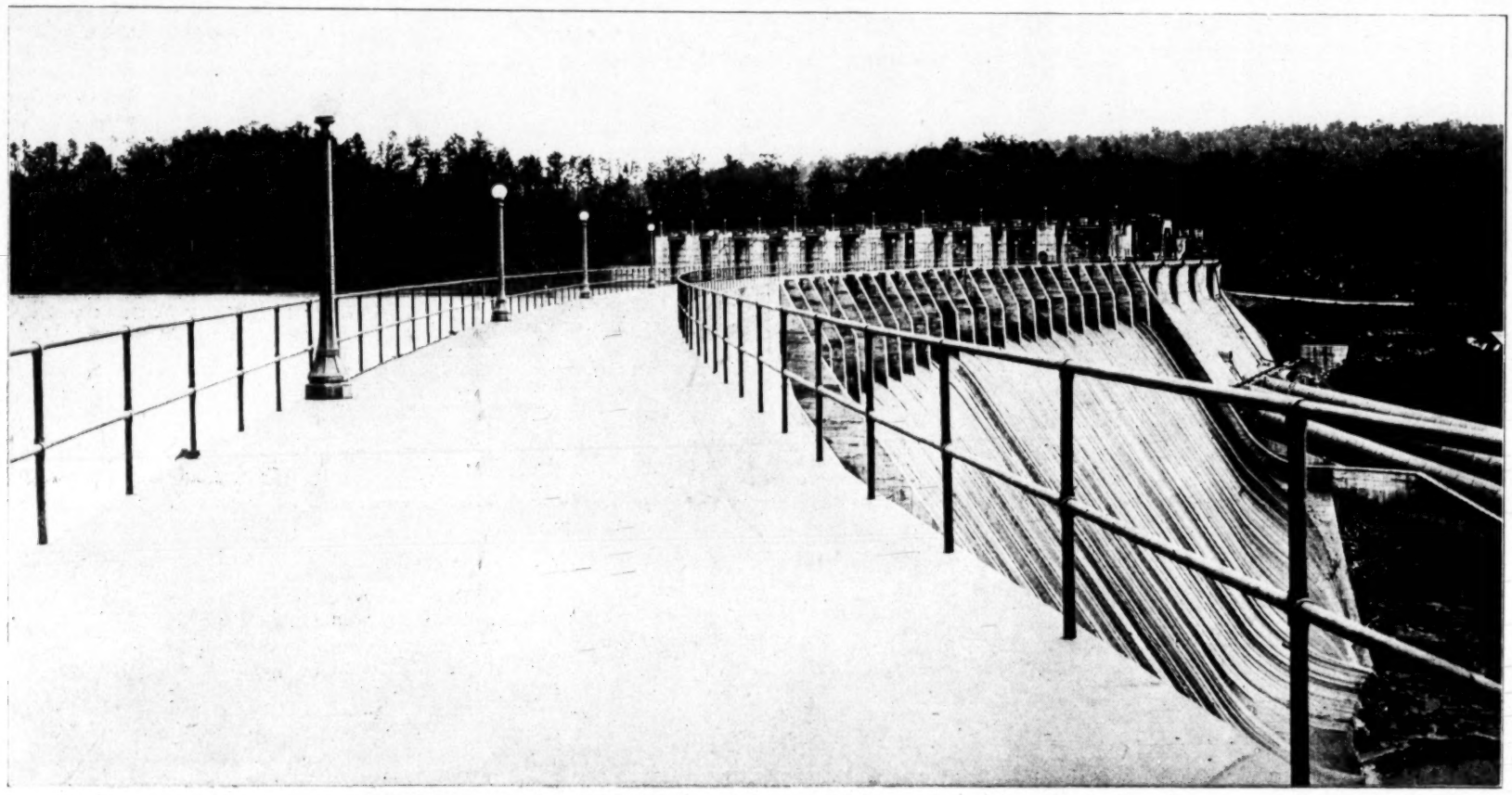
Rotary Stations Committee—Homer B. Rhea, L. W. Gabriel, E. M. Talbert.

Motor Repair Shop Committee—L. V. Rockfield, L. E. Wilson, J. K. O'Donohue.

Miscellaneous Outside Work Committee—B. L. Gomo, C. E. Graham, B. E. McElhaney.

Infections

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of all men immediately reporting to the First Aid to have their wounds properly dressed. Regardless of how slight or insignificant your wound



A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED VIEW OF THE YADKIN NARROWS DAM

may be, go to the First Aid at once, and have it dressed.

During the past month, we have had several cases of infection, and an investigation showed that the injured parties did not report for treatment until several days after the accident occurred.

There is absolutely no excuse for an infected wound. Remember the First Aid is open day and night, and is maintained solely for your benefit. Your Safety Committee and your foreman all insist upon your going to the First Aid.

A cut or burn that is neglected and not given proper attention will become infected within a day or two. The wound spreads; the injured member becomes swollen, inflamed, and very painful, with the result that the injured loses several days' time on account of such neglect. Why a man will assume this risk is a mystery. Boys, get together, and get after this practice. If you receive an injury, have it dressed at once. If another man receives an injury, insist upon his going to the First Aid. If he does not, pass it along to a member of your Safety Committee.

Wet Crucibles

On December 26 we had what might have been a very serious accident. As it is, two of our "tappers"—David O'Hara, No. 1812, and Lawrence James, No. 1500, both received very painful burns, which will necessitate the former losing about two weeks and the latter about one week of time.

They had just emptied the small crucible, and placed it in the crucible hole of the next pot, and while engaged in driving the pin in that pot, someone threw water in the crucible. Of course as soon as the hot metal poured in this wet crucible there was an eruption of metal flying in all directions, and these two boys suffered for someone's carelessness. They were extremely fortunate in not losing the sight of their eyes, altho their faces were severely burnt.

This should be a lesson to all men. Never place a wet carbon in a pot, or throw damp metal in a crucible of hot metal, or dip a wet cold ladle in a crucible of metal. To do so is to run the risk of being burnt.

If the man who did this act had only stopped to think, he would have realized that his carelessness would injure another. It is to eliminate just such acts of carelessness as this that we are continually trying to impress upon the men the necessity of "Safety First"; to think, practice, and caution Safety.

—Safety First—

Playing

One of the most foolish habits that a man can acquire is that of playing and wrestling in the pot rooms.

On December 3, R. Cunningham, No. 1749, was wrestling with another man between two pots. Cunningham stepped on a carbon butt, lost his balance, and fell in the crucible hole. Result: about six days in the hospital, and his leg in a plaster cast.

This is one thing that has to stop. All playing, wrestling, and scuffling while in the plant is prohibited, and your foreman will see that this rule is enforced.

—Safety First—

Three Pointers

To Keep the New Man in the Shop from Getting Hurt

Show him the dangerous places in your department.

Save him from "getting bit" unnecessarily, just because he is new at it.

If he is still a boy, take a bit of interest in him. A word of advice may prevent a serious injury.

Thousands of new men in the shops have learned the costly lesson of *safety* by bitter experience.

Help the New Man Along.

Health Hints

1. *Drink Plenty of Water*: Do not drink too much water during meals. It is more difficult for the stomach to digest food when filled up with water. Drink it frequently between meals.

2. *Do Not Overeat*: An overloaded stomach does not function properly. It clogs the organism and befogs the brain.

3. *Take Plenty of Outdoor Exercise*: Outdoor exercise, such as walking, golfing, or the playing of any outdoor game, stimulates and refreshes both the nerve system and the physical body.

4. *Protect Your Body with Warm, Clean Clothing.*

5. *Keep Feet Dry and Warm.*

6. *Bathe Often*: In bathing, it is well not to use the water too hot, as this may result in a shock to the nerve system.

7. *Get Plenty of Sleep*: The average individual requires between seven and eight hours' sleep. Remember what Benjamin Franklin said, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

8. *Arrange for Occasional Mental Recreation*: To keep the mind from getting into a rut and from becoming stale, you should occasionally provide mental recreation. The type of recreation depends upon the individual. It may be reading, attending theaters, dances, parties, lunches, etc. These are all good forms of recreation, providing they are not overdone.

9. *Do Not Smoke to Excess*: Smoking in moderation is not injurious, but when done to excess it may have serious consequences. Let me caution you also against the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

10. *Keep Windows Open*: Always sleep with your windows open. Keep some of the windows open in your home during the day. The temperature of a room should be between sixty-eight and seventy degrees.

11. *Take Good Care of Your Teeth*: Teeth affect and are affected by the entire nerve system of the body. Unhealthy teeth result in unhealthy mind and body. It is well to visit your dentist at least once or twice a year, even if only for an examination and thoro cleaning of your teeth.

12. *Practice Deep Breathing Exercise a Few Times Daily*: Deep breathing ventilates the lungs and increases their resistance power.

13. *Breathe Thru the Nose*: The organisms of the nose are directly in connection with the lungs, whereas those of the mouth and throat are connected with the stomach. Breathing thru the nose is therefore most beneficial.

14. *Importance of Regular Bowel Movements*: Retarded bowels are a source of infection to the entire system.

15. *Take No Medicine without Advice of a Physician*: One cannot be too careful in the taking of medicine. No one except an experienced physician can prescribe correctly for you. You may take headache powders to cure a headache with injurious results because you should be taking other medicine to cure another ailment which is causing the headache.

Fighting

All men know that fighting while on the job is absolutely prohibited. On December 12, Fletcher Finger, No. 1340, was hit in the face by another man with a carbon butt. As a result, Fletcher's jaw was broken in two places, he lost most of his teeth, and will spend about four weeks in the hospital. The other man spent Christmas as a guest of the sheriff, and will no doubt be given a short course in practical road building. That some innocent bystander was not hit and severely injured was a miracle. Do not fly off the handle, and do something that you will afterwards regret. To be able to control your passions is a long step towards success and *Safety First.*

Strains and Ruptures

Boys, whenever you have any heavy work to do, by all means see that you have sufficient help, and the proper tools, ropes, chains, or hoists to do the work. Every now and then we have a man complain of straining his back, or of rupturing himself, doing some extra heavy lifting.

No one expects you to do more than you are physically able—much less your foreman; and whenever you have some particularly heavy work to do, ask your foreman for assistance whenever necessary.

A pay check is bigger than a relief check.

Safety

Born in 1910.

I have not yet reached full development.

I am everywhere—where I am wanted.

I come from above, and I am one of mankind's greatest blessings.

My work is to prevent accidents.

I am *safety.*

—*National Safety News*

Difficult

A certain judge, after passing sentence, always gave advice to prisoners. Having before him a man found guilty of stealing, he started thus:

"If you want to succeed in this world, you must keep straight. Now, do you understand?"

"Well, not quite," said the prisoner; "but if Your Lordship will tell me how a man is to keep straight when he is trying to make both ends meet, I might."

—*London Tit-Bits*

VICAR—Nothing to be thankful for! Why, think of poor old Hodge losing his wife thru the flu!

GILES—Well, that don't do me no good. I ain't Hodge.—*Farm and Home.*

Policeman Beagle has resigned from the department, and is now working in the plant.

A bed in the home is worth two in the hospital.

GARRISON'S STORE

Fresh and Appetizing Fancy and Staple Groceries, at Lowest Possible Prices

FALLS ROAD BADIN, N. C.

SHOE REPAIRING

In these times of high prices, keep your eyes on your Shoes, and see that they are kept in good repair. It is real economy.

Our workmen are expert in this business. Your business solicited.

BADIN ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP, Badin, N. C.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

Electrical Shop Items

Mr. R. L. Kelly has been after some elusive "Motor Curves" lately, which is the beginning of a campaign to find out why some motors "mote" better than others, and that in turn is just a step in the quest of the Electric Shop to find out why some motors cost more to "mote" than others. Kelly says that in school, when the curves didn't come out right, it wasn't so hard to draw a nice curve and take the readings from the curve, but he can't get by with that now. At first he had about decided that it was no go, and that you'd just have to be thankful that an induction motor pulled like the dickens, and let it go at that. However, Christmas morning Santa Claus brought him some results that cheered him up quite a bit, and convinced him that maybe a fellow could find out something about machinery if he kept pestering around long enough. Now, at this New Year's time, tho Kelly's second victim lies silently strapped to the test blocks, while Kelly stands around in "19," and hopes those rotaries don't buck. Guess when he gets back to that ten-horse motor on the blocks, he'll feel like giving it a pat on its little head, and doing a brake test on it with his bare hands.

Don't forget that the new class in "Industrial Motors and Control" starts pretty soon; and don't be saying, two months or two years from now, "I wish I'd started when So-and-So did." Find out something about it. It's up to you.

Shorty Baumgardner has admitted his failure to heat the Electrical Shop. He claims that the failure of the hot air system that has been installed for some time has proved that hot air won't do it; so don't blame him.

Dad Withrow is all smiles now. The Electrical Shop is installing radiators for steam heat, and Dad says he is glad we are going to do away with so much (?) *hot* (?) *air*.

Shorty Baumgardner spent the Christmas holidays with father, mother, sweethearts, and relatives in various parts of North and South Carolina.

We are glad to see Mr. F. T. White back on the job. He was recently called to his home, near Whiteville, on account of the illness of his father.

BADINITES NOW IN SOUTH AMERICA

Good morning, "Roxy," how was Christmas? "Mighty dry, mighty dry." Well, how's the bank roll? "Mighty low, mighty low."

Well, Donoghue, what big deals have you pulled off this month? More horses for the "Bone Yard" Reclamation Department.

We are glad to see Mr. Z. V. Robinson back on the job, after spending the holidays with his father, in Asheville.

Christmas was rather dull in the Electric Shop, as so many went away to spend the holidays.

Messrs. Pete and John DuBose are spending several days with their brother, Mr. McN. DuBose.

Messrs. Lee and Morris Meyers spent the Christmas holidays with relatives, in Gold Hill, N. C.

Mr. W. H. Davis and family spent the Christmas holidays with his father, in Moore County.

Yadkin Falls Station

Well, he did it. Who did it? What did he do? I thought every one knew he did it. Who? Why, "Bob" Jones went and got married the other day. Yes, to use Bob's expression, "I'm a gone goblin now." He left us a few nights ago quite mysteriously. When the day shift came down, Jones was missing. Barnette looked wise, but kept "mum." It seems that Mr. Shoemaker spirited Bob away in his (Shoemaker's) car; anyway he came back the other day with two suitcases, and something all wrapped up in furs, which turned out to be a pretty little lady whom Bob introduced as "My wife."

Well, Shoemaker was on the job again, and we all crawled in the car and came to the Falls.

The Jones' will occupy the little three-room house, and will take their meals with Mr. and Mrs. Beckham until they can concentrate their minds long enough to figure out what they will need to start housekeeping.

All of the young men of Badin who are thinking very seriously of getting married, had best look us up. This is a great old game, this operating. We only have one more vacant house. We have a pool table, and you can save your money, shoot pool, and still be in "hollering" distance of your wife. First come, first served. Ideal, parfait, N'est-ce-pas?

We are not mentioning any names, but someone is buying wrist watches, etc., and going to town two or three times a week and twice on Sundays, and he always comes back smiling, and hangs over the 'phone until it is time to go again. Does anyone recognize the symptoms?

Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker invited Mr. Mintz and family, also Mr. and Mrs. Beckham, over for dinner Christmas day. We sure did justice to that dinner. You have got to hand it to Mrs. Shoemaker; she certainly can cook.

We have with us a new family—Mr. E. J. Sitton, of Gaffney, S. C. Mr. Sitton is one of the switchboard operators here.

The boys gave Mr. Shoemaker a nice pair of leggins for Christmas. He has a different walk now.

We have an idea that the Main Office had best scout around for a new "Hello Girl" soon.

Miss Estelle Beckham, of Pleasant Hill, S. C., visited her brother a few days ago.

THIS YOUNG MAN, WHO BEARS A STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO CLAUDE MASK, SHOWS HOW BADINITES ARE ADDICTED TO THE BOTTLE

Rotary Station

Mr. W. A. Hardin paid his semi-annual visit to South Carolina during Christmas. Wonder why "Dick" doesn't bring her to Badin, and save railroad fare?

Mr. B. H. Griffin went home for Christmas, and "to join the Masons." "Grif" was a few days late getting back, but he is almost able to walk now.

Mr. J. A. Fagg is off nursing a bad cold. "Tuff luck." in a desert like Badin?

Mr. Charles Avant just returned from a business trip to South Carolina.

Mr. F. L. Roth is over at Rotary Station No. 25 now, seeing that the meters properly mete.

Mr. W. L. McCall spent the holidays with home folks.

Narrows Power House

On Saturday, December 27, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Belk arrived in Badin, from Seattle, Wash. They have made Seattle their home for the past five months. Now they are with us again, and Mr. Belk has his position back at the Narrows. Mr. Belk looks quite natural in the generating station. We extend Mr. and Mrs. Belk a welcome hand, and are very glad indeed to have them with us. We sincerely wish for them the best.

If you want to get some real dope on what the unions and I. W. W. stand and hold for, just have a talk with Mr. Belk, who has seen some of the trouble given by such organizations as above mentioned. He says that the Unions and I. W. W.'s have demoralized almost the entire western part of our country. To give it plain, he says, to h—ll with such organizations.

At last we have filtered water in the power-house. Instead of the janitor going a mile or two for drinking water, he draws the water from a spigot conveniently placed in the wash- and dressing-room. We are exceedingly grateful to the person who promoted the idea of having filtered water run to the power-house.

The installation of the new D. C. Generator on No. 1 A. C. Generator shaft extension having been completed and tested out, we are now able to operate all our auxiliary D. C. motors from this machine, which means a great improvement over the old way.

The old lake has risen to its normal height—179 feet headwater, and still on the climb.

It has been said, and it seems to be a true saying, that if anyone ever stops in Badin long enough to get a whiff of the pot-room fumes or a drink of Badin's filtered water there is no staying away from the place.

The changes in the wiring are progressing nicely, and in a few days we hope to have the entire station under the new control system. This wiring is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jones, and best wishes. We wish them the best that life affords.

Now, you single men, get ready and go to it. Jones started the wheel, so why not keep it turning? Mr. Gomo would be glad to have all married men. Don't wait.

Two new men that we have with us now are F. T. Gamble, of Fort Mill,

DR. ELLA B. COX
SURGEON-DENTIST
OFFICE ABOVE BADIN PHARMACY
PHONE 30, BADIN EXCHANGE BADIN, N. C.

J. C. WILLEFORD
Jeweler
now offers a New and Attractive Line of Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, and other articles suitable for everyday and special occasion Gifts.
Look, and Be Convinced
J. C. WILLEFORD, PINE STREET, BADIN, N. C.

S. C., formerly employed by the Southern Power Company; and A. L. McGeehee, of Badin.

The Pot Rooms

The scarcity of Pot Room news in this issue of THE BULLETIN is because we had asked to be relieved as reporter for awhile, which we thought had been done until we had been asked for our dots; and on searching ourselves we found we had none, and THE BULLETIN almost ready for the press—which accounts for no more local news.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: "Sharkey" really asked to be relieved, but we couldn't see it. He's been handing in a fine line of "dope" concerning the Pot Rooms people—full of human interest, humor, and some poetry. He has made the Pot Room section one of the most interesting in THE BULLETIN. Boys, let's back up Sharkey Burns. Hand in your news items, etc., to him, and let's keep up and pass the high record already reached in this department.)

Christmas passed off in the Pot Rooms very quietly. No accidents, plenty of men, good cigars to smoke at the expense of the Company, and not a man to be seen who had been celebrating; but everybody was filled with the Christmas spirit, and enjoyed themselves fine.

We are glad to report Capt. D. T. Swagerty back in his accustomed place, after being confined to his home about two weeks. In the absence of Mr. Swagerty, Foreman Jack West has been at the helm, and has steered things like an old "vet."

Pot Room No. 24 was closed down on December 26, on account of the scarcity of ore; but we hope soon to see ore coming plentifully. In a short while, all the rooms will resume operation in full blast.

Later: Several carloads of ore arrived.

The new method of not changing shifts is proving a success, and seems to be satisfactory to the men. They seem to be more regular, and as they have the same foreman all the time they become better acquainted with each other.

A PART OF OLD BADIN (1916) THAT WE ARE SORRY TO SEE GO

Foreman Tate was presented with a very handsome gold watch by his shift (3 to 11), which shows the esteem in which he is held by his men. It is needless to say it was appreciated by him.

Uncle John McGregor slipped and fell a few days ago, which resulted in a sprained wrist. Nothing serious, however. No, No, Maud; he hadn't touched a drop.

We sincerely sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Russell in the loss of their baby, which occurred on December 18.

Laboratory News

Electricians have made quite a few improvements on the wiring system for electric apparatus in the Laboratory.

Mr. W. G. Dotson is teaching a Chemistry Class on Tuesday and Friday nights. He has an enrollment of nine pupils—seven from the laboratory, and two from the plant. The course is designed to instruct the students in Elementary Chemistry, with special reference to the composition and chemical properties of substances which they deal with in their daily work.

A second hood for the removal of acid fumes has been equipped in the Metal Room.

Miss Ruth Mason accompanied the basket-ball team to Concord on December 5.

Mr. Spence Kirk spent Christmas with his parents, in Albemarle.

Mr. H. A. Lilly made a trip to Greensboro on December 1.

Works Office Notes

Dam Scott allows that something is about to happen to Dick. While once they dwelt together in peace and harmony, their suite of rooms all decorated, Dick has now about removed his share of the furnishings. Down at the rent office, they have added a new name to the list of customers, and now bills for rent, lights, water, etc., go out addressed "R. V. Richards, Maple Street."

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ross, and little daughter Patricia, will leave for Charlotte early in January, to make their home there. Mr. Ross has been in the Purchasing Department since his return from the United States Marine Corps last spring. He will be with the

DR. J. F. CAMPBELL
DENTIST
OFFICE OVER WOLF'S STORE
BADIN, N. C.

S. H. HEARNE, President
J. S. EFIRD, Vice-President
JOHN D. HEATH, Treasurer and Manager
Established 1905
ALBEMARLE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND LOANS
ALBEMARLE, N. C.

ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED TO KEEP AWAY FROM THIS CAMP—IT IS INFESTED BY THE "BACILLUS MATRIMONIUS." IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY INOCULATED, YOU'LL SURELY GET IT

White Motor Truck Company, in Charlotte, as Assistant Sales Manager. The many Badin friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ross wish them good fortune in their new location.

While THE BULLETIN is in the process of make-up—to be more specific, January first—Mr. Richards will wed Miss Irene Stacy, at Reidsville. Both are too well known in Badin to make any comment as to their personality necessary. So we will just use the space to wish for them a long, happy, and prosperous life together.

Mr. and Mrs. Mirch L. Fox and little daughter are spending some time in Southern Florida. On their return, they will be at home on Tallassee Avenue.

Purchasing Department Takes on Side Line

Mr. R. V. Richards, our popular purchasing agent, has added domestic and household purchasing to his duties. Being a strong exponent of the "fetch-and-carry system," he may be seen 'most any time with sundry appurtenances to housekeeping under his arm.

Miss Ruth Kendall, formerly mail and filing clerk, has returned to Badin, after completing a business course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Coit H. Jones spent the Christmas holidays with his relatives, at Wilkesboro, N. C.

Miss Cora Williams spent the Christmas holidays at Mount Gilead, with relatives.

Miss Lillian Cornish has returned from a holiday trip to Winston-Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Aiken G. Moore were at Salisbury for Christmas.

Carbon Plant Notes

Mr. R. E. Lee promises a ride to all carbon plant men, as soon as he can secure a few automobile wheels, tires, bodies, engines, etc., for he has won the famous Hunicutt Overland car, coveted by all of those who indulge in automobile pleasures.

Messrs. Book and Ed. Smith have been working nights for the last few days, unloading firebrick, from Maryville. According to them, we must be planning to tear down the whole carbon plant and build it over.

Considerable progress has been made on the repairs to No. 1 Carbon baking furnace during the past few weeks, and promises are that we shall be baking large quantities of carbon in the near future.

The Calcining Plant will be operating at full capacity in the near future, with the starting up of Bench No. 1, which has been shut down for some time for repairs.

Mr. W. R. Young says that there is so much hot air in the baking department that it has become necessary to run two exhaust fans to dispose of it.

Mr. R. E. Lee says he is ready to give his slug press operator a raise—the slug press having been raised about six feet recently.

Mr. R. E. Lee says that it is not fair that Mr. Biddix has had his picture in THE BULLETIN and now they refuse to publish his.

Mr. G. E. Biddix says his bird dogs are fine this year, but that they haven't been trained to catch the birds.

Mr. Joe Lee spent Christmas with his girl, in Fayetteville, and reports the largest time of his life.

Mr. C. T. Brown has moved his family to Badin, and has begun working in the Calcining Plant.

Mr. Mot Saunders, who worked in the Plant Laboratory last summer, was a visitor last week.

Mr. B. A. Williams spent Christmas with his parents, near Monroe.

Mr. Bill Steen spent Christmas in Rockingham, with his parents.

Mr. C. H. Moritz was our guest for a few days during December.

—B. S. L.

THE BEST OF STANDARD
MEATS
Also Fresh Game, Fish, and Oysters
of the Finest Kind
ORR'S MARKET BADIN, N. C.

IT'S TIME NOW
TO SELECT YOUR SPRING SUIT
A full line of beautiful patterns to select from.
Best Material and Expert Tailoring Don't Fail to See Us
PAUL REINER, The Home Tailor
BADIN, N. C.

THE WOMEN'S PAGE

To the Mothers of Badin

I wonder how many mothers realize the tremendous importance of proper *food* for the children.

Do we expect the child to do with its hands the things that we can accomplish? Do we expect its mind to reason and think as ours? Do we think of these things when we feed a child the food of grown-ups, and expect their undeveloped digestive organs to take care of it? How slowly a child develops! What a long period must elapse before a child can do for itself! Is it not reasonable then that a child beginning to eat should have the simplest foods, most carefully prepared?

You say, "My baby eats anything—look at her—growing, healthy, happy." Will she be so always? Are you doing your best to give her, in her later life, the greatest blessing in the world—good health? Is she getting a fair chance?

Of course we all concede the easiest way is to feed whatever is at hand; but is it the *best* way, and is it easier in the long run? Are we not sure to have trouble sooner or later? It is not always convenient to cook extra things for the baby; but we will all agree it is easier and better than caring for a sick child, which is very often the result of some kind of neglect or carelessness.

In regard to proper diet for young children, none of us need be ignorant now. The government sends out excellent pamphlets on that subject. Dr. L. Everett Holt, of New York, has written a book to "The Young Mothers of America" on *The Care and Feeding of Children*, in which he prescribes a diet for infants and older children; also tells just how the food should be prepared.

I wish every mother would read his book, and become conscious of the responsibility that is hers in providing the right food for the child.

—A BADIN MOTHER

JAMES L. WHARTON, JR.
Age, 13 Months; 98½ per Cent. Baby

King-Taylor

One of the events of this season was the marriage of Miss Theresa King and Mr. J. G. Taylor, which occurred at seven o'clock, December 17, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Agden D. King, in Albemarle. Both Miss King and Mr. Taylor are well known in Badin as well as Albemarle, and their wedding, indeed beautiful in itself, made an occasion of gladsome interest to friends in both places.

Mrs. Bivens played the wedding march from Lohengrin as the bridal party descended the stairs. The two little ribbon bearers came first—the youngest sister of the bride, Elizabeth King, and Margaret Huckabee, wearing white chiffon dresses and silver bands in their hair. Then followed the bridesmaid, Miss Blanche King, who was charmingly dressed in turquoise blue taffeta, and carried pink roses. The bride came next, beautiful in duchess satin with long veil of maline held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. She was given in marriage by her brother, Dr. O. D. King. The ceremony was performed by Father Williams, of Salisbury, and was as beautiful as it was impressive. Immediately following the ceremony, the bride and groom received the congratulations of a hundred or more guests, and a general good time was enjoyed by all.

The home was attractively decorated—the holly and mistletoe, the wedding bells, and the soft light from many candles all helping to make the scene one long to be remembered. We have been very fortunate this fall in having so many young married couples settle in Badin, and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we bid this latest bride and groom a warm welcome, and wish for them abounding health and happiness.

Good Fortune Smiles Now on the Fellow that Has the Goods

WE HAVE THE GOODS—AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

We anticipated your wants far in advance, and we now have the most complete line of Piece Goods and Ready-to-Wear ever shown at this season of the year in a town the size of this; and, too, the price is far below your expectations for goods of such quality.

MORROW BROTHERS & HEATH COMPANY

Leaders in Low Prices **ALBEMARLE, N. C.**

THE MATRIMONIAL BACILLUS IS ACTIVE—EVEN ON THE LAKE

Jones-Sibley

A wedding that will prove of interest, and will come as a surprise to the many friends of the groom here, occurred in Rockingham, S. C., on Christmas Eve, at eight o'clock, when Miss Juanita Sibley of that city became the bride of Mr. Robert Jones, of Badin. The wedding was a quiet affair, only a few of the friends and relatives of the couple being present.

Mr. Jones has been in Badin since returning from France, and is now operating at the Falls power house. He is a young man of promising future, and has many friends in Badin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones will make their home on Falls Hill, in Badin.

Gilbert-Powlas

The home of Mrs. Maggie V. Powlas, in Hickory, N. C., was the scene of a pretty wedding, when on December 12 Miss Mabel Powlas became the wife of Mr. Charles B. Gilbert, both of Badin. Only the family and closest personal friends were invited. The reception hall was beautifully decorated with holly, in keeping with the holiday season. Before the ceremony, Miss Esther Schultze, of Lenoir College Faculty, sang "Because." Miss Pauline Cauble played the wedding march. Rev. O. W. Aderholdt, a brother-in-law of the bride, and pastor of the Lutheran Church at Crouse, N. C., performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. T. G. Tate, of Badin, N. C. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert left for Asheville and points in South Carolina.

Miss Powlas held a responsible position with the Tallassee Power Company, and has a wide circle of friends and admirers. Mr. Gilbert is assistant cashier of the Bank of Badin, and is a young man of sterling qualities and bright future. Their friends wish for them a happy life together.

New Year's Dance

On New Year's Eve, there was a very pleasant dance in the Theater Building. In addition to a large crowd of Badinites, quite a number of visitors were present.

Just before midnight, horns, whistles, and other noise-making machines made their appearance, and Nineteen Hundred and Twenty was given a rousing welcome.

The dance proved to be one of the most enjoyable of the season, lasting until 1.00 a. m. The Badin colored orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

Personal Items

Mr. John D. Shaver, formerly of Badin, now working with the Bethlehem Steel Company, Spear's Point, Md., spent the Christmas holidays with his parents, at 123 Falls Road. Mr. Shaver expects to return to Badin in the spring, bringing his wife with him, and will build a home on the lot which he owns at 138 Falls Road.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Giersch left on the thirtieth ultimo for Atlanta, Ga., and after a few days there with friends and relatives they will go on to Maryville, Tenn., Mr. Giersch having been transferred to Alcoa, the Company's plant in Tennessee. Their many friends will miss them, and wish them the best of luck in their new place.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Shaver, of Salisbury, are guests at the home of Mr. A. G. Moore, on Nantahala Street. Dr. Shaver will be the successor of Dr. Rainey, who leaves Badin in March to assume charge of a large hospital in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Coffman have returned from a visit to Knoxville, Tenn., and East St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Coffman spent several very pleasant days in Knoxville with her friend, Mrs. J. N. Dickson.

Mrs. R. A. DuBose, and her sons, St. Pierre and John, of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. McNeely DuBose, on Tallassee Avenue.

Mr. Chris Chokos has sold his interest in the New York Cafe, and will open a restaurant in Sumter, S. C. Chris made many friends here, who will regret his leaving.

Mrs. O. T. Moore, of Danville, Va., has been visiting her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Moore, on Nantahala Avenue.

Good Things Every Day in The Year

Our famous Bread, Cakes, and Pies cannot be surpassed.
We also have Fresh Candies and other "Goodies."

BADIN BAKERY - - Badin, N. C.

PETER ENDRES, Proprietor

GLASSES vs. EYESTRAIN

If your sight is impaired, you need and should wear glasses—at once. I furnish the glasses.

Repair and fit them perfectly

F. E. STARNES ALBEMARLE, N. C.

Did You

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it thru.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down-hill,
And the world, so he fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road?
Or did you just leave him to go with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight,
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just a clasp of the hand,
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?

Did you ever ask why it was—why the quivering lip?
Why the half-suppressed sob, and the scalding tears drip?
Were you a brother of him when the time came of need?
Did you offer him help, or didn't you heed?

—*Selected*

Badin's New Industry

The knitting mill is now installed in the old Community Building, and a new industry is inaugurated in our midst. This marks an era in the history of Badin. Hitherto there has been no industrial occupation for the women of our section—the work in the plant being heavy, and requiring men to handle it. Now we have a clean and profitable industry, in which women can excel, and in which improvement and skill will be rewarded by increased pay.

Mr. A. L. Patterson, secretary and treasurer of the Lillian Knitting Mill, is determined that the conditions of work here shall be clean and wholesome in every respect; and no girl need hesitate to take up this useful and remunerative occupation.

Stacey-Richards

On the first day of the New Year, at 5.30 p. m., Miss Irene Stacey and Mr. R. V. Richards were united in marriage, at the home of the bride, in Reidsville, N. C. Only the nearest relatives and a few personal friends were present at the ceremony.

DICK AND IRENE, BEGINNING TO DEVELOP "SYMPTOMS"

After a short trip, the happy couple returned to Badin, and are now occupying an attractively appointed apartment on Maple Street, where they are at home to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards—(Oh, pshaw! we can't keep up this formality with such good fellows as these!)—Dick and Irene are two of the most capable and most popular young people at the Badin plant, the former occupying the important position of local purchasing agent; the latter being secretary to Mr. R. E. Parks, Operating Superintendent. Both are active in social and community affairs, musical and athletic, and much of the success of the Band and orchestra is due to their interest and enthusiasm.

May long life, happiness, and every good thing be theirs!

Christmas Trees Delight Kiddies

On Tuesday night, the twenty-third of December, all three churches of Badin gave Christmas trees for the members of their Sunday School and all the kiddies of the town. Large crowds attended all the exercises.

The Tallassee Power Company made large donations to the three trees, so that it would be possible to invite all the children of the town, so that no one would be slighted.

The Company is to be commended in doing this, as it not only brought happiness to many children whose stockings would not have been very full, but it brought them a little nearer to the Sunday School.—*Tribune.*

Peter Endres Remodeling

Peter Endres, Badin's well-known and popular baker, is overhauling the room vacated by the Bank of Badin recently, and will have, when completed, one of the best-looking storerooms on the Avenue.

It is the intention of Mr. Endres to install a first-class restaurant in this room. He will leave in a few days for Charlotte and other towns, to secure first-class fixtures for such an establishment.

Mr. Endres states that he intends to give the people of the town good home cooking, served in a clean way, in a modernly equipped restaurant, at a reasonab'e cost.

Boost

Boost your city; boost your friend;
Boost the lodge that you attend;
Boost the street on which you're dwelling;
Boost the goods that you are selling;
Boost the people 'round about you—
They can get along without you,
But success will quicker find them
If they know that you're behind them;
Boost for every forward movement;
Boost for every new improvement;
Boost the man for whom you labor;
Boost the stranger and the neighbor.
Cease to be a chronic knocker;
Cease to be a progress blocker—
If you'd make your city better,
Boost it to the final letter.

—*Detroit Free Press*

Col. W. P. Platt, from Fort Leavenworth, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Bizzell, on Maple Street, last week. Colonel Platt belongs to the regular army, and saw considerable service in France.

Mrs. Bizzell and son and daughter, all of whom have been quite sick recently, are now much better, and are out again.

CHURCH NOTICES

Baptist Briefs

Pastor Arnette is preaching a series of Sunday night sermons on the *"I Ams"* of Jesus, as follows:

January 4, 7.00 p. m., "I Am the Life."

January 11, 7.00 p. m., "I Am the Way."

January 18, 7.00 p. m. "I Am the Door."

January 25, 7.00 p. m., "I Am the Truth."

February 1, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Light."

February 8, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Vine."

February 15, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Bread of Life."

February 22, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Good Shepherd."

February 29, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Resurrection."

March 7, 7.30 p. m., "I Am the Son of God."

To every yearning of the human soul, Jesus says, "I Am" that thing. Let everyone hear these sermons.

A Christmas box was sent to the orphans at Thomasville. Brethren Frank Rhinehardt and Hubert Sapp motored over and carried the treat on Christmas Eve. Mr. Rhinehardt played the part of Santa Claus. So well did he do the thing that Dr. Kesler wrote Pastor Arnette: "We greatly enjoyed the visit of Santa Claus; not only the things the brethren brought, but Santa Claus in his Christmas garb was a delight to the children. They followed him around the grounds swinging to him."

Our Christmas exercises were fine! We are grateful to the patient, painstaking trainers of those who appeared on the program. Santa Claus looked as if his native haunts were among the icebergs, but one could tell that *chemistry* of candy is much the same at the North Pole as it is in Badin. Mrs. Santa Claus had a voice much like a Southern "school mar'm;" but it didn't have a "spank" in it.

Look at the slate going on our new building. All together now, and let us make a supreme effort to get into our new place of worship by spring!

Mr. H. S. Beers was away on an extended trip just before the holidays.

Presbyterian Church Notes

The Bazaar held by the ladies of the Church was a decided success, and brought a neat sum, which will be used in furnishing the new church. Mrs. Mable Clark was chairman of the Bazaar, and had under her the following ladies, who acted as chairmen of the various departments: Fancy Work, Mrs. F. F. Manley; Aprons, Mrs. J. D. Pannill; Country Store, Mrs. T. W. Belk; Flowers, Mrs. Nettie B. Martin; Lunch Counter, Mrs. R. B. Leinster. Thanks of the entire church is due them and the rest of the ladies who served, as well as to merchants in Badin, Albemarle, and elsewhere who contributed goods and wares.

Services have been transferred from the old Community Building to the School Building, since the opening of the Knitting Mill. This arrangement is only temporary. Work is progressing on the new building, and we hope to be in it by summer. The hours for service are the same—on Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m., and Sunday School at 10.00 a. m.

The recent meeting resulted in much good to the church in awakening and deepening the spiritual life of the Christians, and fifteen were added to our rolls. It is hoped that we shall see results far in the future.

Methodist Notes

We are glad to state that work is going forward on our new church; and we expect to have it completed and ready for use by the middle of March or first of April. Our finances are in good shape, and as far as we can see there is nothing to hinder our going into the new church by spring.

We want all Methodists to rally to our Sunday School Drive, which we are carrying on this month. On the fourth Sunday, we expect to have Sunday School Day, with special exercises, and special efforts to enlarge our roll.

Let us make this our motto: *Methodists, get together to do your part in making Badin what God wants it to be.*

Mrs. Harry J. Smith is in charge of our music, and we expect to have special music services every Sunday night, with a short sermon of an evangelical character.

Items of Interest

We are sorry to note that Mr. Herman Bell has had to go back to the hospital in Salisbury, for a supplementary operation. We trust that the results of this will be wholly satisfactory, and that Mr. Bell will soon be with his family.

The Badin Bakery, owned and managed by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Endres, has established a branch shop in Albemarle, where an exceedingly satisfactory business is being built up.

Old Santa was good to the little ones down here. He brought horns, drums, kiddie kars, fruits, etc. He even brought some of the boys dolls. This is a progressive age.

Mr. Austin, Assistant Cashier, has been advanced to the position of Cashier, recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Dunham.

Miss Edith Parker, of Nebraska, sister of Mrs. H. R. Wake, is spending the winter with her relatives, on Henderson Avenue.

Mrs. E. J. Allred and son, E. J. Jr., of Hamlet, N. C., spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Smith, 103 Walnut Street.

Miss Diefendorf, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was the guest of Mrs. H. S. Beers, on Henderson Avenue, has returned home.

Mrs. Campbell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been spending the holiday season with her sister, Mrs. J. E. S. Thorpe.

Mr. R. E. Parks had his Christmas pleasures greatly increased by a visit from his mother and father.

Mr. W. C. Tillery has secured a position in the Calcining Plant.

Mr. E. Lamb is away for a few days, visiting in Laurinburg.

A colored chaplain was addressing a squad of colored men back of Bar-le-Duc.

"Boys," he said, "Satan is powerful; but he is not omnipotent. He is bound with chains, yet he can get at you"—and the chaplain pointed to a Mobile soldier—"and he can get at you"—and he pointed at a soldier from Washington—"and he can get at you"—and he pointed to a soldier from Paint Rock.

The Paint Rock soldier gave a grunt.

"Why, Boss," he protested: "The old cuss might as well be loose."—*Washington Star.*

NORTH BADIN

Conference of Social Workers

The first conference of Negro social workers ever held in North Carolina was called to meet in Badin by R. McCants Andrews, Director of Welfare Work (Negro Village), under authorization of Mr. J. E. S. Thorpe, General Superintendent of the Tallassee Power Company, Tuesday, November 25, 1919. The Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of the Department of Labor, which did splendid War service under the leadership of its chairman, Dr. S. G. Atkins, and the former Supervisor of Negro Economics, Dr. A. M. Moore, was also invited to meet with the social workers.

The following persons were present:

Negro Workers Advisory Committee: Mrs. M. C. Faulkener, Supervisor Guilford County Schools, Greensboro; Dr. Jas. B. Dudley, President A. & T. College, Greensboro; Prof. John D. Wray, United States Department of Agriculture, Greensboro; L. E. Hall, United States Department of Agriculture, Chadbourn; Berry O'Kelly, postmaster and wholesale merchant, Method; R. J. Beverly, plantation farmer, Wadesboro; Bishop G. W. Clinton, Charlotte; Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, Biddle University, Charlotte; Dr. S. G. Atkins, President Slater Normal School, Winston-Salem; Mrs. F. C. Williams, State Board of Health, Raleigh; Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Department of Education, Raleigh: Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, Livingstone College, Salisbury; Dr. A. M. Moore, President North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham; J. E. Taylor, Wilmington.

Social Workers: Prof. John T. Arter, Principal Colored School, Alcoa, Tenn.; John Brice, Welfare Worker, Alcoa, Tenn. (Alcoa is the home of a sister plant); Mrs. J. E. Wallace, Red Cross, Greensboro; Mrs. M. E. Muldrow, Associate Charities, Charlotte; Miss Willie G. Brown, Community Service, Charlotte; Prof. J. W. Seabrook, College Y. M. C. A., Biddle University, Charlotte; S. S. Smith, Community Service, Charlotte; Mrs. W. S. Lee, Y. W. C. A., Asheville; Lieut. R. M. Handrick, Community Service, Asheville; R. A. B. Crump, Community Service, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. M. J. Pigott, Community Nurse, Newbern; R. H. Herring, Y. M. C. A., Newbern.

Other visitors who came to Badin because of the conference are: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patterson, Salisbury, and Dr. E. L. Thomas, Wadesboro.

Letters of regret and telegrams were received from many social workers and prominent North Carolina citizens who found it impossible to be present.

Two white friends were present: Mr. P. W. Moore, Alcoa, Tenn., and Mr. R. F. Beasley, Commissioner of Public Welfare, Raleigh. They delivered addresses to the conference. Our space does not permit a full report of this conference of Negro social workers; but the main outline can be given, in order to show the significance of the meeting.

The Negro Workers Advisory Committee constitutes the first group of Negro leaders in the State. It is composed more largely, however, of well-known leaders not now in social work. The idea in calling this group together with the younger social workers was to have the two groups become better acquainted, and to formulate some plan for their closer co-operation—either thru a separate but co-operating organization of the social workers, or by the enlargement of the Advisory Committee to include a section of social workers.

The conference voted that another meeting be called the first of the year, at which time plans would be brought forward for closer co-operation between the social workers and the Advisory Committee, and for the enlargement of the Advisory Committee. It was also voted that this meeting should take steps for securing two homes for delinquent boys and girls in this State.

Mr. F. A. Cummings, Head of the Department of Social Welfare, in behalf of the General Superintendent, welcomed the conference to Badin. Miss Willie G. Brown responded for the social workers, and Dr. A. M. Moore for the Advisory Committee. Mr. P. W. Moore and Mr. R. F. Beasley delivered addresses, after which Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, Bishop G. W. Clinton, and Dr. S. G. Atkins spoke from the floor. The exchange of opinion was very helpful and instructive. The brief afternoon session of the conference prevented more extended discussion.

At the evening session, before a packed house at the Community Building, the speakers were: Mr. J. E. S. Thorpe, General Superintendent; Bishop G. W. Clinton, Mr. P. W. Moore, Dr. A. M. Moore, and Mrs. Annie W. Holland.

North Badin Prize Winners

The following persons were awarded prizes by the judges of the Bazaar:

EXHIBITS

Ward 1

Novelties: T. H. Bullock, Hand-Carved Walking Cane.

Cooking: Mrs. Nellie Love, Pound Cake.

Quilts: First Prize, Mrs. Myrtle Bennett; Second Prize, Mrs. Mattie Mathis.

Preserves and Canning: First Prize, Mrs. Susie Duran, Beans; Second Prize, Mrs. Susie Duran, Cherries; Third Prize, Henry Wooten, Blackberries.

Fancy Work: First Prize, Miss Lucile Praeter, Crocheted Yoke; Second Prize, Mrs. Jennie Allison, Crocheted Yoke; Third Prize, Mrs. Clara Gibson, Crocheted Yoke.

Ward 2

Club Prize: Washington Street Home-Makers' Club.

Novelties: First Prize, Nathan Ellis, Wooden Scissors; Second Prize, Mrs. Hattie Edwards, Paper Flowers; Third Prize, John Graham, Statuary (made from Badin dirt).

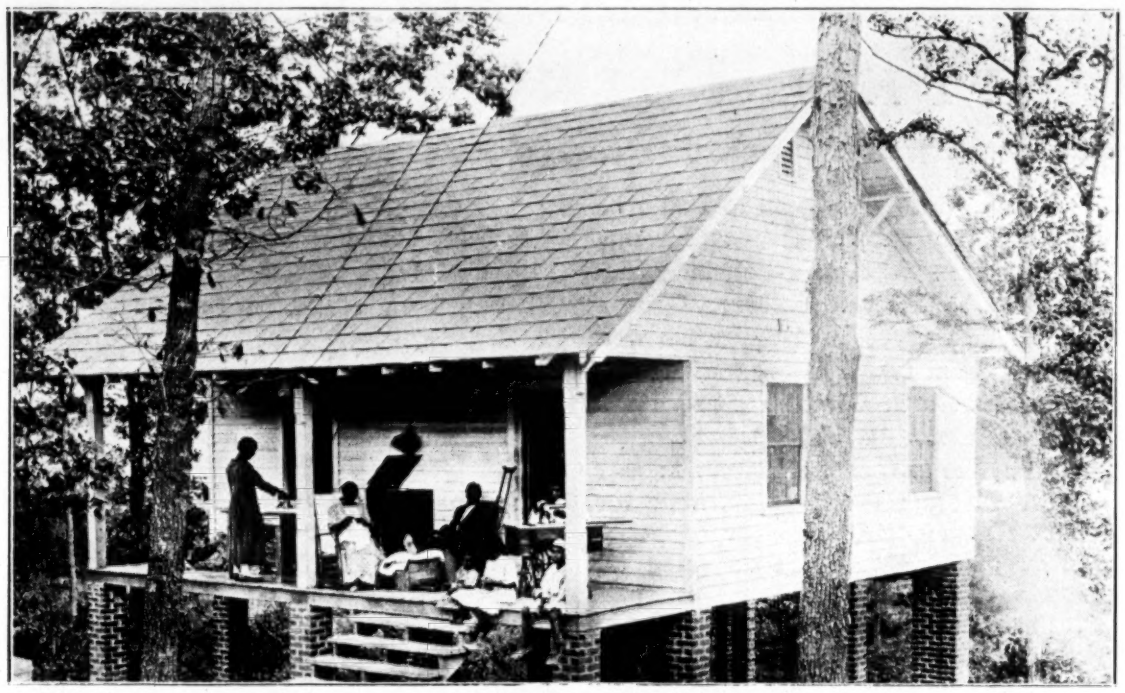
Home Products: First Prize, John Graham, Refrigerator; Second Prize, Arthur Whitstyne and Nathan Ellis, Old-Fashioned Cradle; Third Prize, Mrs. John Short, Footstools.

Hand-Made Tools: Daniel Devoe, Hammers, Knives, etc.

Preserves and Canning: First Prize, Mrs. Cornelia Devoe, Pears; Second Prize, Mrs. Ella Greene, Peaches; Third Prize, Mrs. Cornelia Devoe, Apples.

Sewing: First Prize, Mrs. Rainey Edwards, Coat Made of Cement Sacks; Second Prize, Mrs. Hattie Jones, Shirt; Third Prize, Miss Mary Burris, Blue Satin Skirt.

Fancy Work: First Prize, Mrs. Mary Lee, Crocheted Yoke; Second Prize, Mrs. Essie McRae, Crocheted Yoke; Third Prize, Mrs. Will Harris, Crocheted Mittens.



A HAPPY FAMILY

Ward 3

Novelties: Ed. Jones, Hand-Carved Walking Cane.

Cooking: Mrs. Henrietta Brooks, Layer Cake.

Preserves and Canning: First Prize, Mrs. T. H. Brooks, Pickled Peaches; Second Prize, Mrs. Lillie Gamble, Pickled Beets; Third Prize, Mrs. Lena Bradley, Pickled Peppers.

Fancy Work: First Prize, Mrs. T. H. Brooks, Embroidered Dress; Second Prize, Mrs. Ralph Bost, Dress; Third Prize, Mrs. Henrietta Brooks, Corset Cover.

Gardening: First Prize, Mrs. Nettie Staton, Pumpkin; Second Prize, T. H. Brooks, Sweet Potatoes.

Ward 4

Novelties: Miss Addie Tyson, Cane Wastebasket.

Gardening: First Prize, Mrs. Tine Tyson (South Badin), Sweet Potatoes; Second Prize, Mrs. Laura Pierce, Onions; Third Prize, Mrs. Tine Tyson, String of Peppers.

Home Products: First Prize, Mrs. Ada James, Soap (500 lbs.); Second Prize, Mrs. Lettie Gaddy, Butter; Third Prize, Mrs. Laura Pierce, Dried Apples.

Preserves and Canning: First Prize, Mrs. Daisy Forest, Beans; Second Prize, Miss Mildred Wooley, Pickled Bell-Peppers; Third Prize, Mrs. Fannie Mack, Pumpkin.

Quilts: First Prize, Mrs. Mittie Stubbs; Second Prize, Mrs. Queenie Moore; Third Prize, Miss Naomi Kale.

Sewing and Fancy Work: First Prize, Mrs. C. J. Michaels, Pillow Cases; Second Prize, Mrs. Mittie Stubbs, Dress; Third Prize, Mrs. John Barringer, Pillow Cases.

The judges of exhibit were the following, the wives of Company officials: Mesdames C. W. Coffman, H. R. Wake, R. E. Parks, J. H. Devereaux, and W. G. Dotson.

BABY SHOW

Girls: First Prize, Jettie Lee Edwards, 2 yrs., 7 mos.; Second Prize, Luella Wilson, 2 yrs., 5 mos.; Third Prize, Edna May Bradley, 5 yrs.

Judges: Mrs. Annie W. Holland and Mrs. W. S. Lee.

Boys: First Prize, William Harris, Jr., 1 yr., 3 mos.; Second Prize, George Morris, 1 yr.; Third Prize, Frank L. Short, 1 yr.

Judges: Prof. Jno. T. Arter and Mr. John Brice.

CHICKENS

First Prize, Walter James; Second Prize, Henry Watkins; Third Prize, J. W. Reed.

Judges: Prof. Jno. T. Arter and Mr. John Brice.

Dr. Haynes Visits Badin

Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, spent Sunday, November 23, in Badin. He was scheduled to speak at the conference of social workers which was held on the opening day of the November Bazaar, and which is reported elsewhere in these pages; but was prevented on account of a very important meeting in New York of the Interchurch World Movement of North America, in which Dr. Haynes is also serving. Finding that he could not attend the conference of social workers, Dr. Haynes came thru our city en route to New York.

The citizens of North Badin were favored in hearing our distinguished visitor three times on Sunday; twice in churches, and in the joint meeting of the Ward Committees on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Haynes expressed himself as highly gratified with the progress toward better citizenship being made by the people of North Badin, and commended the members of the Ward Committees for the splendid organization he found conducting arrangements for the Bazaar. He emphasized the fact that what is being done in Badin is being done for the country, and will mean much for the advancement of the Negro people, and for a more amicable race relationship.

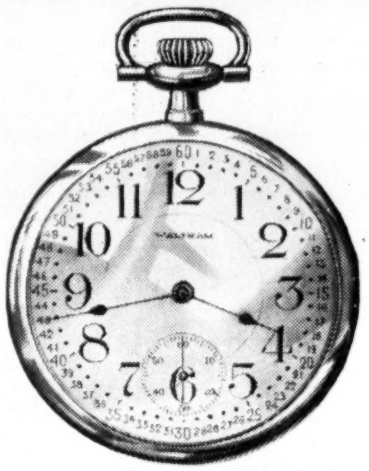
Dr. Haynes complimented and emphasized the progressive policy and management of the Tallassee Power Company in its welfare work and in providing such an excellent town for its workers. He told his hearers of his efforts in the Department of Labor, and of the attitude of the Department of Labor itself in holding out to employers, North and South, that Negro labor would be more satisfactory and efficient if the proper stimulus and incentive were given to Negro workers.

Nelson Succeeds Andrews

Ex-Lieut. W. G. Nelson (col.) has been appointed to succeed R. McCants Andrews as welfare worker among the colored people of North Badin. Andrews has accepted a position as legal advisor for a large Negro Insurance Company, located in Raleigh.

Nelson is a well known and highly respected resident of North Badin, and should prove a good man for his job, and much good should be accomplished by him in helping to keep his town clean and more sanitary, and to promote things that will be for the people of North Badin.—*Badin Tribune.*

All of the secret orders are doing well, and are making desperate efforts to help lift humanity.



WATCHES

WE SAVE YOU MONEY!

A little further down the street, but it's worth the walk

Come and See

Russell's Jewelry Store

ALBEMARLE, N. C.

Next to Wolf's

New Grocery Store

W. T. Cutchins has purchased the Hix Company Business, and is now offering the finest line of

Fancy and Staple Groceries

and Fresh Fruits

to be found in Badin

VISIT THIS STORE

You Will Find It Pays You to Do So

TRY US ON GROCERIES

STAPLE AND FANCY

We are getting in daily large quantities of the best that can be bought, and we are offering them at attractive prices.

COFFEES OUR SPECIALTY

If you want Good Coffee in the Brand you like best, come to us.

HARWOOD & ALMOND

ALBEMARLE, N. C.

Next Door to Postoffice

THIS IS

Your Opportunity Now

to buy Staple and Fancy Groceries

at Attractive Prices. We must Reduce our Stock on account of moving to another stand. We will offer during January special inducements in the way of Low Prices on our stock of High-Class

GROCERIES

Try Us It Will Pay You

W. F. SNUGGS COMPANY

ALBEMARLE, N. C.

W. H. MEIGS J. S. SAPP

MAY 1920 BRING YOU

INCREASED

PROSPERITY

A LARGER HAPPINESS

AND

SOUNDER HEALTH

We are Here to Serve You and Save You Money

THE BADIN CASH STORE

FALLS ROAD **BADIN, N. C.**

THRIFT

is the Keynote for 1920

Save a Part of Your Earnings

AND

Buy Where You Can Get the Best
Values for Your Money

That Means Buy What You
Need to Wear at the

STANLY CLOTHING COMPANY, INC.

BADIN, N. C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1920.

Copy

Mr. L. K. Sherman,
President, U. S. Housing Corporation,
Homer Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sherman:

Following our conference of January 20, in line with our agreement I spent January 25 at Truxtun, Va., going down the night of the 24th from my official station in New York. As my service in the Department now is only on a per diem basis, this is the first time since the visit that I have been on official business,- hence the delay in reporting my visit.

I spent the day with Town Manager, Fred D. McCracken, first going over with him the entire plan and operation of the project. During the day I visited the homes of a number of the householders and inspected the houses, some of them on the inside. In this way I saw in detail all parts of the project. While going over the premises and in the Town Manager's office I met and conversed with many of the men who are householders and residents. In the early evening I met about 150 residents, mainly men, in assembly and discussed with them the prospective sale of the houses. In this discussion I assured them of the absolute fair dealing they would receive and urged them to ignore any rumors to the contrary. I urged upon them the necessity of their responding promptly to the notices about the steps necessary for them to take to become purchasers and urged upon them the need of their action in keeping up the high standard of physical condition of the properties and the order and decency of the community as a whole.

There seemed to be every element of confidence on the part of the householders in the Town Manager, Mr. Fred D. McCracken, and in the other officials with whom they have come in contact and, of course, in the U. S. Housing Corporation, representing the Federal Government. I believe that Mr. McCracken cannot be too highly commended for the ability and success in his dealing with the residents.

It has been my opportunity as a worker in improving housing conditions among Negroes for about ten years to have visited and inspected nearly every important housing project that has been undertaken for them by private individuals or organizations. I do not think it is a partisan feeling which leads me to say that the Truxtun project, with one possible exception, is far superior in its provision for physical comfort, convenience, health, education and general surroundings of beauty and arrangement for wholesome community life to any I have seen. I wish, therefore, to express my hearty appreciation to you and to the Housing Corporation for the ideal way this has been conceived and carried out.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics.

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8/102 D Special Problems – Florida 1919

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE

WASHINGTON

C O P Y

Jacksonville, Florida

January 9th, 1919

FROM: Federal Director

TO: Director General; Organization Division

SUBJECT: Activities of Supervisor of Negro Economics

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAN 13 1919
Director of Negro Economics

Referring to Service letter of the 4th instant with reference to recommendations that were made pertaining to the necessity for the office of Supervisor of Negro Economics, you are advised that such recommendation was made on the 24th ultimo, two days before the undersigned entered upon duty, consequently the letter was written by the former Federal Director.

It seems that the principal objection to the appointment of the Supervisor of Negro Economics and the maintenance of his office was that it is an organization separate and apart from that of the Federal Director, Correspondence and all matters pertaining to that office are sent out to parties direct. If the office was under the direction of the Federal Director and the duties of the Supervisor were similar to those of an ordinary examiner in charge, it is believed that the results would be more effective, but inasmuch as the office has already been established and put into operation it does not seem advisable to abolish it at this time. Whether or not the office can be made more directly a part of the organization of the Employment Service which is under the direction of the Federal Director is a matter that might be considered but unless such a plan would meet with the approval of the Service it is out of the question to consider a change now.

(Signed) Gideon B. Travis
FEDERAL DIRECTOR.

GBT/HEM
T.

February 5, 1919.

Memorandum
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Director General, U.S. Employment Service

Attention: Organization Division.

Subject: Activities of the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida.

Replying to your request for information regarding a letter of the Federal Director of Florida in regard to the Supervisor of Negro Economics for that State I respectfully advise:

The Federal Director says the appointment and maintenance of the office of the Supervisor is an organization separate and apart from that of the Federal Director. He states that he recently came on duty in Florida. Therefore, he probably had not had time to become acquainted with the constitution of the State and county Negro Workers Advisory Committees which makes the Federal Director ex-officio member of the State Committee. Furthermore, the plans for these committees and the work of the Supervisor of Negro Economics, as approved by the Secretary, bring this Supervisor's work under the approval of the U.S. Employment Service in Florida, with the advice of the Director of Negro Economics as to the work to be undertaken.

The work of increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro workers and for improving the relations with white employers and white workers, of course, involves matters other than recruiting and placement. Even in this part of the work I have advised the Supervisor to make his plans and do his work only with the approval of the Federal Director, since the Federal Director has connections with the white people absolutely essential for successful cooperation of the races in the work. On the other hand, the Supervisor has connections with Negroes that are just as essential for conducting the work of the Employment Service. In other states, the Assistant Director General has instructed the Federal Directors that they should confer with the Supervisors on matters manifestly or directly affecting Negroes.

The Federal Director says that correspondence in all matters pertaining to that office is sent out direct. I was informed by the Supervisor that some months ago he thought the Federal Director preceding Mr. Travis would arrange an office for the Supervisor in connection with his newly

24-1-1

enlarged quarters as has been done in Mississippi. The Supervisor was informed later that this could not be done. The resulting separation of offices has created one reason for the Supervisor's office sending out matters directly. Furthermore, I do not see how he could do otherwise than deal directly with the Negroes as a means of serving the Federal Director. All such matters, however, are subject to inspection and approval by the Federal Director.

In view of the Southern situation involved, the Director of Negro Economics would welcome further the constant cooperation and supervision of matters sent out from his office because of his one desire to get results. This office, however, does not see how the Federal Director's suggestion that the Supervisor be reduced to the status of an ordinary Examiner-in-Charge can be carried out, since the Negro work in-ch involves more than recruiting and placement. The larger work is very necessary as a supplement to successful recruiting and placement of Negro labor. The Federal Directors in three other Southern States have successfully worked this matter out with the Supervisors of Negro Economics in their States. This office will be pleased to give the Federal Director for Florida full details of their cooperation.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

2/3/19

H.A.L.C

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED 2/3/19 BY G. E. H.

File ~~24-1-1~~ 3-37-1

March 7, 1919

Mr. M. J. Scanlon
President, Brooks Scanlon Corp'n
Raleigh Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scanlon:

It was indeed a privilege to explain to you the plan of our effort to secure cooperation and goodwill between white employers, Negro workers and, wherever possible, white workers in order to get adjustment of local conditions involving the welfare and opportunities of Negro wage-earners. You were kind enough to offer to get this matter before the Executive Board of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association.

In thinking it over it has seemed to me of sufficient importance for me to come to Florida, or to whatever other place in the South this Executive Board meets, to explain the matter to them, if the opportunity is given; also to do the same at the general meeting of the Association, provided the members of the Executive Board think it wise. This Department wishes to do everything it can to allay unrest and to bring about a more stable and satisfactory condition in the Relations of employers and wage-earners.

I am advised by our Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida that recently some officials connected with sawmill interests in Florida had asked him if he would not advise Negroes not to join unions. From what I said to you about the responsibility and policy of the Department you will understand that an official could not undertake such action any more than he could start out advocating and advising Negroes to join unions. This Department must leave both employers and employees to follow their own wishes and judgment as private citizens in these matters.

Thanking you for your help in ~~getting~~ obtaining a better understanding of our work, I remain,

Yours very truly,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED 3/8/19 BY M.L.S.

Director of Negro Economics

ok
L.F.P.
Mar 7/19

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1919.

Report
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Negro Economics in Florida.

1. On February 19 I was called into conference by the Solicitor and Acting Secretary and the Assistant Secretary with a Mr. Ward, Auditor of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, headquarters Jacksonville, Fla., about alleged unfavorable activity of the Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida, W.A. Armwood, among the Negro workmen in Florida. Mr. Ward had telegrams and a letter about secret and dangerous actions of Negroes in certain sawmill camps of his state, which actions had been erroneously confused with the work of Negro economics.

2. It happened that Mr. Armwood, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida and President N.B. Young of the Negro State College, who is also Chairman of the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Florida, were in the city and I asked them to come into conference with Mr. Ward, which they did. We explained fully to Mr. Ward the organization of the work, emphasizing that it was cooperative and that in connection with all our committees there were white citizens of each locality, either serving on the committees directly, or acting as cooperating members, and that the work had been started by a call of the Governor; also that the Council of Defense had been active before it went out of existence in assisting the building up of the work through its county councils. Mr. Armwood had been at all times under the supervision of the Federal Director and had submitted to his office copies of all plans, reports, etc., for approval.

3. Preceding this, when a Mr. Travis in December, 1918, succeeded Mr. Dopson as Federal Director of the state, he seemed to have gotten a wrong impression of the arrangement of the Negro economics work as being separate from the Employment Service. Every effort to clear this up was made by us, inasmuch as Mr. Travis was new to the state and did not know the preceding negotiations. The accompanying memoranda in this connection explain.

4. About February 28, 1919, in conference with Mr. Densmore, Director General of the U.S. Employment Service, he said that complaints were being made that Negro economics was attempting to unionize Negroes, and he advised that I get a statement prepared and in the

3-37-1

hands of some Congressman to be presented on the Floor of the House during the discussion of the appropriation for the Employment Service. I did not get from him a definite statement regarding what congressmen these complaints were coming through, although he said that they had called him up on the telephone.

5. I had known, favorably, Congressman Drane who helped us in our campaign in Florida last fall, so I went to him having in mind the preceding conference with Mr. Ward of Florida and thinking probably that that was the quarter from which the complaint had come. Congressman Drane explained that the general opinion in Florida about the Department of Labor's work was that it was mainly a union labor proposition and that any complaints which had come from that quarter on Negro economics was probably not due to any specific action of this Service but because of the general atmosphere and attitude toward the Department of Labor. He specified the action of officials of the U.S. Employment Service in the earlier days last summer as creating an unfavorable impression.

Also, following the conference in Washington with Mr. Ward, Mr. Armwood (Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida) made inquiries of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association in Jacksonville and reported that they had asked him to advise Negroes not to join unions. To this he replied that as a public official he could not do this. In a conference with Mr. M.J. Scanlon, President of one of the sawmill firms operating in Florida, I mentioned this matter to him and afterwards wrote him on that point as shown by the accompanying letter to the effect that officials of this Department could not advise Negroes either to join the unions or not to join them, it being our business to leave private citizens to follow their own judgment and choice.

6. Since the change of Negro economics in Florida to the Investigation and Inspection Service, the accompanying newspaper clipping came from Florida and shows an erroneous statement of facts and is calculated to arouse feelings against Negro economics in that state. I understand, also, that the Solicitor and Acting Secretary has had a further conversation with Mr. Ward and that you have had a call from Senator Fletcher. This brings the situation down to date.

Would it not be well to send two telegrams along the lines suggested in the copies accompanying this report, so as to ascertain an unbiased view of the real situation there? Would it not also be well for me to be given an opportunity to call upon and talk with Senator Fletcher? You will then be in a position to take further action.

Respectfully submitted,
George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.

Enclosures.
H.MLC

Telegrams sent
KGH

Office of the Secretary

March 22, 1919.

Robert Gamble,
Chamber of Commerce,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Newspaper article Florida Metropolis March fifteen reporting continuance of work Negro Economics giving wrong impression of facts. Period. Complaints about action of radical Negroes which has no connection with work of this Department confused with Negro Economics work which is being conducted under the approval of the State Federal Director Employment Service and under my personal supervision. Period. I desire through this work to promote only goodwill and cooperation white and colored people. Period. Desire to know if its continuance will have any other effect. Please canvass opinion responsible white citizens and give me benefit of joint judgment.

Secretary.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED 3/22/19 BY LS

3-22-19
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Office of the Secretary

March 22,1919.

Governor Catts,
State Capitol,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Newspaper article Florida Metropolis March fifteen reporting continuance of work Negro Economics giving wrong impression of facts. Period. Complaints about action of radical Negroes which has no connection with work of this Department confused with Negro Economics work which is being conducted under the approval of the State Federal Director Employment Service and under my personal supervision. Period. I desire through this work to promote only goodwill and cooperation white and colored people. Period. Desire to know if its continuance will have any other effect. Please canvass opinion responsible white citizens and give me benefit of joint judgment.

Secretary.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE F. HAYNES
MAILED 3/22/19 BY K. P.

3-22-19

8/102a

March 27, 1919.

Memorandum for the Director, Investigation and Inspection Service:

Information has come to me that extremely radical racial literature is being circulated amongst the negroes of Florida and that secret organizations are being formed amongst the negro population for the purpose of putting these radical racial ideas into effect. It is further intimated that our negro representatives in Florida have been giving encouragement to the organization of these societies.

The Department of Labor does not look upon it as being a governmental function to promote the organization of associations or societies amongst the people of the United States, and if our representatives have been using their official status to promote such organizations it is in violation of the policy of the Department.

I therefore desire that the Investigation and Inspection Service send a white man and a colored man to Florida to quietly investigate the alleged activities of our representatives in this connection.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 3-27 BY [illegible]

Secretary.

WBW-H

8
10251a

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Index

March 24, 1919

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY Thru the Assistant Secretary

FROM: Director of Negro Economics
SUBJECT: Interview with Senator Fletcher of Florida

Immediately following conversation with you on Saturday, March 22, I called up the office of Senator Fletcher and later spent about an hour with him. He received me very cordially and went over the situation sympathetically. Summarizing his statements:

His information has come entirely from Mr. Ward, auditor of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association. He showed me the copies of the Indianapolis Freeman, The New Century Magazine, of Chicago, and another small magazine published in Chicago. The two magazines are unimportant papers of small circulation. The Freeman is an old Negro newspaper but has a limited circulation. Senator Fletcher said he asked Mr. Ward if he knew positively that there was any connection between W. A. Armwood, Supervisor of Negro Economics, and the distribution of this literature. Mr. Ward said he had no such knowledge or information but that Mr. Armwood's activities and the distribution of this literature were going on simultaneously.

It may be noted in passing that Mr. Ward had in his possession, so I am reliably informed, copies of the circular letters of information and advice sent from this office to W. A. Armwood, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Florida. Just how these came into his possession I do not know. Mr. Armwood, according to arrangements, furnishes regularly copies of such letters and other papers to the office of the Federal Director of Florida.

Senator Fletcher thought that the telegrams sent to Governor Catts and Mr. Robert Gamble were very good and that they were probably the two best persons in the State thru whom to get the judgment of the responsible white citizens. It was his opinion that unless their replies counseled to the contrary it would probably be well to temporarily suspend operations should we find that the confusion and misunderstanding had spread to any extent over the State. I assured him that your judgment was in harmony with this. He did not seem to be seriously alarmed and said that he had had no complaints from any other direction than this one from Mr. Ward, and that he would inform you if any other word came, and would be pleased to know the outcome before he leaves the city the latter part of this week.

Our conversation led into a discussion of the value of this experiment with Negro Economics and what would be the attitude of the sober judgment of men like himself. He said the plans as explained appealed to him as very worthy and helpful; that it should not be carried on as a separate Negro effort, and that its success would largely depend upon the colored man employed and their contact with the white citizens. I assured him that it had not been conducted separately from the various services of the Department and that was the reason for being kept under your personal supervision in your office. He thought with that arrangement it would prove very helpful and acceptable to the people of the South. He made some further suggestions as to how to bring it to the favorable attention of the members of Congress.

The interview was very pleasant. At the close, Senator Fletcher expressed himself as pleased and said he would be glad to accord me the privilege of conference with him further on any matters connected with the promotion of this work.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-1

Noted & transmitted
Office Secretary
Mar 24/19
L.F.P.

Hotel
HBA

Acknowledge L. F. Post

STATE OF FLORIDA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
TALLAHASSEE

SIDNEY J. CATTS
GOVERNOR

R. A. CATTS
SECRETARY

April 7, 1919.

RECEIVED APR 10 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:-

Complying with your request, I looked hurriedly into the matter of the Bureau of Home Economics for negroes in this State, and found that since this bureau had been established there were conditions which made it hurtful for it to continue; I, therefore, wired you to discontinue same for the present. After this, Armwood, who is at the head of this Bureau of Home Economics, came to my office very much dissatisfied with my decision and to satisfy him I held another meeting at Jacksonville and one down at DeFuniak Springs, Florida to find the further sentiment of the best white people of this State concerning the conditions engendered by this Bureau of Home Economics for negroes, and I am frank to admit that, unless the denunciatory editorials being published by several negro papers in the West and extreme North, against the white people of the South, inflaming the minds of the negroes against the white people of Florida, is not stopped, and the Bureau of Home Economics for negroes discontinued, it will cause more trouble right now than ever, because the white people of the South had a great deal of trouble in the old Reconstruction days with the scallawag negro officers and white carpet bagger officers, who came down to rule over them.

Taking into consideration the fact that your Department has cut out largely the work of the white Department of Labor in this State, and if you continue this negro Bureau of Home Economics and have a field officer in the person of Armwood going over the State, it is likely to inflame the white people and possibly cause a great deal of trouble. The white people, at this time, are notinflamed and are making no demands as are the negroes. I, therefore, urge upon you some conditions, which I believe will be the best for the State of Florida at this time.

1st. That on account of the inflamed condition of the minds of the negroes who are making a great many demands on thw white people of the State, which demands will not be granted, it is best for you to discontinue the Bureau of Home Economics for negroes for some time to come.

STATE OF FLORIDA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

TALLAHASSEE

SIDNEY J. CATTS
GOVERNOR

R.A.CATTS
SECRETARY

#2.

2nd. That as Mr. Travis, in your Department in this State, does not know the conditions existing among the white and black people of Florida as well as Mr. Walter A. Dopson, who formerly occupied such position in Florida, I recommend that Mr. Travis be transferred to some other place and Mr. Dopson, who is a Florida cracker and who has the best wishes of the people at heart, both white and black, be put back in the place made vacant by the removal of Mr. Travis.

3rd. I recommend that it would be best for the Labor Department, if possible, to have all of the inflamed editorials,coming out in negro papers from the North and West, curtailed and stopped as far as possible, for some white newspaper in the State may publish these editorials, and the Governor of Florida could hardly call out troops enough to suppress the riots which would take place. In fact the War conditions have so changed the negroes in the South that everything had best ease up in Florida and go as slow as possible.

I am doing all in my power to keep the white people in a good frame of mind until this condition can prevail universally. Of course it may be that I am looking upon this question from the standpoint of a white man, and being a Southern born man I could look upon it from no other viewpoint than that of the white race, for this race will always dominate and control the South.

I, therefore, hope that my acting in your stead and capacity in this matter will be satisfactory to you, however, if it is not, I would suggest that you send down and employ at least five men to look into this matter for you, because it is hard for one man to settle such a condition, except as he views it from his racial standpoint.

With best wishes and thanking you for the honor of serving you in this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

Sidney J. Catts

Governor of Florida.

C-D/

April 12, 1919.

Memorandum:

For: Director General of the Employment Service.
From: Lillian Conrad, Confidential Clerk to the Assistant Secretary
Subject: Letter of April 7, 1919, from the Governor of Florida.

Inasmuch as the Secretary has referred to the Assistant Secretary a letter from the Governor of Florida under date of April 7, 1919, which affects directly the work under the supervision of the Director of Negro Economics, and paragraph number two of which affects that of the Director General of the Employment Service, the Assistant Secretary has directed me to call a conference of the Director General of the Employment Service, the Director of Negro Economics, and the Acting Secretary, with himself at 1.30 P. M. Today.

Lillian Conrad
Confidential Clerk.

8/102

April 16, 1919.

My dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter of April 7th and for the pains you have taken to advise the Department of Labor with reference to the relations of Negro wage workers in Florida to white employers there.

In describing the Negro work of this Department as the "Bureau of Home Economics for Negroes", you are under a misapprehension. There is no such bureau, the Director of Negro Economics being simply a special adviser to the Secretary of Labor. The Department is charged by law with fostering the welfare of all wage workers. So far as those of the white race are concerned it of course needs no special adviser. But following the "exodus" of Negro labor from the South during the war, and the importance of avoiding reduced production many citizens urged and the Advisory Council of this Department recommended to me that a Negro adviser be appointed. This was done and a field service provided to make his advice intelligent and trustworthy -- a necessity which has not ended with the armistice. This work is for convenience of reference called "the Division of Negro Economics". It is not a separate Negro bureau but always has been associated with and subordinate to our Employment Service except in so far as it has been and is directly subject to the Secretary of Labor. The arrangement has operated satisfactorily to both races and all interests in several states, and I am sorry that Florida seems to be an exception. I appreciate the

Noted 4/16/19 L.W.S.

Noted 4/17/19

value of your opinion, however, and shall continue for the present the suspension of our Negro advisory service there.

Your recommendation for the transfer of Mr. Travis from the Employment Service in your State cannot be adopted so easily. Mr.Travis is an official of the Employment Service whose experience, ability and trustworthiness are regarded by the Director General of Employment as being such as to necessitate his continuance as State Director for Florida. The relations of a State Director to the Director General being officially very intimate and responsible, the wishes of the Director General must be deferred to as far as possible. As an administrative official yourself, I am sure you will appreciate this necessity.

With reference to your recommendation that the Department of Labor "have all the inflamed editorials coming out in Negro papers from the North and West curtailed and stopped as far as possible", I am officially helpless as you will see upon reconsideration. It is indeed regrettable that inflammatory matter should be published by either race or any industrial interest at a time when friendly relations between workers and employers of both races are so important; but although we endeavor to discourage it, we have no legal authority to prevent it.

While I did not intend to put upon you the responsibility of acting in my stead, I nevertheless greatly appreciate your advice and thank you cordially for it.

Yours very truly.
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 4-16 BY RHA
Secretary.

Hon. Sidney J. Catts,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Asst S. Gill

My dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter of April 7th and for the pains you have taken to advise the Department of Labor with reference to the relations of Negro wage workers in Florida to white employers there.

In describing the Negro work of this Department as the "Bureau of Home Economics for Negroes", you are under a misapprehension. There is no subh bureau, the Director being simply a special adviser to the Secretary of Labor. The Department is charged by law with conserving the interests of all wage workers, and so far as those of the white race are concerned it of course needs no special adviser; but the "exodus" of Negro labor from the South during the war, and the importance of avoiding reduced production, necessitated a Negro adviser with a field service to make his advice intelligent and trustworthy -- a necessity which has not ended with the armistice. This Service is for convenience of reference called "the Division of Negro Economics", but it is and always has been associated with and subordinate to our Employment Service except in so far as it has been and is directly subject to the Secretary of Labor. The arrangement has operated satisfactorily to both races and all interests in several states, and I am sorry that Florida seems to be an exception. I ~~acknowledge~~ appreciate the value of your opinion, however, and shall continue for the present the suspension of our Negro advisory service there.

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While I did not intend to put upon you the responsibility of acting in my stead, I nevertheless greatly appreciate your courtesy and thank you cordially for your advice.

Yours very truly,

LFP:LM

Hon. Sidney J. Catts,

Governor Florida,

Tallahassee, Fla.

My dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter of April 7th and for the plans you have taken to advise the Department of Labor with reference to the relations of Negro wage workers in Florida to white employers there.

In describing the Negro work of this Department as the "Bureau of Home Economics for Negroes", you are under a misapprehension. There is no such bureau, The Director of Negro Economics ~~is~~ being simply a special adviser to the Secretary of Labor. The Department is charged by law with ~~conserving~~ fostering the ~~interests~~ welfare of all wage workers, ~~and~~ So far as those of the white race are concerned it of course needs no special adviser. But following the "exodus" of Negro labor from the South during the war, and the importance of avoiding reduced production, ~~necessitated~~ many citizens urged and the ~~board~~ advisory council of this Department be appointed a Negro adviser ~~with a field service~~ This was done and a field service ~~personnel~~ provided to make his advice intelligent and trustworthy -- a necessity which has not ended with the armistice. This ~~Service~~ work is for convenience of reference called "the Division of Negro Economics". It is not a separate Negro bureau but ~~it is and~~ always has been associated with and subordinate to our Employment Service except in so far as it has been and is directly subject to the Secretary of Labor. The arrangement has operated satisfactorily to both races and all interests in several states, and I am sorry that Florida seems to be an exception. I ~~acknowledge~~ appreciate the value of your opinion, however, and shall continue for the present the suspension of our Negro advisory service there.

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Tallahassee, Fla.

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Yours very truly,

LFP:LM

Hon. Sidney J. Catts,

Governor Florida,

Tallahassee, Fla.

April 16/19

Answered

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Yours very truly,

LFP:LM

Hon. Sidney J. Catts,
Governor Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.

STATE OF FLORIDA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

TALLAHASSEE

SIDNEY J. CATTS
GOVERNOR

J. S. BLITCH
SECRETARY

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 28 1919
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RECEIVED
APR 28
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

April 22, 1919.

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter of the 16th, answering mine in regard to the negro work in Florida and stating that I am under a misapprehension as there is no such bureau as the Bureau of Home Economics for negroes. Regardless of what the work is called, it will be deeply resented by the white people of the State if a negro is employed and sent through Florida doing this work and at the same time cut out the white officials employed by your Department. I do not think any one in Florida is better acquainted with conditions than I, and if men like Dr. Haines and Armwood are to be sent over the State to organize the negroes, it will foment and stir up trouble in this Country.

Referred to the Assistant Secretary, by direction of the Secretary. E. S. McGraw. H

The trouble about the situation is that your Department is being mislead by Dr. Haines in doing things that are not the best for the section involved and the Democratic party has enough to answer for without also answering for the carpet bag negro Federal Officers going over this State engendering strife between the white and black race, which the white race will not submit to. I, therefore, hope you will take what I have written, in the spirit intended, for if a negro organizer is put back in Florida, I fear that before two years is out we will have trouble and possibly have to call Federal troops to Florida to put down the uprising. I assure you I have given you the right advice and hope you will accept same in the spirit intended.

I am very sorry the transfer of Mr. Travis cannot be adopted, because he is a man, not of this section and does not understand the Florida people. I also note what you say in regard to not intending that I take the responsibility of acting in your stead, but you thank me very much for same. I understood your letter to imply that and did what I thought was right in the matter.

Yours very truly,

S. Catts

102 B

April 28, 1919.

Index

Memorandum:

For: Director General of Employment Service

From: Assistant Secretary

Subject: Letter of April 22, 1919, from the Governor of Florida.

Hereunder is copy of letter of April 22, 1919, from the Governor of Florida. It is transmitted for your information with reference to the paragraph regarding Mr. Travis--the last paragraph.

LFP.LC Assistant Secretary.

To Mr. Abercrombie and then to Dr. Haynes for his information & return Apr 28/19 L.F.P.

Noted and sent to Dr. Haynes. 4/29/19 J. W. A.

8/102-E General Activities of the DNE 1918-1919

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE — U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Especially crisp and good as well as cheap are

SCOTCH OAT CRACKERS

2 cups rolled oats.	1½ tablespoons fat.
½ cup milk.	¼ teaspoon soda.
¼ cup molasses.	1 teaspoon salt.

Grind or crush the oats and mix with the other materials. Roll out in a thin sheet and cut in squares. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Makes 3 dozen crackers.

Instead of meat, cook this appetizing dish for your family

BAKED OATMEAL AND NUTS

2 cups cooked oatmeal.	1 teaspoon vinegar.
1 cup crushed peanuts.	¼ teaspoon pepper.
½ cup milk.	2½ teaspoons salt.

Mix together and bake in a greased pan 15 minutes. This is enough for five people.

Oatmeal is a good, inexpensive, nutritious food

United States Food Leaflet No. 6

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1917

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE — U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Do You Know Oatmeal?

Do you know that oatmeal makes delicious puddings and other good things?

Of course, you know it is a good breakfast food, but it is even better fixed up for dinner or supper. It makes

Excellent Puddings

Wholesome Bread and Cookies

An Appetizing Soup for a Cold Day

A Baked Dish for Dinner in Place of Meat

To cook oatmeal, stir slowly 2½ cups of rolled oats into five cups of boiling water which has in it 2½ teaspoons of salt. Cook for one hour or over night in a double boiler or fireless cooker. This will serve five people. If you want it for two meals, cook twice the amount to save time and fuel.

17471°—17

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20th, 1918.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

10-B

8/46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 23 1918
CHIEF CLERK

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Let me thank you for your letter of March 14th, enclosing information and material relating to leaves of absence in the Department of Labor.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

C. D. Ross, Jr.

Head, Personnel Section.

CDF.EHE

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20th, 1918.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

10-B

8/46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 22 1918
CHIEF CLERK

Mr. S. J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
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Washington, D. C.

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Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

C. D. Ross, Jr.

Head, Personnel Section.

CDF.EHE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
DIVISION OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No.

March 18, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAR 22 1918
CLERK

Memorandum for the Chief Clerk:-

Owing to the lack of room space for the U. S. Employment Service and the noise and confusion from the machines in Room 914, it is recommended that a partition be built in the said room starting from the foot of the passageway over to the second column. This matter should receive special attention.

J. B. Densmore
Director
U. S. Employment Service.

J. V. P.

May 8, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

Referring to the letter hereunder of May 1, 1918 from Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division of the Employment Service, such leave will be allowed him pursuant to his request in the said letter as you may from time to time direct.

Assistant Secretary.

LFP/LC

May 6, 1918.

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,

511 North Second St.,

Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of May first, 1918 to the Secretary requesting a leave from time to time in order to dispose of your business affairs in Richmond, has been referred to me by the Secretary, and in accordance with your request I am instructing the Director General as follows:

> "Referring to the letter hereunder of May 1, 1918 from Giles B. Jackson, Chief of the Negro Division of the Employment Service, such leave will be allowed him pursuant to his request in the said letter as you may from time to time direct."

Upon application to the Director General from time to time the requested leave will be granted to the fullest extent not inconsistent with the necessities of the service.

Your memorandum to the Secretary of May sixth has also been referred to me and is now under my consideration with a view to advising the Secretary with reference to action thereon.

Very truly yours,

LFP/LC

Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUN 8 - 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

B22WU Y 42 Paid G R

Birmingham, Ala., June 8, 1918

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Interview and conferences in South Carolina indicate complications may be advisable Mr. Steward go there immediately upon my seeing him in Washington they wish my return progress in Georgia and Birmingham good

George E. Haynes.

409p

Noted 6/8/18
for L. F. P.
HR

Should this not be returned to Mr. Post?

M.C.

M.C. Ask Mr Reid
G.E.A.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the information
of Dr. Haynes
L. F. P.
June 22/18

3

noted
G.E.H.

No. 204
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

have been
apacity for some time.
mmissioner Pace stated yesterday
the improvement is urgent and
d be made as soon as p sible to
ake care of the increasing business.

PLAN PROMOTION NEGRO EFFICIENCY

Conference of Negro Leaders With Governor Plans To Increase Co-operation

With an aim toward increasing the efficiency of the negro worker and promoting a greater spirit of co-operation between the negroes and the white people for the winning of the war, a conference was held yesterday, at the instance of Governor Bickett when the negroes were represented by a number of their leaders throughout the State. George J. Haynes, of Washington, D. C., and representative of the United States Department of Labor, an authority on negro labor, was in attendance upon the meeting and outlined plans by which the negroes may be reached more effectively.

The conference was held in the office of Governor Bickett and was attended besides the Governor, by Dr. George J. Ramsey, State Labor Director; Prof. N. C. Newbold, of the State Department of Education; Bishop George W. Clinton, Charlotte; Archdeacon H. B. DeLaney, Raleigh; John Merrick, Durham; A. M. Moore, M. D., Durham; James B. Dudley, Greensboro; Wiley J. Latham, Raleigh; John D. Wray, Greensboro; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; Annie W. Holland, State Supervisor negro rural schools; Rev. P. R. DeBerry, Raleigh; S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem; J. E. Hamlin, Raleigh; L. E. Hall, Chadbourn; J. E. Taylor, Wilmington; C. L. W. Smith, Smithfield; Berry O'Kelly, Raleigh; Jas. H. Young, Raleigh.

The conferees were agreed upon the necessity for providing some point of contact by which the fluler co-operation might be secured, between the State Council of Defense, the negro leaders of the State, and the Federal Employment Service.

The plan proposed is not one of actually placing negro labor, but rather one of promoting the war spirit of the negroes throughout the State in war work.

Briefly, it contemplates the education of the negro to his true relationship to the war, to the necessity for complete co-operation, and to the conviction of what the winning of the war means to the American negro.

Governor Bickett was highly pleased with the conference characterized by him as one of the most patriotic he has attended recently.

Doing Research Work.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Raleigh, N. C., June 20, 1918.

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Post:-

You will be interested in knowing that a conference was held by the governor's invitation in his office yesterday, with Dr. Haynes and a number of the leading Negroes of the State.

The governor was in hearty accord with the movement as outlined, and promised his active co-operation. He was particularly pleased with Dr. Haynes' attitude, and stated to me after the conference that he believed the results would be both farreaching and beneficial to both races.

I understood that Dr. Haynes would send you a copy of the resolutions agreed upon by the conference. I am, therefore, not enclosing a copy. I shall, of course, be glad to have any suggestions which may increase my own helpfulness.

Very cordially yours,

Geo. L. Rawls

Federal Director.

P.S. Mr. Izard was present at the conference greatly pleased with the outcome —

3

Ch clerk for files

8/102-a

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
JUL 5 1918
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

July 2, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

In a personal letter to me acknowledging a little recognition on my part of Governor and Mrs. Bickett's hospitality at the executive mansion in Raleigh while I was there on official business, Governor Bickett adds this statement, which is of interest to the Department:

> "We recently had a conference with leading colored men in the State, at which conference your Department was represented by Dr. Haynes. I am of opinion that great good will result from this conference. We are securing the hearty cooperation of the representative Negroes throughout the State, and the presentation of the situation made by Dr. Haynes created a profound impression upon every one present. I really think that the Department is to be congratulated upon having such a clear headed colored man on its field staff."

Louis F. Post

Assistant Secretary.

LFP.LC

Noted July 5-18
WBW

8/102-a

July 9, 1918.

Mr. E. E. Greenawalt,
Immigration Service,
Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Mr. Greenawalt:

Inclosed herewith please find memorandum from Director General Densmore, together with other papers, relative to the matter employment of negro mechanics in Philadelphia.

Will you please make an investigation of this matter, and submit a report thereon, with the return of these papers.

Very truly yours,

K/h
Enclosures

Assistant to the Secretary.

Topeka Industrial Council

MEETS SECOND AND FOURTH FRIDAYS OF EACH MONTH
AT LABOR HALL

—24

OFFICE OF RECORDING SECRETARY

RECEIVED
JUL 24
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Topeka, Kansas, July 20 1918.

Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Att. H. L. Kerwin,
Asst. to the Secretary.

Dear Mr. Kerwin:

On various occasions I have taken the liberty to direct your attention to the activity of a certain newspaper here which continuously attempts to excite the labor movement. I regret having to bother you with this matter but, as it has a direct bearing on the industrial situation, I deem it advisable to keep you in touch with the situation in the hope that your department may bring some pressure to bear to neutralize the condition.

The article which I am sending you reports the address made before the Chamber of Commerce in this city on Friday by William Stayton, representing the Navy League, and is so unfair to the movement that it becomes agitating. The Journal is repeatingly carrying this class of propaganda and inciting employers to resist all reasonable demands for better conditions. We direct your attention to several paragraphs in this article and are enclosing a report of the same address carried in another Daily to show you how pronounced is the Journal's attitude toward labor. It would also seem advisable having the Government to check up such addresses and prohibit the introduction of such matters under the guise of arousing patriotism at this time. Likewise it is bound to discourage Labor in its effort to do everything to forward war work. In recent controversies between employers and laborers, which have been amicably settled, the affected employers acknowledge that the trouble has been incited by the activities of the Secretary of the Kansas Employers' association who has advised them to resist to the extent that it is almost impossible here in getting initial contracts to get employers to meet committees in conference.

In conclusion I want to say that the Labor movement in Topeka is on a high plane, negotiating on strict business lines and refraining from unreasonable demands, that the movement in general here is heartily in accord with the administration and desirous of preventing obstruction of war activities in industry.

Yours for VICTORY both at home and abroad,

J. O. Stevic

President Topeka Industrial Council.

JOS:MAR

1127 Lane St
Topeka, Ks.

Topeka Industrial Council

MEETS SECOND AND FOURTH FRIDAYS OF EACH MONTH
AT LABOR HALL

—24

OFFICE OF RECORDING SECRETARY

Topeka, Kansas, July 22, 1918.

RECEIVED JUL 24 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Att. H. L. Kerwin,
Asst. to the Secretary.

Dear Mr. Kerwin:

Supplementary to my letter of the 20th I direct attention to the enclosed page from the Topeka State Journal and direct your attention to the marked article.

Very respectfully,

J. O. Stevic

President Topeka Industrial Council.

JOS:MAR

2

HE TAKES LABOR

(Continued from Page One.)

battle. America is as yet untouched to any great extent."

Loyalty in Canada.

Captain Stayton said that the Canadian workmen have voluntarily done away with any time restrictions on labor necessary to the manufacture of war essentials and every workman is turning his whole heart and soul to the task of whipping the German hordes.

Another example used by Captain Stayton in pressing home his message: "One man working in a shipyard in the east," said the captain, "works only on Sundays, and for his one day's work each week he draws $47 of your money. He works only when he is paid double time for his labor. Other days he stands around the corner saloon and derides the men who are faithfully performing their work every day on the regular scale."

Another instance he pointed out was the case of a young naval lieutenant who was in charge of the construction of a destroyer in one of the western shipyards. "Congress has passed a law which absolutely ties this man's hands," asserted Stayton. "Under the provisions of this law this young navy officer is forbidden to force union labor to work one hour of overtime regardless of the need.

"He is forbidden to match one riveter against another for the purpose of estimating which one is loafing on the job. He cannot match one machine against another to find out which is the most efficient. Yet we are going to send this young officer to sea in his destroyer and with him we will send 250 of the best boys in the land. He has no control over the construction of his vessel, and so must take his ship whether it is seaworthy or not.

"This condition of affairs is brought about thru the provisions of that law passed by congress and known as the anti-efficiency bill."

German Influence Felt.

Explaining how this law was passed and forced thru congress, Stayton pointed to the fact that "up until one year ago the labor unions of the country were welcoming German workmen in their ranks. These German workmen have taken advantage of the power of the union affiliations given them and by a combination of circumstances forced the bill thru congress without a protest from the people whose sons the bill places in jeopardy of their lives."

"In plain language," Captain Stayton declared, "congress has virtually said to the young lieutenants in charge of the construction of the destroyers, 'We will trust you to build this ship, but we will not trust you to order union labor to work one day overtime regardless of how great the necessity.' "

Need 9 Million Tons.

Speaking of the needs of the navy, Captain Stayton pointed out that 9,000,000 tons of shipping are necessary to properly supply the million United States soldiers now in the trenches. The United States has only 3,000,000 in its merchant marine and the difference is made up thru the use of the vessels of the allies.

Short on Colliers.

Captain Stayton said that the United States has at present twenty [illegible] colliers to supply its dreadnoughts and first class battleships with fuel, if the fighting navy is to be sent to the other side. The United States needs 307 colliers, Stayton said.

As a sort of pointer as to the possible duration of the war as Washington sees it, Captain Stayton told of two contracts which have recently been let for ships and munitions. "Last week," Captain Stayton said, "a contract was let for the construction of ninety-four transports—and delivery of these will not begin until 1920. Another contract was let for big guns, and the factory is not to begin delivery on the order until 1921."

Captain Stayton will speak to a meeting called by the Navy league at the Chamber of Commerce at 8 o'clock tonight. The meeting will be open to the public.

Acting on the advice of Captain Stayton and at his specific request, the Chamber of Commerce and the second district board of the fourteenth region of the war industries board both passed resolutions commending the work that has already been done by the United States shipping board, and the Emergency Fleet corporation and assuring these bodies of strong backing from the people of Topeka.

Daily

...ate Journal

...NG, JULY 19, 1918—TEN PAGES THREE CENT...

WEATHER FORECAST for Ka... Fair tonight and Satu... Warmer tonight.

...ATE NEWS BULLETINS

Women Want Recognition.

...incinnati, Ohio, July 19.—Resolutions demanding that congress ...t least one woman representative to the final peace con...nce were adopted at the convention of the Woman's Associa... of Commerce of America here today. The women also decided ...ut a ban on all German made goods.

Nitrate Plant Explosion.

...arquette, Mich., July 19.—Three men were killed and damage ...nated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an ex...on today at the nitrate plant of the Aetna explosives com..., near Ishpeming. The plant which was engaged on govern... orders, was completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion ...known.

An American Ship Sunk.

... Atlantic Port, July 19.—The Anchor line steamship Elysia, ...gross, was sunk by a German submarine, May 23, in ...editerranean while carrying cargo from the far east, it was ...ted here today by a passenger arriving on a British steam... The Elysia was one of a convoy of twenty-two vessels. The ... was saved.

Sink British Transport.

...ndon, July 19.—The British transport Barunga has been sunk ... submarine, the admiralty announced this afternoon. There ... no casualties.

Huns Bring Up Reserves.

...th the French Army in France, July 19 (2 p. m.)—The battle ... the front of the Franco-American counter offensive between ...isne and Marne rivers is becoming fiercer this afternoon. The ...ans are bringing up reserves.

50,000 Bottles of Wine.

...don, July 19.—Fifty thousand bottles of champagne were ...poilus defending Rheims by the grateful inhabitants of that

FRANCE IS HAPPY TODAY

...is, July 19.—"Last night when he saw his own troops ...he heights dominating Soissons on the southwest, General ...gin smiled," says the correspondent of the Liberte. ...emier Clemenceau was there and warmly shook the gen...s hand. Was it the presence of Americans in t' neigh...ood which gave his handshake especial strength, evincing ...ion and confidence?"

...is return from the front, Premier Clemnceau said to ...riends:

...have shaken the hand of the happiest man in the world!"

Brilliant, Says London.

... July 19.—Experts compare the present battle to ... the Ourcq in 1914 when Manoury prepared the ...victory of the Marne. None of the previous ... the war, they declare, have given such ...dence as this double operation—defense

HE TAKES LABOR UNIONS TO TASK IN WAR TROUBLE

They Have Tied Hands of Government, Capt. Stayton Says.

Naval Officer in Startling Talk at Chamber of Commerce.

FOREIGNERS ON TRANSPORTS

"And Unions Don't Inquire as to Loyalty or Fitness."

Tells of How Overtime Refusals Cripple Ship Work.

"The United States government has been forced to sign a contract with the Seamen's union in order to get enough men to man her small merchant marine. Under the terms of that contract the United States government can only employ its seamen for the merchant marine thru the Seamen's union. Eighty per cent of the Seamen's union is foreign born—yet your boys and mine must be sent overseas in ships manned by men sent out by this union without any inquiry into their loyalty or fitness."

The above statement is only one of the startling statements made at the Chamber of Commerce this noon by Capt. William H. Stayton, formerly a captain in the United States navy and the United States marine corps. Captain Stayton talked rapidly and distinctly, pressing home his points with the personal pronoun "you," and laying the blame for the condition right up against the door of the people of the west.

He Blames West.

The west is giving so much of its heart that it has not had time to give its head," declared Captain Stayton, pointing out that the citizens of the territory west of the Allegheny mountains have bought thrift stamps and war bonds to such good effect that they have lost themselves in the feeling that that is all that is necessary to win the war.

In one part of his speech Captain Stayton cited case after case in munition factories and shipyards where the labor unions of the country have forbidden the use of the bonus system and the forced working of the men overtime when it is necessary for the best interests of the A...

"WILSON PLAYS POLITICS," SAY... TAFT IN SPEE...

Wants Docile Congress Will Follow Orders.

Politics Not Adjourned W... Democrats Have Chane...

PRAISES WILSON'S WAR ...

His Utterances Fine, but Delays Vital Actions.

Constructive Criticism Help Win War.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 19.—A ca... William Howard Taft to the co... to elect this fall a Republican ...gress, which he declared would st... late the Democratic president b... fering constructive criticism of th... ministration's action and inac... and, by legislation, enlarge the nat... military preparations, was issue... the former president, addressing ... unofficial Republican state conve... here today.

Reiterating his advocacy of an ... of 5,000,000 men, Mr. Taft told ... delegates that now is the time to ... the great force neded to win ... the war. With a Democratic cong... waiting the president's lead ra... than co-ordinating with the execu... he said, this will not be accompli... with the promptness which is imp... tive.

Says Wilson Plays Politics.

While conceding the masterful... ity of the president in stating ... country's aims in the war, Mr. T... asserted that the administration ... not had the same success in form... practical war policies. He critic... also the tendency of the adminis... tion "to allow party considerations ... much sway in its appointments to ... portant tasks," and declared ... "politics has not been adjourned," ... indicated by what he termed p... dential interference in the party ... fairs of Wisconsin and Michigan.

The former president said, in p...

Republican Congress Speed...

"Everything we ...

N Bellake, obert W. W. Ham- Hoffman, Syracuse, Md.; Ed- sh.; Joseph R. Hyrne, Phillipsburg, Gafe, Wash.; e, Ind.; Max King, Good- ncik, Detroit; k, Mich.; Paul rd Lehmann, ocke, Newport, oshen, Wash.; Junction, Va.; N. J.; Martin rton, Guilford, Cambridge, shville, Tenn.; Conn.; Frank Tenn.; Walter er C. Raener, Oshkosh, Wis.; James A. Sel- ffer, Mineola, n, Greenfield, Moline, Kan.; Flavio Tarullo, hibeault, Man- iplett, Hardin, Augusta, Ga.; ncob F. Zahn,

Allan Hauser, s J. Higgins, d G. McBride, e, New York; Boklyn; Pvts. Raymond E. s H. Betters, el Castellano, po, Brooklyn; ; James V. Anthony De n G. Dietrich, Dolan, Lock- w York; John . Gibbs, Lock in, New York; k; Lee Hanna, Holahon, New Willimantic, York; Sandri d Martin, Col- n Rehnickoff, an, Rochester, oklyn, N. Y.; . Y.

now reported Theodore Fel-

ly wounded in rted killed in Boynton, Au-

ing, now of- returned to rry Clohessy,

List.

—The marine nday shows: l of wounds, Total, 26.

Gilbert W. vts. Fran: A. nes E. Fisher, qua, Burling- aw, Louisville; x.; Edward M. Elroy, Monroe, land, Monroe uddy, Verona, racuse, N. Y.; ille, Mich.

d in action: Derry, N. H.; n, N. D. rel.): Sergts. Mass.; Carroll Va.; Homer Corp. Fred E. Pvts. William Howard E. ; John Hart- an M. Heaton, er Short, jr., am S. Scott, Crousdale, Shef- ston, Memphis,

TEST!

PRAISES STATE JOURNAL IN ITS STAND ON FACTS

Capt. W. H. Stayton, U. S. N., Gives Credit to This Paper.

With Chicago Tribune, It Is Fearless in Telling Truth.

POINTS OUT SHIPPING TROUBLE

Deckhands Getting $112 Month Refused To Man Ship.

5,000 Troops Aboard—Jackies at $30 Pay Took It Over.

"Strikes at this time are unpatriotic."

"The Calkers' union is paid a day's wages for four hour's work."

"The Riveters' union averages $15 a day of your money."

"Unnecessary strikes lost 6,800,000 days' work to the United States last year."

"The Tavennar amendment to the naval appropriation bill must be repealed for efficiency's sake."

"The United States needs 15,000,000 tons of shipping this year."

"The shipping board must build the tonnage."

"The voters of the nation must see to the welfare of troops overseas by supporting the navy program."

These are the high lights of Capt. William H. Stayton's talk at the Chamber of Commerce Friday noon and at a meeting of the Navy league at the Chamber of Commerce Friday night.

In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce Friday night Cptain Stayton said that the Topeka State Journal was one of the few papers in the United States which has the courage to put the facts in the matter before the public, uncolored by prejudice or a struggle for votes. Captain Stayton said that the story of his noonday speech as printed in the State Journal Friday night was absolutely correct in every detail, and he commended the paper on its fearlessness in putting facts before the public. Captain Stayton asserted that the Chicago Tribune was the only other newspaper which has carried his speech as he gave it, and has printed the unvarnished facts which he has made public in regard to the affairs of the navy and the interference of some of the trades unions in the rapid carrying out of the government shipbuilding program.

Unselfishness of Allies.

In his speech Friday night Captain Stayton paid high tribute to the unselfishness of Great Britain and France, who he said were giving us their transports for the convevance of food, munitions and men, while they denied themselves the necessities of life. He said that never before in the history of nations have any countries so far sacrificed themselves for the cause of another nation.

The Friday night speech was

advice that senate amends house naval appropriation bill making possible bonus and Taylor system in navy yards. This measure, if it becomes effective, will undoubtedly cause walkout all manufacturing departments government, as was done in similar instance over three years ago. Urge upon you to effect its defeat in house Monday. (Signed) W. B. Wyatt."

This telegram was dated at Portsmouth, Va., May 25, 1918.

The other threatening telegram, as reproduced in Congressional Record of same date as above, follows:

"Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett: G. H. T. U., 14,824, of Portsmouth, Va., urge you to defeat in house Monday senate amendment to navy appropriation bill. If accepted by house, thereby making effective bonus and Taylor system in navy yards, will undoubtedly cause walkout of all government yards as was done on similar occasions three years ago. (Signed) D. S. Thomas, secretary."

This telegram was dated at Norfolk, Va., May 25, 1918.

How Kansans Stood.

At the close of the meeting Captain Stayton gave the record of Kansas representatives in congress in the matter of the Tavenner amendment. Senator Curtis ani Representatives Doolittle, Campbell and Shouse voted against the passage of the amendment which limited the authority of shipyard construction officers. Senator Thompson and Representatives Ayers and Little voted for the passage of the amendment and the abolishment of the Taylor and bonus systems in the navy yards.

NICHOLAS IS DEAD

Execution of the Ex-Czar Is Announced Officially.

Bolsheviki Say He Was Involved in a Plot.

London, July 22.—Former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been shot, a Russian wireless statement here announces.

The former emperor's correspondence, including letters from the Monk Rasputin, who was killed shortly before the revolution, written to the then emperor and his family, will be published in the near future, the wireless message declares.

The former empress and the young Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security.

The central executive body of the Bolshevik government announces that it has at its disposal important material documents concerning the former emperor's affairs, including his own diaries.

The message announces that a counter revolutionary conspiracy was discovered with the object of wresting the ex-emperor from the authority of the soviet council. In view of this fact, the president of the Ural regional council decided to execute the former ruler and the decision was carried out on July 16.

INDIA TO STAND PAT

Maharajah of Patiala Promises to Fight Hun Influence.

interests suggest that the given preference on current stock market: U. S. S., Me Baldwin, Tobacco Products, Southern Pacific. Some n now holding that Coppers levels nearer their normal are Steels.

Kansas City Live Stoc

(The following sales were m ing at the Stock Yards. Ka reported over long distanc rect to the State Journal b son & Co., live stock co chants.)

Kansas City, July 2 ceipts 21,000 head. Market lower.

HOGS—Receipts 9,000 hea to 30c higher. Bulk of sales top, $18.50.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000 steady, 25c lower. Lambs, $

KILLING STEE

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.
36.....	1322	$17.25	41....
16.....	1154	16.50	21....
32.....	1086	15.50	
COWS AND HEIF			
14.....	832	7.50	12....
1.....	1190	11.50	2....
1.....	920	8.50	16....
1.....	900	9.25	
STOCKERS AND FE			
56.....	1072	15.75	19....
CALVES.			
11.....	390	8.50	1....
1.....	200	9.50	6....
HOGS.			
62.....	254	18.45	84....
71.....	220	18.40	82....
70.....	164	18.30	82....
63.....	172	18.30	51....
90.....	216	18.45	

Chicago Grain Ma

(Furnished by T. J. Myers, 3

CHICAGO.

CORN— Aug.
10:15 a. m..... 1
OATS— Aug.
10:15 a. m..... 8

KANSAS CITY

CORN— Aug.
10:15 a. m..... 1
OATS— Aug.
10:15 a. m..4... ....

Kansas City—Oats receipts 70. Corn receipts 97; shipme receipts 800; shipments 200. 0; shipments 0.

LATE SATURDAY

Chicago, July 20.—CORN— tion on a large scale in the today led to sharp new bre Perfect weather and the bea engendered by the war news factors. Liberal receipts against the bulls. Opening from ¼c off to ½c advance $1.52¼ to $1.53 and Septe $1.53¾, were followed by a turn, and then by decided around.

Week-end covering by s about something of a rally t Prices closed nervous, 1c to with August $1.50⅝ to $1.50 ber $1.51⅞ to $1.5.

OATS—Oats dropped with however, was mostly of a l After opening unchanged t with August 7¾c to 71c, the ened a little, and then und terial sag.

PROVISIONS—Higher pr gave firmness to provisions. ed volume.

No important fluctuations

Chicago Grain and Provis

(The range of prices on gr Chicago Board of Trade as Thos. J. Myers, 301 N. E

Chica

	Open	High	Low
CORN—			
July ..	152	152¾	148¾
Sept. ..	153¼	154¼	150⅝
OATS—			
July ..	74¼	74½	73¼
Sept. ..	70⅛	70⅛	68½
PORK—			
July ..	45.40	45.45	45.3
Sept. ..	45.40	45.45	45.

sfactory.

nand That

dopted.

against the government railroads and fect that the the railroads opted at the National As- of Railroad w York, ac- d from there

contract as tative draft presentatives aten the in- of security bility of the owners be-

the commit- wing to the the meeting sible for the west of the New York nts to the t of July 5 ssed in de- wing resolu-

of the sub- special com- presented by of the rail- mittee held at on July 12, n then passed nd confirmed ards the con- nacceptable n e letter from ion to T. De- railway execu- 1.

gment of the sociation, the embodied in dered by this d upon and ave been con- the represen- e hereby re- gotiations on tatives of the other direc- e fit. ment of this the railways proposed in by the gov- aten the in- the railroad credit stabil- such action

e, as a com- and will if before the nistrations in emed feasible to the au- e financial country in- contract in

these resolu- and execu- ds over the

to make the nd immedi- of the reso-

GEANT

s that she children in b given in in August. ill be given on, worth 50 siring their the pageant Security ternoon.

much like the one he [illegible] at noon. He belabored union labor for its attitude in the struggle and he took congress to task for allowing itself to be intimidated by threats of strikes if certain bills were not passed as presented.

Jackies Manned a Vessel.

Of one strike at an eastern port of embarkation Captain Stayton said: "There were 5,000 troops on this particular vessel, and it was all ready to go out to sea when a strike was called for the reason that some of the deck hands were only drawing a salary of $112 per month. The word of the strike leaked out to the navy yard close by and a corps of jackies came over and offered to throw the strikers overboard and man the ship themselves. The officers of the vessel communicated with the navy yard, and got the laconic message to 'go to it.' They did, and that vessel with 5,000 sturdy fighting men on board went overseas manned by a crew drawing the sum of just $30 a month and found."

No Power to Speed Up Men.

Speaking of the work done by ship calkers belonging to the calkers union, Captain Stayton stated that he himself had gone into the shipyards, altho he had not done any calking for twenty years, and that he calked a total of 175 feet of seam in a little less than four hours. Stayton said that the union men call one hundred feet of calking one day's work, and he asserted that on account of the Tavenner amendment to the naval appropriation bill the shipyard authorities have no power to cause the men to speed up their work or to work overtime.

Another startling revelation as to the work in the navy yards was that touching on the riveters union. Captain Stayton said that to his personal knowledge riveters belonging to the union drew $15 per day for eight hours work "of your money;" and that rivet boys draw an average of $10 per day "for just catching rivets." The captain said that the men of this union worked on a basis of 75 rivets equal one day's work, and said that the officers in charge have no power to offer bonuses to try to speed up the work. "The Tavenner amendment is responsible for this, too," said Stayton. Incidentally he said the members of the riveters union worked on an average of two and one-half days each week and loafed the rest of the time.

The Pro-German Element.

"At one time," asserted Captain Stayton, "officers in charge of the navy yards and the ship yards were able to speed up the work of the men by the bonus system and by other methods calculated to get the best work a man was capable of doing. This state of affairs did not suit the pro-German element in the labor unions and so the Tavenner amendment was tacked on the naval appropriation bill. And it was passed by congress under threat of strike. Made a law, it prohibited officers in charge of ship construction of doing anything at all which would either induce or force union men in the shipyard to do a full day's work for their pay. It prohibited the counting of the rivets, the matching of labor, or any of the other devices which have been used to determine the capabilities of a man and his earning power."

In proof of his statement that the amendment was forced thru congress under threat of a general strike in all plants working on government contracts he cited two telegrams sent to Congressman Padgett by officers of labor unions.

They are reproduced in the Congressional Record, June 19, 1918, as follows:

"To Congressman Padgett: Just received

London, July 20.—India is quite ready to take any action necessary to prevent the intrusion of German influence in that country and to maintain the integrity of its borders, according to an announcement made here by the maharajah of Patiala, who is representing the princes of India on the imperial war cabinet. He said:

"On behalf of the princes of India I wish to express our great satisfaction that inclusion of India in the imperial war conference has been insured."

PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

Miss Lanham announces that she has room for a few more children in the Patriotic Pageant to be given in the City Auditorium early in August. Each child taking part will be given free two tickets of admission, worth 50 cents each. Parents desiring their children to take part in the pageant should see Miss Lanham at Security Hall at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. —Adv.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORTS

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, July 22.—HOGS—Receipts 9,000. Market 25@40c higher. Bulk of sales, $18.25@18.50; heavy, $18.40@18.60; packers and butchers, $18.25@18.55; light, $18.15@18.45; pigs, $16.50@17.50.

CATTLE—Receipts 21,000, including 1,500 southerns. Market steady. Prime fed steers, $17.25@18.10; dressed beef steers, $13.00@17.00; western steers, $10.50@15.00; southern steers, $7.00@14.00; cows, $6.50@13.00; heifers, $8.00@15.00; stockers and feeders, $7.50@16.00; bulls $7.50@10.00; calves, $8.00@13.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000. Market strong. Lambs, $15.50@18.60; yearlings, $12.00@15.00; wethers, $10.00@13.50; ewes, $8.00@12.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@17.00.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 22.—COTTON—Cotton futures opened firm, July 28.70; October, 25.50-25.30; December, 24.60; January, 24.48; March, 24.40.

Morning Grain Gossip.

(Furnished by T. J. Myers, N. E. Bldg.)

Chicago, July 22.—The Tribune: Grain—The bears on coarse grain, particularly on corn, are more numerous now than at any time in a month. This is due to the break of around 15 cents in prices, due to the heavy movement, which of late has been the largest at this time in years, and to generally favorable crop prospects, a good part of the corn belt having had rains a good part of last week, with comparatively moderate temperatures. Pressure from liquidating longs has been heavy for several days and short sellers have also been mott aggrssive. Sentiment is as bearish now at is was bullish at the beginning of last week. A falling off in the cash demand was noticeable Saturday and there was a lot of short selling and in expectation of a big showing of receipts Monday. There are many bears in oats and there have been for a long time, but they have made little headway as compared with corn. Oats, however, did not advance as rapidly as did corn the last two weeks, neither have they declined to the same extent. Cash houses have picked up the offerings in the sample market to fill short sales. Those who have been bearish were unusually aggressive Saturday. Commission houses did the selling on the bulges and the buying on the breaks.

New York, July 22.—The Financial News Bulletin: Stocks—A continuance of tactics of last few days is expected. On reactions we believe the equipments oils, coalers and "equity rails" should offer chances to buy for turns. Sharp bulging is likely to be followed by good deal profit taking, cacording to present indications. New Haven may go higher. Pool channels are bulling Tobacco Products and Steel is well bought on reactions. Investigation confrims reports received to effect that buying orders are accumulating slightly below current levels in the general stock market from active speculative investments channels that have been preserving an attitude of watchful waiting upon developments from France. Our reports from especialists sources floor circles and professional

Sept.	26.22	26.25	[illegible]
OATS—			
July	24.45	24.45	24.45
Sept.	24.77	24.77	24.65

Kansas City Grain M

(The range of prices on gr Kansas City Board of Trad by Thos. J. Myers 30 N Kansas C

	Open	High	Low
CORN—			
July	.....	.....	.....
Sept.	155	155½	152½
OATS—			
July	73⅛	74⅛	73¾
Sept.	71⅛	71⅛	69⅝

New York Stock M

(Furnished to T. J. Myers, 30 New Y

Am. Beet Sugar
Anaconda
A. T. & S. F., c.
Baltimore & Ohio
Central Leather
Chesapeake & Ohio
C. M. & St. P., c.
C. R. I. & P.
Chino Copper
Great Northern, p.
Inspiration
Miami
Kenn. Copper
Missouri Pacific
Penn. Railroad
Reading
Studebaker
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific
U. S. Steel, c.
Utah opper
Utah Copper
Wabash

New York Stock M

Wall St., New York, July Specialties controled by p only diverting features of t stock market. Industrial A matra Tobacco gained from with a point each for Distill co Products. The balance firm but the demand for high grade issues was no United States Steel advance tion but related shares wer cific Mail gained 1½ and hardened, but Western Un The closing was firm. Sale 125,000 shares. Liberty 3½— to 90.70; 4's at 93.98 to 94. 93.80 to 94.08.8

Chicago Produce M

Chicago, July 20.—BUT lower. Creamery, 38½@43½c.

EGGS—Market lower. ordinary firsts, 34½@36c; at included, 34½@37½c.

POTATOES—Market lower barrel Cobblers, $5.15@5.40; souri, Illinois and Ohio, $2.50 tucky Cobblers, $2.75@3.00.

POULTRY—Alive, lower; springs, 34c.

New Orleans Cotton Ma

New Orleans, July 20.—CO quiet and unchanged; middlin

New York Money

New York, July 20.—MON paper, 4 months, 6; 6 mon 60 day bills, 4.72½; commer on banks, 4.72; commercia 4.71¾; demand, 4.75 5-16; Bar silver, 99⅝c; Mexica Government bonds, firm; steady.

Topeka Hay M

Topeka,

PRAIRIE HAY—$17.00
ALFALFA—$17.00.
(Prices furnished by Wo

Topeka.

MIXED AND BUTCHERS
HEAVY
LIGHT
PIGS

Topeka Grain Mark

(Furnished by Derby Grain Kansas Ave and Curtis Topeka, Kan.

MIXED CORN—$1.50.
WHITE CORN—$1.70.
OATS—65c.

Retail Hay

Topeka.

ALFALA—$17.00.
PRAIRIE HAY—$17.00.

August 2, 1918.

Mr. J. O. Stevic, President,
Topeka Industrial Council,
1127 Lane Street,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Stevic:

I have your letters of July 20th and 22d, with accompanying portions of certain issues of the Topeka State Journal, containing articles which tend to excite the labor movement in your vicinity. Permit me to thank you for these communications, and to state that I shall take the liberty of bringing them to the attention of Secretary Wilson at the first opportunity.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 8-2 BY [illegible]

Assistant to the Secretary.

W

Letter from Buchanan with newspaper clippings in file of Dir. of Negro Econ.

Memo from Mr. Post submitting matter to Secy. "noted Aug. 6, 1918."

August 3, 1918.

President Walter S. Buchanan
A. and M. College
Normal, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 30 giving a full account of your co-operation with Mr. Cliff Williams in meetings in Alabama and Georgia is appreciated. I have had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Williams about the Negro situation in the South and agree with you about his liberal attitude. He has also met our Director of Negro Economics, Dr. George E. Haynes, and they have worked together effectively in Mississippi and Florida. Dr. Haynes also has a very warm appreciation of the liberal attitude of Mr. Williams.

Let me express my hearty appreciation of your good work in co-operation with Mr. Williams and ask your continued help and interest in cooperation with the efforts of this Department to mobilize and energize Negro labor for 100 per cent production in industry and agriculture.

I have carefully considered your statement relative to a closer supervision of work among colored people in the Sixth District. In this connection I need to refer again to Dr. Haynes who was appointed by the Secretary, as you may know, to look after these interests. He is putting into operation, state by state, a full plan for this work, which was approved by the Secretary. Men have already been appointed for Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi. I understand that similar plans will be put into operation in all of the states where there are sufficient problems of Negro labor to justify it. Juiging from the information that has come to my office about these men already appointed and at work and about the work that has been done in these states I agree with you that a colored person with the confidence of both races can be of invaluable service.

I understand that Dr. Haynes has been in Alabama for preliminary arrangements looking toward a state-wide movement. I suggest that you write him about the matter of work in your state and adjoining states.

Yours very truly,

Assistant Secretary.

19-43 E/MLC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9/22/19

Exhibit referred to herein and attached to "Original", transmitted to the Secretary.

[illegible]

Form 203
Ed. 9-19-18—500,000

C C

EXHIBIT D.

SMITH & PERKINS
No. 66 Madison Avenue
Memphis, Tenn.

Sept. 16, 1918.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Doctor:

I wish to give my unqualified approval to the suggestion we talked over yesterday, looking to an organization of business men which would help create a better sentiment between employer and employee, white and black, and would so adjust every day community conditions as to bring out the most efficient response from negro labor. I believe there are large possibilities of usefulness in the plan you outline. In the frontier days, when a log cabin was to be erected, a log rolling was announced and men and women came from far and near and dwelt sometimes for days while the cabin was being built - the women attending to the cooking and getting perhaps a little sociability out of it. If our colored population could come to feel so enthusiastic for the war that they would undertake labor in that spirit, remarkable results could be expected and such a whole-souled entering upon the task would undoubtedly result in a response from the white people which would greatly help every day community conditions and would put an end to the mistreatment of negroes by constables, deputy sheriffs and other small officials who arrest them, often for trivial reasons and simply for the purpose of getting fines from them. Such a movement, by bringing out unexpected efficiency in labor, would also make it more easy to induce employers of labor to allow a portion of their labor to be drafted for the war industries. Such a policy would render less likely incidents in the South similar to the East St.Louis incident. As I have pointed out in my "Notes on the Negro problem", which was republished in the Public of August 31st, there is a changing attitude on the part of the negro and unless the white people also change, there is a very serious danger of clashes which might easily become disastrous and seriously affect our military preparations.

As Mr. C.J. Haase, Chairman of the County Board of National Defense, pointed out yesterday - it is rather the fashion to take a rough attitude toward the negro. Our best people, of course, do not feel that way but many are as yet unaware of the change because those among us whose views have changed have had no sufficient incentive or opportunity to emphasize in a public way their change of attitude. Not the least of the merits of the movement you have in mind would be that it would give them an opportunity, as well as a motive of the highest patriotism, for making their change known, with the result that they would be surprised to see how many already agreed with them, and it would soon become fashionable to speak to and to treat the negro in a more kindly and considerate manner.

Our business men and plants realize the harm done them by Negro migration and will welcome any well considered movement backed by the Government to so modify conditions as to make the Negro better satisfied. As it is they don't just know how to begin and would welcome the Government's leadership in this crisis.

Yours very truly,

Signed: Bolton Smith.

COPY

EXHIBIT C

CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Charlotte, N.C.

September 18, 1918.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I listened with a very great deal of interest to your splendid address last night and feel sure that you have struck the key note of the situation as regards bringing before the negro his patriotic duty in regard to the labor problem of our Government.

I am very much inclined to the opinion that were you accompanied by a white man who could get in touch with and interest employers at the same time you are working among the negroes, it would tend not only to make your work far more effective but would be a great time saver. This is offered simply as a suggestion and I would be pleased to receive a letter expressing your views.

Yours very truly,

Signed: E.N. Farris

Executive Secretary,
CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COPY

EXHIBIT B.

The Peoples National Bank
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Sept. 21, 1918.

Dr. George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I was intensely interested in your work here and in our conference, and I hoped to see you again before you left town, and fully intended to hear you that night but was unable to do so.

I was also much interested in your suggestions in regard to having a representative white man address the white people along the same lines that you are taking up with the colored people. The more I think of it the more I am impressed with the value of just this thing. I think it would be well worth while.

I shall hope to see you again in Winston Salem.

Very truly yours,

Signed: Wm. A. Blair.

October 5, 1918.

Dear Mr. Haynes:

The enclosed cards may be worth your keeping. Mr. Bond, of Georgia, is the young man with whom I talked on the way from Montgomery to Atlanta, and who impressed me so very favorably. Mr. Hunt has the same impressions that I have.

The other card is that of James Leonard, who is an organizer in New Orleans, and whose attitude on the race question is absolutely fair.

Very sincerely,

LFP.LC

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Washington, D. C.

E

August 20, 1918.

From: Mr. Reid

To: Dr. Haynes

Subject: Advertisement by the Labor Department for Watchmen apparently discriminating against Colored Applicants.

Memorandum for Dr. Haynes:

I find upon investigation that these men are not intended for the Labor Department at all, although they are required for Government work. Mr. Kline of the local Employment Office was requested by Major McClain of the War Department (Administration Building, 7th & B Streets) and by Major McClain's assistant, Lieutenant Rees, to secure 250 native born whites at the salaries indicated. Mr. Kline, of course, was not informed as to why only whites were eligible, he having only transmitted the request in the usual form, as is done with any employer who requires special qualifications.

McLain's

HR.LC

Private Secretary.

August 21, 1918.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Mr. Post has requested me to investigate the matter referred to in your letter of the 15th. The form in which the newspapers and the Official Bulletin handled this matter has created a very unfortunate impression and has laid the Department of Labor open to the implication of discrimination in the matter of race. Of course, you know that such discrimination is distinctly against the policy of the Department. The positions referred to are as a matter of fact in the War Department. I have learned that a request was made from the War Department to the local Employment Office on Pennsylvania Avenue for these men and that Mr. Kline, who is in charge at the office, merely transmitted this request to the newspapers outlining the qualifications exactly as they were given to him by the official who handled the matter for the War Department.

I have no idea what the object of that Department was in specifying whites only. I understand, however, that Mr. Emmet Scott of the War Department had received complaints also and had taken this matter up with Dr. Haynes under the impression that the positions were over here. Now that we have learned the facts, Dr. Haynes is asking Mr. Scott to investigate and see if

the attitude of that Department cannot be changed. I would suggest that you cooperate with Dr. Haynes and Mr. Scott in this matter.

Needless to say Mr. Post is very glad that you have called this matter to his attention, in order that the Department of Labor may be set right.

Cordially,

HR.LC

Private Secretary.

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
Chief, Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service.

NATIONAL OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY
VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

PROPOSES TO MAKE 11,000,000 AMERICANS PHYSICALLY FREE FROM PEONAGE, MENTALLY FREE FROM IGNORANCE, POLITICALLY FREE FROM DISFRANCHISEMENT, AND SOCIALLY FREE FROM INSULT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 7481

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
MAJOR J. E. SPINGARN
O. G. VILLARD, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
JOHN R. SHILLADY, SECRETARY
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SEP 13 1918
Director of Negro Economics

September 17, 1918.

Please return to →

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

R
GEH
9/25/18

My dear Dr. Haynes:

The Association is much concerned over the industrial relations of colored people, particularly the effect of compulsory work laws in the South as administered by southern officials, upon the civil rights and welfare of colored people. In addition to the laws passed by the states of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and West Virginia, city ordinances are being passed which in some cases are oppressive in their terms. An additional cause of complaint is their discriminatory application to colored people.

In addition to the compulsory work laws, there is the second question of the effect of the "work or fight" rules promulgated by the Provost Marshal General of the Army as likely to be taken advantage of by southern employers of Negro labor.

The third matter which concerns us is the possible effect upon colored people and their freedom to migrate to the North to escape what they deem are oppressive conditions.

Instances have been reported to us by responsible people which show that unfair advantages have been taken of the laws and administrative orders of which I am speaking. You will bear in mind that the things of which I speak in this letter refer less to the laws themselves, except where their terms are unduly oppressive, than to their administration. These matters were so seriously regarded that considerable attention was given to their discussion at the September meeting of our Board of Directors. As the result of a resolution passed by the Board, we have taken the matter up with the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Following a conference of representatives of these two organizations, it was considered desirable to call together persons representative of still other organizations in the field, similar to the conferences which were held in Washington prior to the establishment of the bureau of which you are the head.

I am writing today to ask you to consider how best you think this matter may be presented to the officers of the Labor Department and perhaps other departments of the government. In connection with

the Labor Department, we would ask you to consider whether you would wish to arrange for a conference at which you and Mr. Post would represent the Labor Department, and as to whether you think it would be desirable at this time or at a subsequent conference to include representatives of the War Labor Policies Board and similar organizations.

I am sending you a copy of our September Branch Bulletin in which, on page 42, you will find a brief discussion of the "compulsory work laws" subject. You may be interested also in the references on pages 40 and 41 to the Forum Plan of the Association, particularly the subject, "The Negro and Labor." You might have in mind some information, proposals, or suggestions, that you would like to make to be incorporated in the material that we propose to send to branches. As the Association now has 140 active branches with between 39,000 and 40,000 members, not to speak of the non-member audiences that may be attracted to these forums if they are taken up energetically, as we hope they will be, by the branches, you will see that here is a ready-made audience of a large number of the most intelligent colored people in the country.

Please let me hear from you on the conference matter, in regard to which I should be glad if you could fix an afternoon within the next week or two when we might get together.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Shillady

Secretary.

JRS/RR

NATIONAL OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
MOORFIELD STOREY
VICE-PRESIDENTS
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
BISHOP JOHN HURST
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND
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JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, FIELD SECRETARY
WALTER F. WHITE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Prof. Haynes Lab

September 25, 1918.

RECEIVED
OCT 4
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On September 23, we sent you the following telegram, by night letter:

National Association for Advancement of Colored People earnestly requests your attention and that of proper department of the federal government to prevent forced labor of Negro women in any of the states. New York papers of September 21 carry press dispatches from Pine Bluff, Ark., that local business men and planters have begun movement to have work or fight order applied to women, alleging that Negro women now living on allotments paid them by War Department because of drafted husbands and sons serving in armed forces of country, are refusing to perform labor. Wrightsville, Ga., is reported to be enforcing against colored women only ordinance requiring both sexes to work at least fifty hours per week. This Association is confident that your high sense of justice will insure prompt condemnation of efforts to apply compulsory work laws to women's labor and that you will regard it as invidious and un-American to apply compulsory work principle to Negro women alone.

John R. Shillady
Secretary,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OCT 4 1918
Director of Negro Economics

JRS/RR

September 25, 1918.

Mr. John R. Shillady
Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Shillady:

Your kind letter of September 17 was received in my absence in the South and I am taking this first opportunity to reply.

Your reference to the conditions affecting the colored wage-earners in the Southern states as the new regulations of the army and the laws that have been passed are being enforced, as you may judge is a matter of first interest to me and to this office. Mr. Post, the Assistant Secretary, is away in the South at present, but I would like to know more in detail about your program, in order to take it up with him and with the War Policies Board as soon as he returns. I suggest, therefore, that if possible you run down to Washington for conference Friday of this week. I must apologize for asking you to come here instead of my coming to New York, but I shall have to leave Saturday night or Sunday morning for the West and have been out of my office for two weeks preceding Tuesday. Saturday would not be feasible, as there are two or three things pending that may call me away.

I am very much interested in your Branch Bulletin, and will have it put on our mailing list to send you the material that we release from time to time. I hope also to hear more of your Forum plan in connection with our effort to get the war labor program over to the colored people.

With reference to your letter about the Air Nitrates Corporation situation, I beg to advise you that we have been tracing out this matter and as soon as all the evidence is in steps will be taken to secure action.

Yours very truly,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/EAL

17-9

ACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
9/25/18 / M.L.C.

Form 1201

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 107 NORTH OREGON STREET, EL PASO, TEXAS ALWAYS OPEN

1918 SEP 17 PM 4 25

A200 SA 49 GOVT

CHARLOTTE NC 530 P 17

m 4669

HUGH REID 620

SHELDON HOTEL ELPASO TEX

HAVE WRITTEN R E JONES SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE NEWORLEANS TO ARRANGE CONFERENCE ADVISE ALSO YOUR SEEING JACOBSON FEDERAL DIRECTOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICE THERE SEE CLIFF WILLIAMS. AM WIREING PARTY IN HOUSTON TEXAS TO INQUIRE THROUGH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE SHALL WIRE YOU AGAIN NEWORLEANS

HAYNES DIRECTOR.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT S. W. COR. GRAVIER AND ST. CHARLES STS., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1918 SEP 20 PM 4 44

C58CH 38 GOVT

BR WASHINGTON DC 454P 20

2622

LOUIS F POST

ASST SECY OF LABOR CARE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION NEWORLEANS LA

DR H ROGER WILLIAMS AT MOBILE AND VICTOR H TULANE AT MONTGOMERY HAVE BEEN WIRED TO ARRANGE CONFERENCE OF COLORED REPRESENTATIVES WITH YOU

HAYNES DIRECTOR.

RECEIVED SEP 23 1918 IMMIGRATION SERVICE NEW ORLEANS

Telephone No called

Telephoned to

Time delivered 3 SEP 21 AM 8 29

By

Attention

Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

8NN HF 40 GOVT N L 1 EX

DURHAM NC SEPT 23 1918

ASST SECTY POST 176

CARE HALZBERN, FEDERAL BLDG MOBILE ALA

YOURS RE NEWORLEANS RECEIVED WIRED YOU FRIDAY RE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY PLEASE SEE FEDERAL DIRECTOR STANLEY AND JUDGE GILBERT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE BOTH STATE CAPITOL ATLANTA FOR INCREASING COOPERATION WITH HUNT SUPERVISOR NEGRO ECONOMICS 151 AUBURN AVE

HAYNES, DIRECTOR

112AM 24

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

MEMORANDUM.

Dr Haynes: Is this correspondence among your files?

L. C.

11/21/18

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NOV 21 1918

Director of Negro Economics

DATA

BUNCH OF DATES

Miss Conrad:

This is for Mr. Post's files.

MC

FRIDAY, JULY 12. 7th Month

November 30, 1918.

Mr. Grosvenor Clarkson, Secretary
Council of National Defense
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting for your consideration and information a circular with reference to conditions in Blytheville, Ark., and correspondence which was referred to me by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. You will note that he had been in communication about this matter with the Department of Justice. I would be pleased if you would take this up with the Council of Defense of that state and county. Now that the Armistice is signed it may be that they are no longer resorting to these methods of force for fixing wages and compelling farm laborers to accept them, but it seems to me that even in that case the matter is one for serious attention in view of the labor conditions that will probably ensue in the wake of the War.

Yours very truly,

LFP

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

P/C L.F.P.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ~~GEORGE E. HAYNES~~
MAILED_____BY_____

P.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

November 5, 1918.

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Dear Mr. Post:

I have received the enclosed letter from Mr. O'Brien, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, which communication I beg to bring to your attention for such action as may be warranted.

Cordially yours,

Signed: Emmett J. Scott

Special Assistant to Secretary of War.
Rooms 144-146

COPY

195763-1 MLC:ABB

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington, D.C.

October 21, 1918.

Honorable Emmett J. Scott,
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War,
War Department.

Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 30, enclosing communication with resolution passed by the Council of Defense, Blytheville, Arkansas, relative to wages to be paid cotton pickers. This matter has been given consideration by the Department, and it is my opinion that it should be referred to the Department of Labor for its information and appropriate action. I am, therefore, returning said communication and notice.

Respectfully,
For the Attorney General,
Signed: O'Brien

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

COPY

Blytheville, Ark.

Sept. 23, 1918.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir:

Here I enclose sample of what is being imposed on the poor colored man in this country. This is the first step of slavery. Sir, please take steps to stop this at once for we have suffered a plenty without this. This is done by the Colored Board. God will help you to attend to this. God is love. God sees you.

(No signature)

N O T I C E

To Cotton Growers:

The farmers in mass meeting at Blytheville, Ark., Court House, September 19th, 1918, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED: "That on and after September 23, 1918, the price of cotton picking be not to exceed $1.50 per hundred pounds for seed cotton. That all labor on the farm, whether picking cotton or other work, shall work not less than five and one half days each week, weather permitting, provided the employer needs the labor.

We further recommend to the Council of Defense that the towns in the Chickasawba District require their labor to work six days each week. It is further recommended that all farmers report all labor slackers to the Council of Defense.

W A R N I N G

An order has been issued to all cotton buyers and ginners that they shall not buy or gin any cotton from or for any firm, person or persons who shall pay more for picking cotton than that stated in the above resolution.

It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to report any violation of this resolution to the undersigned, that proper action may be taken.

(Signed) COUNCIL OF DEFENSE
Blytheville, Ark.

113 South 2nd St.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 24, 1919.

File 3-93

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Chief Clerk
Subject: Conference - February 15, 17 and 18, 1919.

1. The Secretary of Labor has authorized the calling of an informal conference of the supervisors of Negro Economics and representatives of private organizations working among Negroes. The dates of this conference will be February 15, 17 and 18, 1919, and the hours of meeting will be as follows:

February 15 - 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. - 2 sessions	- 20 persons	
" 17 - 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.)	(75 to 100	
" 17 - 7 p. m. to 10 p.m.)- 3 sessions	persons in	
" 18 - 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. - 2 sessions.	attendance	
	at all re-	
	maining	
	sessions)	

2. This will confirm our telephone conversation of today.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp

January 29, 1919

MEMORANDUM

For: Dr. Haynes

From: Hugh Reid

Subject: Preliminary Program of Informal Conference on Problems of Negro Labor.

This looks good to me. The following suggestions occur.

(1) I should think that in the interest of good procedure and also to insure the avoidance of duplication of subject matter, it would be best to have the discussion at the end of each general topic. It is best to discuss a question when all the evidence is in. There is also the question of sticking to the schedule and once discussion gets started it is difficult to hold it within the allotted limits.

(2) Might it not be wise to have the Secretary or else Mr. Post or Mr. Abercrombie make a short speech of welcome at the very beginning of the session.

(3) Have a very accurate stenographic record kept with a view to publishing the best of the stuff and for the purpose of publicity afterward.

(4) I suggest that someone be detailed to publicity exclusively.

HR:LM

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Division of Negro Economics February 18, 1919.

RESOLUTIONS ON PLAN OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION ADOPTED AT INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS, FEBRUARY 17 AND 18, 1919, AS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF LABOR.

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, The improvement of conditions of Negro wage-earners and the improvement of relations of white employers, of white wage-earners and of Negro wage-earners are questions of great importance for the advancement of the welfare of all wage-earners in America; and

WHEREAS, The several organizations and agencies specifically interested in promoting the better adjustment of Negro wage-earners to American life need to work in closer cooperation:

THEREFORE, It behooves representatives of such boards, agencies and organizations interested in such questions to adopt measures of cooperative organization, of action and of policy that will foster constructive work along these lines.

WE, THEREFORE, the representatives of such organizations, invited to an informal conference in Washington by the Secretary of Labor, do hereby recommend and ask the Secretary to use his good offices in laying before the organizations represented, and any other organizations that may be interested, a plan of cooperative organization and effort on the following general lines:

1. That local efforts to influence employers of Negro workers to provide welfare facilities be undertaken, jointly, by all the agencies attempting to do such work in a community; and that the local representatives of the Department of Labor be used as far as practicable as a channel through which the experiences and methods of the several agencies shall seek exchange in these local efforts.

Where there is no such local governmental organization or representative of the Department of Labor, and the several agencies desire to act, that they request the Department of Labor to assist them in getting such a neutral channel of cooperation.

2. That our several agencies, boards and organizations, which undertake the organization of any work or the expenditure of any funds for improving the living and neighborhood conditions of Negro workers in local communities seek to become informed of similar plans of other agencies, boards and organizations before deciding on plans or taking action.

3. That the Department of Labor be asked to furnish such information and to provide such facilities as are necessary for keeping the agencies, boards and organizations informed of such plans, efforts, or proposed undertakings or steps that have been undertaken by the several agencies, boards and organizations interested.

4. That each agency, board or organization here represented, or any other agency, board or organization that may hereafter be concerned shall, as soon as practicable, make available to the Department of Labor such parts of its records, facilities and opportunities as are necessary in order that the Department may have available the information needed for using its good offices in furthering the cooperation of such agencies, boards, or organizations. That such agencies, boards or organizations detail for service in this connection such personal services of its staff as may be needed for carrying out the part of any effort in which said agency, board or organization may be involved.

5. The Department of Labor is also asked to call a second conference, at the time that seems best, of representatives of the organizations that have been invited to this conference; also representatives of such other organizations that may be interested or concerned for further discussion of the questions involved in connection with Negro economics, in order that further exchange of experiences and plans of unity and cooperation may be discussed.

(Note: The following Resolution was adopted by the Conference as an addition to the Report of the Committee)

6. That it is the consensus of this body that the representatives of national organizations attending this conference request their local representatives in various states to cooperate immediately with the representatives of the Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor in all matters affecting the interests of the Negro workers.

PERSONAL - Not for Publication.

Exhibit "A"

Department of Labor

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington

Preliminary Program
of an
INFORMAL CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF NEGRO LABOR,
TO BE HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 17 and 18, 1919.

Place of Meeting: Auditorium of the Public Library, Eighth and "K" Streets Northwest.

Monday, February 17:
Morning Session - 9:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

I. Opening Remarks - Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

II. TOPIC I - "LINES OF WORK WHICH SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN FOR IMPROVING RACE RELATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF NEGRO WORKERS."

1. Opportunities in industrial occupations and assisting Negroes to make the most of them -

Forrester B. Washington,
Supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois.
Charles E. Hall,
Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio.

2. Special Problems of Women in Industry -

Mary Van Kleeck,
Director, Woman in Industry Service.
Helen B. Irvin,
Industrial Agent, Woman in Industry Service.
Mary C. Jackson,
Industrial Secretary, National Board Y. W. C. A.

3. The Negro land tenant and farm laborer and what agencies may do to help them -

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield (New Orleans),
M. E. Church.
T. M. Campbell,
District Agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4. Survey of conditions as a basis for constructive plans of work -

Shelby M. Harrison, of the Russell Sage Foundation.
Dr. F. A. McKenzie, President of Fisk University.
Byron K. Armstrong, Special Agent, Investigation and Inspection Service.

5. Housing and neighborhood conditions -

Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Secretary for Negro Welfare, The Joint Committee on War Production Communities.
(Another speaker to be announced.)

Open discussion - 40 minutes.

III. Appointment of committees.

Adjournment.

Monday, February 17:
Afternoon Session - 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

IV. TOPIC I (Continued).

6. Education and the Negro Workers.

a. Vocational school training for leadership in industry and agriculture -

James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute.

b. Shop training for those already at work -

C. T. Clayton, Director, U. S. Training Service, Department of Labor.

c. College and university training for economic leaders -

J. Stanley Durkee, President of Howard University.

d. Teaching the farmer to farm -

R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Open discussion - 30 minutes.

7. Health and sanitation in relation to working efficiency -

Capt. Arthur B. Spingarn, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.
C. C. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon General, The Public Health Service.

8. Recreation in relation to community welfare and working efficiency of Negroes -

(Speaker to be announced.)

Open discussion - 20 minutes.

Adjournment.

Monday, February 17:
Evening Session - 8:00 p. m.

Addresses:

Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.
Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.
Hon. John W. Abercrombie, Solicitor and Acting Secretary.
Hon. Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director, U. S. Employment Service.

Tuesday, February 18:
Morning Session - 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

V. TOPIC II - "UNITY OF ACTION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES SO AS TO
A. SECURE EFFICIENCY AND COOPERATION OF WELFARE AGENCIES" or

B. "BY WHAT METHODS CAN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES BEST COOPERATE WITH PRIVATE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS?"

1. How can several local agencies utilize the services of experienced and expert persons employed by one or more agencies?

William Jennifer, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Michigan.
William M. Ashby, Supervisor of Negro Economics for New Jersey.

2. What methods of exchange of information, plans and experiences between agencies both local and national will be effective?

E. K. Jones, Executive Secretary, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

3. By what methods can the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies cooperate with private organizations in promoting the welfare of Negro wage-earners?

C. H. Tobias, International Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
John R. Shillady, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Mrs. Mary Talbert, President, National Association of Colored Women.
Miss Mary E. Jackson, Industrial Secretary, National Board, Y. W. C. A.
(Other speakers to be announced.)

4. The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor - (Remarks - by a representative of the Bureau.)

Open discussion.

VI. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM OF WORK.

VII. TOPIC III - "WHAT PLAN OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION WOULD THIS CONFERENCE RECOMMEND IN PUTTING A PROGRAM OF WORK INTO OPERATION?"

D. D. Forsyth, Corresponding Secretary, Board of Home Missions, M. E. Church.
T. C. Erwin, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Virginia.
(Other speakers to be announced.)

Open discussion - 30 minutes.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, February 18:
Afternoon Session - 2:30 p. m. to 5:00 p. m.

VIII. The Bureaus for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and War-Workers -

Mr. Harold Stone, National Superintendent of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors.

IX. Open discussion.

X. Report of Committee on Plan of Cooperative Organization.

XI. Closing Remarks.

Adjournment.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1919.

RECEIVED
FEB 20
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY:

This is only a note of thanks to you both officially and personally for the inspiring address you gave to the informal conference last Monday evening, February 17. Both your words and your thought, and the spirit which breathed from you thru it all greatly impressed the audience. Many expressed to me their pleasure and enthusiasm at hearing you outline so fully your point of view in dealing with labor problems and the principle of right for right's sake and of seeking to promote the welfare of wage-earners and to improve their opportunities for profitable employment whether they are men or women, white or colored, native born or alien.

There were present white and colored representatives from almost every mission board and welfare agency nationally dealing with Negro conditions throughout the Country, North and South. I am sure that your words and spirit will be carried to hundreds of earnest and sympathetic workers in this field and give them renewed courage and inspiration. This opportunity for them to hear you and learn from you the spirit behind all this work will secure whole-hearted cooperation from them which was evidenced by a unanimous vote of recommendations for cooperation, which will be laid before you in due course.

Yours respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

8
102-B

See 16-150 for letter dated Feby. 10-19 from National Association for the advancement of colored People, protesting vs discrimination against negroes in civil service.

RECEIVED
FEB 27
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

R E S O L U T I O N .

Proposed and Adopted at January Meeting of the District of Columbia Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A. H. Grimke, President. 1415 - Corcoran Street, N.W.

Whereas, the officers of this Association have collected evidence of several well authenicated cases of gross discrimination on account of race or color in several bureaux or offices of the government, by their refusal to appoint Colored applicants who have passed the Civil Service tests, in some cases having been many times certified by the Civil Service Commission, in others where the applicants have received written notice that they had been accepted or appointed, but have been refused employment on account of race or color.

Resolved, by the District of Columbia Branch, with a membership of over 7,000, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with a membership of over 40,000, that such acts of discrimination in employment on account of race, are unjust and a disgrace to democracy. And against them we enter our most solemn protest.

Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the heads of Departments and bureaux where these discriminations occur and that our officers continue to urge that they be discontinued as they are a monstrous injustice to the Colored People.

Bolton Smith.

J. G. J. Perkins.

Smith & Perkins
SUCCESSORS TO CALDWELL & SMITH
Mortgage Loans
No. 66 Madison Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cable Address.
Welldah, Memphis.

Please address
P.O. Box 1008.

REFER TO LOAN NO.

March, 3, 1919.

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 6 '19
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

From my experience with Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics, I am convinced that this bureau should be maintained, at least, during the period of reconstruction, and if it continues to render good service, I would favor it's being given a permanent bureau. The question with which it deals can be handled by the Federal government better than by any other agency for it has the confidence of all of us.

Yours very truly,

Bolton Smith

No. 8-102

March 6, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 24 inst. recommending the retention of the office of Director of Negro Economics in this Department, and giving your reasons therefor. In reply thereto you are advised that the Secretary of Labor believes with you that this Service should be maintained and expects to continue it just as long as Congress provides the necessary funds for that purpose.

Respectfully,
S. J. GOMPERS
Chief Clerk.

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY
MAILED 3/7/19 BY

Mr. Bolton Smith,
c/o Smith and Perkins,
86 Madison Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.

S W

PARTMENT OF LABOR

Memo:

For the Secretary's permanent files.

George E. Haynes.
M.R.S.
Director of Negro Economic

Filed

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Exhibit "B"

File 3-93 March 15, 1919.

Dear Friend:

By direction of the Secretary of Labor, I am sending you the inclosed copy of the Resolutions and Program of Work adopted by the Informal Conference February 17 and 18, 1919, as approved by the Secretary of Labor. Owing to extra work during the closing days of the last Congress, when the appropriation bills were under consideration, there has been unavoidable delay in getting this material mailed to you. The Secretary asks that you present these Resolutions and this Program of Work to the organization which you were invited to represent at the Conference.

The failure of the passage of the appropriation bills has made it necessary greatly to curtail the activities of the U.S. Employment Service and other activities of the Department. Active cooperation, therefore, of all organizations, boards and agencies interested in Negro welfare is more needed than ever.

There is also a summary of the conclusions of the Continuation Committee which met Friday, February 28. These details for the first steps in carrying out the resolutions of the Information Conference approved by the Secretary of Labor will be sent you soon.

Please give the inclosures your careful reading and let this office hear from you with any comments or suggestions.

Carrying out the suggestions of the Continuation Committee, local conferences have already been planned in three points in Ohio, three points in Michigan, and one point in Pennsylvania.

An excellent photograph of representatives in attendance at the Conference is available for any of the delegates. Any request for this purpose sent to this office will be transmitted to the photographer.

May I take this occasion, both personally and on behalf of the Department to express deep appreciation of your interest in the Informal Conference and your unanimous endorsement of the plan of cooperation adopted.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h-kp
2 inclosures

3-93 file Resolutions & program.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SERVICE MEN IS CAUSING WORRY

First page

The Mch. 15 La Metropolis.

The problem of securing employment for returned soldiers and sailors, now that the United States Employment Service has been curtailed 80 per cent in its activities, is being considered locally in the light of being more serious than appears at first consideration, according to men who have made a study of the employment problem and independent efforts will be made to care for these home-coming service men.

With the reduction of the expendible sum allowed the local office to $250 a month for all expenses, including salaries, office rent, travel and incidentals, the service is reduced to a mere skeleton of its former proportions and is unable, according to persons informed thoroughly on the matter, to continue.

In direct contrast is the announcement of the Government's decision to continue the work of the bureau of negro economics, which has been allowed locally a sum of $220 a month in addition to all expenses. This service, which looks to the welfare of negroes of the State, is under the direction of W. A. Armwood, who operates offices at 510 Adams street, and will be carried on without reduced facilities. While the employment service, which has been an important means to putting returned soldiers and sailors in touch with jobs will be practically discontinued.

Atwood has been in charge of the negro economics bureau for some time and has traveled extensively in the State.

Exhibit "B"

U. S. Department of Labor
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE
Washington

For Release March 27, 1919.
Through the Office of the Director of Negro Economics.

PLANS FOR ADJUSTMENT OF NEGRO WAGE EARNERS.

Informal conference held in Washington works out important program for Adjustment.

.....

Definite plans for the advancement of Negro wage earners and for improvement of their relations to white employers and white wage earners were worked out at the informal conference held in Washington under the auspices of the Department of Labor. Industrial problems are given careful consideration in the program of work to be followed.

In general, the plans provide for the close cooperation with the Department of Labor of organizations interested in better race relations and in the welfare of the Negro, and for making surveys as a result of which their efforts may be directed to the best advantage. A feature of the work will be an effort to get Negroes into industry through finding work for them in public construction and in private employments. Negroes will also be encouraged to enter business for themselves.

The educational aspect is also considered highly important and the recommendations of the conference provide for training in efficiency and thrift. Wholesome recreation and good schools for Negro children, are likewise urged.

The program of work and the resolutions adopted at the conference are as follows:

(950)

U. S. Department of Labor
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICE
Washington

3/19/19

A SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM

Information regarding one of the most successful experiences in the employment of Negroes ever undertaken in this country has been received by the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, from R.M. Andrews, one of its field investigators in North Carolina, in a report on the policy of a large manufacturing company operating 17 plants in the United States and Canada. The North Carolina plant investigated by Mr. Andrews is said to be typical of the lot.

In view of the facts recently brought out by the investigators of Negro migration in 1916-17, and the consequent labor shortages in certain parts of the South, the report is of very practical interest, for the negroes employed by this company are so well satisfied with conditions that they seldom leave their employment.

At the North Carolina plant, 900 of the 1700 workers are Negroes, mostly from North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The company expects soon to employ 1200 Negroes there. The total Negro population of the town is about 2000.

The average worker makes $100 a month without difficulty, working an 8-hour day, and as the work is not physically exacting, can almost double this amount through overtime. The company also pays a monthly bonus increasing with length of service. The plant is equipped with steel lockers, individual wash bowls, and shower baths. Every effort is made to provide facilities necessary for comfort and cleanliness.

The Negro colony is composed of well-built houses, equipped with running water and electric lights. Rents are low, and the homes may be purchased on a 10-year plan. Home buying is encouraged, and every home has a garden plot. The company pays for a school, open nine months in the year. There is a night school for workers who wish to study. Boys more than 17 years of age employed in the plant are released for school attendance a part of the time during the day.

Many Negroes are engaged in business enterprises. They operate boarding houses, cafes, a dance hall and a drug store. A white firm operates a pool room and picture theatre for colored workmen. The company is building a hospital and two churches, and is assisting the Supervisor of Negro Economics for North Carolina in an educational campaign to promote thrift and efficiency among the workers.

Only intelligent and self-respecting workers are employed, and married men are given the preference. Colored leaders, in cooperation with the company, have succeeded in almost eliminating drunkenness and other vices.

A representative of the Department of Labor has organized at the North Carolina plant a Negro workers' advisory committee.

926

COPY

LUMBER WORLD REVIEW

April 4, 1919.

Mr. George L. Boyle,
624 Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Boyle:-

Note copy of letter from Mr. Gerrans. I really wish I could send you copies of all the material that Mr. Gerrans has sent to me.

Suffice to say the Hon. Sidney J. Catts, of Florida, says he will appoint delegates for the congress as soon as a place is picked where they will meet. Governor Kilby, of Alabama, is away from home, but his secretary sent a telegram saying that the Post War Council of Industries of Alabama is considering that matter of a congress.

John J. Kaul, of Birmingham, Ala., wrote Mr. Gerrans and says, "The suggestion of a congress of co-ordination of industries with the Negro Economic Department of the Department of Labor is a fine suggestion," and he is going to work on it in his state.

Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, says something must be done and if he can be of any assistance alone the line of a congress to discuss the matter and show the hand of industry in this thing, he will do it.

Governor U.M. Darcey, of Georgia, takes up the cudgel himself and writes to Robert A. Cooper, governor of So. Carolina and N. G. Pleasant, of Louisiana, and urges them to co-operate with him in bringing about the things A. T. Gerrans asked for.

I will tell you Mr. Boyle this is a big movement and we can do a lot if we just keep busy at it. I will try to send you a copy of the original letter sent out by Mr. A. T. Gerrans on this subject, which the letter was read before the North Carolina Pine Accociation. You aught to have a copy of that letter to show the Secretary of Labor.

Yours very truly,

BAJ HG

Biloxi, Miss.,
R. F. D. I-Box 19-B.,
April 5,1919.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 10 1919
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RECEIVED
APR 8
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

To The Honorable W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of the Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary ;-

I am enclosing for your benefit the speech of Mr. John W. Kirby, as published in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, of the 3rd. inst., criticising very severly your Department, as to its alleged course towards the negroes of the South.

For some years past I have been interested in the education and general welfare of that race, acting, under Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, as Treas'r. for Mission Work among the negroes in that State, doing what little I could as a layman, for the uplift of this class.

As the son of the owner of negro servants (we did not call them slaves) I have known the negro in "slavery" and through out the darker days of "reconstruction", so called, as well as under present conditions; and I am sincerely anxious to do all I can to obtain for him just treatment and a fair chance for a reasonable development of his race.

I do not know Mr. Kirby, nor the real purpose of his attack. While I fully indorse the views of Mr. Calhoun, as set forth in this speech, as to the nature of the Federal and State Governments, the limitations of the powers of the former, as expressed in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Mr. Madison's Report thereon, yet I am not willing to believe, simply upon Mr. Kirby's statement, that your Department is usurping the powers reserved to the States, or, without better knowledge of the measures under which it is proceeding, that these are, in fact, usurpations of the reserved powers of the States. And while, as Mr. Kirby says, "the whole world is undergoing a transition", after the negro has proven himself one hundred per cent loyal American, after all the other races have stood together, touching elbows on the firing-line to make the world safe for democracy - for humanity, it is most unfortunate that this speech should be called forth or made, and received with such popular indorsement, as the paper reports. While all rightminded people are seeking to put down race-prejudice, to cultivate friendly relations with Oriental, as well as Latin-American races, such inflamatory utterances are most unfortunate, as they greatly tend to neutralize this commendible work.

I should be glad to know just what is the character of the work that has drawn such cirticism from such a source.

I feel that we, Confederates, our sons and our daughters, (U. D. C. and S. C. V.) owe much to this submerged class of the South; for while their natural protectors, all the able-bodied men of the South, were away on the firing-line, repelling invasion of their homes, I cannot forget that

that-
this race remained loyal to their families, the wives and daughters of the South, even after Mr. Lincoln, as a War Measure and not otherwise warranted by our Constitution, had sought to sever the relation of master and servant, to prevent the maintainance in the field of the armies of the South; and after his emancipation proclamations, the great body of negroes remained on the plantations, loyal to the whites, and continued to cultivate them, raising crops to provision their masters' families as well as the armies in the field, to the end of the war between the States.

Whatever the Department may be seeking to accomplish for the negro (as to which I am not informed) I feel sure it is intended for his benefit: and I trust it may, by proper conference with State authorities, in a diplomatic way, be accomplished without subjecting it to the harsh criticism in question. I should be glad to have copies of the measures that have been made the subject of this attack, and information as to the proceedings in question. I shall be on the Coast some ten days longer before returning to Memphis, Tenn., where my address is Southern Express Building.

Very sincerely,

Robert M. Scales.
Per: [illegible]

DMS/.
Dict. & Read.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Enclosure - per second paragraph.

April 28, 1919

Mr. Post says "had rather find out who Mr. Scabseems is"

E&L recopy

KP

The letter satisfactory

May 3, 19

L.J.S.

Form 203
Ed. 9-19-18—500,000

May 17, 1919

Mr. Dabney M. Scales
Southern Express Building
Memphis, Tennessee

My dear Sir:

Please pardon an unavoidable delay in replying to your letter of some days ago. I appreciate your cordial words and the enclosed newspaper clippings from the New Orleans Times-Picayune. It is very gratifying to know of your attitude, with which I agree, that good will, cooperation and racial understanding should be preached and acted out and not the reverse during these times.

The enclosed statement of the activities of the work started by me during the war to increase the response of the Negro wage-earners to the Nation's need for maximum production in winning the war, will explain briefly the nature of the things that have been done.

This Department is charged by law with fostering the welfare of all wage-workers. Of course, there has been no need of a special adviser for white wage-workers, but following the large migration of Negroes from the South during the war and the importance of avoiding reduced production, many citizens urged and the Advisory Council of the Department recommended to me that a Negro adviser be appointed. This was done in my appointment of Dr. George E. Haynes of Nashville, Tenn., who came highly recommended by many citizens, North and South. Among those recommending him were the Board of Governors and the Executive Secretary of the Commercial Club of his home city. My experience with his work for a year has confirmed these endorsements.

This work for Negro wage-earners is for convenience called the "Division of Negro Economics". It is not a separate bureau but has been associated with and subordinate to our Employment Service, except in so far as it has been and is directly subject to the Secretary of Labor. Through this service the Department is seeking to improve the productive efficiency and conditions of Negro workers and their relations to white employers and white workers. I desire to promote only the good will and cooperation of the races.

G.E.H.
5/17/19

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED BY

These have been no special measures to warrant any attack. Upon occasions we have needed to secure the counsel of representative white employers and economic leaders. In some cases we have thought it desirable to have Dr. Haynes, the Negro adviser, meet in conference such citizens. In all cases their preferences have been consulted beforehand and there has been no plan or purpose to press such a request. This is what happened in the case which Mr. Kirby mentiones; his refusal was the first and only one.

In the State of Florida there has been considerable radical agitation among the Negroes, resulting in unrest and dissatisfaction. Careful investigation shows that there was no connection between this Department's efforts in that State and such agitation. But even then, upon the advice of the Governor and other citizens, I thought it best to suspend, temporarily, all the work of this Department involving Negroes in that State until such misunderstanding as may have arisen is cleared up.

Under separate cover I am mailing you literature which explains fully the activities in connection with Negro economics.

I appreciate more than I can tell you your cordial letter and would like the privilege of using it if occasion arises.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

w:el

Enclosure

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES
MAILED 5/17/19 BY M. F. D.

(Copy for Secretary's files)

Dr Haines

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, CHAIRMAN
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

7 April, 1919.

RECEIVED
APR 8
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

8/182

Memorandum to the Secretary of Labor,

From Mr. Clarkson.

For your consideration I have the honor to hand you copies of letters that have passed recently between the Secretary of War and myself regarding the formation of a committee of Negroes under the Council, together with copy of a memorandum to me from Dr. Emmett J. Scott, for eighteen years secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, and now Special Assistant to the Secretary of War in matters concerning the Negro.

GC

COPY

31 March, 1919.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

It is trite to say that the American Negro has been betrayed by both of the great political parties, but in effect it is true. I believe that the twelve million black people of this country deserve more of a voice in the government than they have had; and in my judgment the Council of National Defense is the proper place to give these people the national focusing point to which they are entitled. I do not have to recall to you the peculiar philosophy which time has proved to be the underlying significance of the Council of Defense, but here I believe is an opportunity to translate that philosophy anew in the most practical and sentient fashion. Always it has been the history of the black people that their advancement has been retarded by dissention among themselves. I can conceive of no better way in which to harmonize the internal differences of the race than by bringing its discordant elements together into a permanent committee under the Council, a committee to be composed of course entirely of Negroes.

Somewhat concretely to this end I enclose for your consideration a copy of a memorandum which Mr. Emmett Scott has prepared at my request.

The Negro problem in America is one with which my family happens to have been saturated for many years. My ancestor, Thomas Clarkson, along with William Wilberforce, brought about the repeal of the slave trade act

in the British parliament. You may recall Wordsworth's sonnet to him in tribute of the accomplishment. My father, James S. Clarkson, as a boy on the Iowa prairies, with his mother, operated an underground station and helped more than five hundred fugitive slaves to escape to freedom, meeting John Brown in the course of that work. For many years thereafter he was one of the chief friends of the colored race in the Republican party, as is perhaps known to you. There comes to my mind a sentence which he once wrote to a Negro friend: "The prayer of the smallest child kneeling on the floor of a Negro cabin in the lowliest part of the South is stronger in the eyes of an answering God than any political party can be." At his funeral last spring, Negroes came from all over the country to attend the services, though little announcement had been made.

I feel as my father did on this question, having had in consequence a good deal of contact with the Negroes over a good many years, particularly throughout the course of three national campaigns -- although I have not the faintest tinge of political or partisan intent in dictating this letter, I feel further that the black race in this country has shown the white race more patience than the white race has shown the black race. It is time that we take a step forward in this matter, and I believe that the suggestion which I have made furnishes the opportunity. The Council is charged under the act creating it with "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation." Here is a task made to our hand, one in which tangible fruitage can be made to parallel a nobility of purpose which no private interest or party faction could dare question.

Faithfully yours,

The Honorable
The Secretary of War.

Director of the Council.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

March 31, 1919.

My dear Mr. Clarkson:

I am returning these papers to you with the request that you bring them to my attention as soon as I get back from Europe, at which time I think we ought to undertake actively the reorganization of the Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission.

I am in entire sympathy with your suggestion herewith, with the possible exception that I would like to think a little more fully as to whether the committee ought to be composed entirely of negroes. There are men in this country, like George Foster Peabody, Julius Rosenwald, and two or three others, whose association with movements for the betterment of conditions among the negro race is life-long and genuine. It seems to me entirely possible that the committee which we form might have at least one such white man upon it, or perhaps two, with a majority of negroes. The whole question, however, is one which ought to be considered by the Council of National Defense as a body, and not determined by me as chairman, and I think it would be a mistake to undertake the appointment of such a committee now, with the Commission and the Council itself in such a quiescent state. It would be very much better to have the peace-time reorganization effected, and then have this important committee appointed, perhaps in conjunction with other committees

representing other problems in American life, none of which may be so large or acute, but still of enough importance to justify continuous and separate treatment.

Cordially yours,

(signed) Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War.

Mr. Grosvenor Clarkson,

Council of National Defense.

March 26, 1919.

Hon. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director,
National Council of Defense,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarkson:

On March 19th, 1919, you very kindly suggested that I prepare a MEMORANDUM - INDICATING THE PART THAT THE NEGRO PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECONSTRUCTION AND READJUSTMENT PERIOD, with particular reference to the efforts that are now being put under way to care for soldiers who are being returned from overseas and who are being demobilized in various camps throughout the United States.

In your preliminary review, written several months ago, you ventured to say:

> "NOWHERE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR SOCIETY IS THERE ANY PROBLEM SO POIGNANT AND SO BAFFLING AS THAT PRESENTED BY THE COLORED RACE IN AMERICA.
> "WHERE ELSE CAN THE CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OVER ALL OTHER RIGHTS BE MORE PROPERLY DEALT WITH THAN IN A COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. I CANNOT IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE FITTING THAN THAT THE COUNCIL AND ITS ADVISORY COMMISSION SHOULD GIVE HEED TO THIS MOST HUMAN OF QUESTIONS OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE."

It is because I most heartily believe in what you have written that (in compliance with your suggestion first above mentioned) I venture to submit for consideration the following plan which, I think, will materially help to solve some of the difficult problems now pressing for solution.

A "BUREAU OF NEGRO AFFAIRS" CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

In my opinion there should be, - as you suggested some time ago, a Bureau which should be the point of contact for the American Negro and his problems, created by and operating under the direction of THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, just the same as other Bureaus have been organized to meet special conditions which are pressing for attention at this time.

Logically said Bureau should be placed under the immediate supervision of some competent and representative Negro citizen of the United States, with such clerical and other assistants as may be deemed necessary, and should cooperate with recognized agencies (local, state, and national) in the prosecution of its work.

The scope and purpose of said Bureau might be indicated by some suitable designation to be hereafter decided upon.

It is manifestly desirable (as you suggested some time ago) that some well-known, experienced, and influential colored man, - one who is favorably regarded by the colored people themselves, - a man of unquestioned integrity, who is in touch with all the leading, thoughtful, forward-looking members, forces, and organizations of his race, - ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH SOUTHERN CONDITIONS AND SOUTHERN MEN, AS WELL AS WITH NORTHERN CONDITIONS AND NORTHER MEN, should be appointed at the head of this Bureau, to promote its objects and purposes, aw above outlined, and to keep in touch with the situation in connection with the industrial plants of the country - thereby helping to bring to such establishments the labor supply needed and to bring the managers and directors of such establishments into intimate knowledge of the needs and wants of their colored employees, and to cooperate in any way and every way looking to a full and complete understanding of the problems which arise in connection with work of this character.

A practical experiment, somewhat similar to the one proposed herein, has been successfully conducted in the War Department by the appointment of a SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR - a colored man, who has been advising with regard to, and looking after matters affecting primarily the interests of colored draftees and colored soldiers. Further reference is hereinafter made to some of the good results which have followed this appointment, and which furnish concrete evidence of the still greater good likely to follow the extension of that program to cover the interests of colored Americans generally.

RESEARCH WORK

Under the auspices of THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE, this Bureau should conduct, or make available, RESEARCH WORK, or undertake practical studies concerning all industrial conditions or racr relations wherein the Negro is involved, with a view of MAKING THIS GREAT RACIAL GROUP A REAL ASSET ---- A GREATER ASSET TO THE NATION.

The Research Work or studies herein proposed DO NOT CONTEMPLATE MERELY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OR THEORETICAL TREATISES, BUT PRACTICAL STUDIES designed to rightly analyze the cause of, and to locate and to keep in close touch with the centers of unrest, and thus be able to overcome whatever difficulties or problems may arise from time to time by a sane approach to such problems and the application of suitable remedies.

GENERAL SCOPE OF THE WORK PROPOSED.

In promoting racial cooperation (which is imperatively essential at this time) and in moulding healthy public sentiment, this Bureau could be made to serve a most useful purpose.

According to an estimate based upon the lase official census (1910) there are now approximately twelve million (12,000,000) Negro people in the United States, - about 70% of whom can read and write and have had some measure of educational training and industrial experience; thousands of them are skilled laborers, mechanics, and professional men and women, and this vast racial group has in it a wonderful exonomic potentiality if its manifested and latent energies ARE GIVEN FULL CHANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

THE POSSIBLE EXTENT TO WHICH THIS RACIAL GROUP CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE MATERIAL WELFARE OF OUR COUNTRY IN TIME OF PEACE, AS WELL AS TO OUR MILITARY STRENGTH AND NATIONAL SECURITY IN TIME OF WAR, fully justifies the adoption and execution of some definite, concrete plan to cultivate their industrial talents and patriotism---to render it possible for skilled Negro labor to be most effectively utilized, and to seek in every legitimate way to make this racial group feel that they are intitled to, and will receive the full and proper reward of their industry and unswerwing loyalty.

To this end a first class permanent organization should be perfected, and a wide-awake campaign undertaken to adjust, in a sane, practical way, the abnormal labor and other conditions growing out of the recent World War and, at the same time, to seek to mould proper, partiotic, TRULY AMERICAN SENTIMENT and thus promote lasting, friendly relations between the white and colored people of this country.

As a part of the program or activities of the proposed Bureau, sensible reconstruction addresses should be delivered by both white and colored public speakers of known intelligence, tact, and judgment, - including also the utilization of the White Press, the Negro Press, bulletins, and other means of publicity, for the purpose of disseminating all kinds of information designed to mould proper sentiment and to promote policies of constructive statesmanship, - emphasizing the common interest of both races in community, state, and national development and, in every proper way seeking to encourage active cooperation between the leaders and influential agencies of both races with a view of making possible a friendlier relationship and cooperation between White and Negro labor in America.

Quite a number of recent newspaper comments and public utterances, continued unlawful acts of violence, etc., have tended to produce, and have actually produced in and throughout certain sections of this country a widespread feeling of desquiet and unrest, if not bitterness, and, while the Negro has never been and anarchis or a nihilist, nor shown any tendency to BOLSHEVISM, yet present conditions contrasted with their splendid showing in the War are calculated to make Negroes in general feel that they are not being given, and are not to be given a fair chance and a square deal or to be properly con-

sidered in the RECONSTRUCTION AND READJUSTMENT PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE NOW IN THE MAKING. The inauguration of the definite work herein proposed will, in my opinion, go far toward cancelling this erroneous impression and reassuring the Negro people of this country - to say nothing of the wholesome effect it will have upon public opinion in general.

THE NEGRO AS A MILITARY ASSET

You recall, I am sure, that while the Negro represented only eight per cent (8%) of the first draft registration, the race actually contributed fifteen per cent 915%) of the TOTAL NUMBER OF BOTH RACES WHO WERE CALLED TO THE COLORS UNDER THE FIRST DRAFT (although this racial group constituted but 10.7% of the total population of the United States in 1910).

Including the colored men in the Regular Army, and in the United States Navy, over 400,000 gallant black soldiers and sailors loyally served in the Great World War under the "Stars and Stripes."

The official records of the War Department (see SECOND REPORT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL; pages 191-197, where comparative figures concerning white and colored registrants are given) show that, out of the total number of white men drafted during the war -- 9,562,515, the number of them who were CALLED TO THE COLORS was 2,810,290, or about 29% of the total, while, on the other hand, out of 1,078,331 Negroes registered, 367,710, or about 34% were called to the colors.

Under the FIRST DRAFT, according to the same official report, 51 OUT OF EVERY 100 COLORED MEN were put in CLASS ONE, while only 33 out of every 100 WHITE MEN drafted were put in CLASS ONE (immediate service men.) Even including the number of white men of CLASS ONE age volunteered before being drafted, the official figures still indicate that the Negro, in proportion to his relative population, NOT ONLY READILY RESPONDED TO HIS COUNTRY'S CALL, BUT CONTRIBUTED PROPORTIONATELY MORE THAN ANY OTHER RACIAL GROUP IN AMERICA TOWARD THE BUILDING UP AND THE LABORIOUS WORK OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Only two combatant DIVISIONS were created out of the total number of 400,000 Negroes who served in the ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES (namely, the 92nd and the 93rd), - the great bulk of the Negroes who served being assigned to Stevedore and Labor battalions, Depot Brigades, etc., where their industry and diversified mechanical talents were effectively utilized.

Furthermore, according to the official figures of the first draft, 36 out of every 100 Negroes (36%) examined were ACCEPTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE, while only 24 out of every 100 White draftees (24%) were similarly accepted, - thus representing an apparent difference in the Negro's favor for physical quality --- at least as determined by the Medical Examiners of the various "LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS" throughout the country.

Briefly, may I say that the military exploits of colored soldiers have merited and won the greatest admiration and praise. FOUR (4) ENTIRE NEGRO REGIMENTS RECEIVED THE "CROIX DE GUERRE" FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. A colored regiment was nearest the Rhine when the Armistice was signed, and this unit was the first (of all Allied troops) to reach the Rhine. These typical instances, coupled with the exploits of the Negro soldiers and officers of the 92nd Division, serve to indicate that the Negro soldier in the recent war, as in all former wars, has met the just expectations of the Republic.

INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

I have presented the above facts and figures merely to indicate something of the Negro's military contributions toward the winning of the Great World War. His loyal and patriotic civilian activities have been no less extensive and effective (and would require a statement much longer than is probably necessary in this connection.)

The significant fact to be considered in the READJUSTMENT PROGRAM is that PLACE MUST BE FOUND FOR THESE 400,000 honorably discharged NEGRO SOLDIERS WHO ARE BEING MUSTERED OUT, together with thousands of other NEGRO WAR WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN RECENTLY EMPLOYED IN MUNITION AND OTHER WAR- MATERIAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS and who, by reason of the cessation of hostilities, have been, or will be displaced, or thrown out of employment in the process of INDUSTRIAL READJUSTMENT. Only about 40,000 Negro soldiers have been thus far returned from overseas, - leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of 360,000, overseas or in camps at home, (not including Negro migrants and war workers displaced in various industries) still to be provided for.

Many of these Negro soldiers who are returning from France, and others who are being demobilized in Northern, Eastern, and Western camps, SEEM DISINCLINED TO GO BACK TO SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES WHERE THEY FORMERLY LIVED - for reasons which need not be enumerated at this time. This disinclination on the part of Negro soldiers to return to the South after being mustered out is commented upon in the following paragraph of a Memorandum which has come to the War Department from the NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF BUREAUS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, viz:

> " A peculiar situation exists in regard to colored soldiers, namely, - that a certain portion of them have a tendency to flock to the northern states and a disinclination to go back to the South; although there is in the South an actual shortage of colored help. The various Negro weeklies seem to be making a great deal of this and heralding it as a great exodus from the "land of slavery and oppression."

In other words, an account must not only be taken of this group of colored soldiers who are disinclined to return to the South, but also of thousands of other Negro citizens who form a part of that great contingent which, especially during recent years, is constantly migrating from the South to the North.

HOW SPECIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE NEGRO WERE SUCCESSFULLY HANDLED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Unfortunately, at the outbreak of the recent war, there was much unrest among the colored people of the United States, - due to industrial confusion, racial disturbances (largely aggravated by pro-German propaganda,) uncertainty as to the just and impartial application of the Draft Law, doubt as to whether military officers and government officials would entertain a friendly and sympathetic attitude toward Negro soldiers and civilians, etc.

With a view to stabilizing conditions, as an earnest of the Government's desire to secure the unqualified support of all classes of American citizens, and evidently for the purpose of reassuring Negroes throughout the country that the Government in general, and the War Department in particular, entertained a friendly and just attitude toward them, - a representative member of that racial group was appointed by Secretary Newton D. Baker to serve with him as Special Assistant during the period of the war.

Perhaps the reason for this appointment is best stated in the recent annual report of Provost Marshal General Crowder, as follows:

> " On October 1, 1917, in order that there might be no question of the full protection of the rights of the Negroes, and that thorough examination might be made into all matters affecting their relation to the war, and its many agencies, there was announced the appointment of Emmett J. Scott as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Having been for 18 years confidential secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and being at the time of his appointment Secretary of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, he was peculiarly fitted to render necessary advice to the War Department with respect to colored people of the various states, to look after all matters affecting the interests of the Negro selectives and enlisted men, and to inquire into the treatment accorded them by the various officials connected with the War Department. In the position occupied by him, the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War was thus enabled to obtain a proper perspective both of the attitude of selective service officials to the Negro, and of the Negro to the War, and especially to the Draft."

I have been asked to indicate, in this MEMORANDUM, some of my activities since I have been serving here in Washington (since October, 1917) as SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Let me say that I have kept in close touch (and, in a number of

cases, have been honored by official connection) with all phases of war work and war activities, war agencies and war organizations having any bearing upon the interests of the Negro, or in connection with which the cooperation of this particular racial group could be made helpful. For instance -

Acting in conjunction with the War Department Committee on Public Information, I have constantly endeavored to keep both the White and Negro Press of our Country advised as to all such Negro war needs, achievements, etc. as would have a tendency toward bringing about a proper appreciation and utilization of the Negro's unswerving loyalty, or his labor and varied talents, and, at the same time promote increasingly friendly relations between the white and colored people of this country.

I have been actively associated (officially or otherwise) with the following agencies which have done some very useful work among the colored people during the period of the war:

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, which fostered vocational education for draftees and soldiers during the war, and also for wounded or disabled soldiers:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING, under whose auspices many thousand Negro draftees and soldiers were specially trained in mechanical and other subjects designed to make them of practical value in various branches of the Army (including the 317th Engineer regiment, entirely colored men excepting some of the officers, 325th Field Signal Battalion, Motor Transport and Ambulance Corps, etc.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE: WITH OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, of the MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, of the COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, with officials of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, with officials of the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, with PATRIOTIC PUBLIC SPEAKERS and NEGRO EDITORS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHO HAVE LOYALLY SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT AND NUMEROUS PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES AMONG THE NEGRO PEOPLE, etc.

THE NEGRO MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH

The Race Problem in this country has been made more acute, and even more difficult of solution by reason of the facts, that:

(I) Approximately 400,000 Negroes were drafted from southern farms, workshops, and other industries and went away to serve in the United States Army, and

(2) Since the outbreak of the War, there has been a steady stream of Negro migration from the South to the North because of higher wages and due to other economic (as well as social) conditions, all of which need not be mentioned herein.

It is estimated that, during the years 1916-1917, more than 350,000 Negroes left the South and migrated to the North and other sections, - thus adding to the dislocation of industries ordinarily

expected during war periods. Our Country's pre-eminent war claim upon labor for urgently-needed war materials of every description, (made more abnormal by the Negro migration movement above referred to) has completely upset agricultural and industrial conditions, - thus presenting social and economic problems - UPON THE PROPER SOLUTION OF WHICH WILL LARGELY DEPEND THE FUTURE SECURITY, WELFARE, and PROSPERITY OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED AMERICANS.

I respectfully submit that a sane approach to, and a satisfactory solution of both classes of problems just mentioned, will be made possible by the adoption of some such plan as that hereinabove outlined.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Emmett J. Scott,

Rooms 144-146, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1919.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

This will introduce Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor. He has accomplished excellent work both before and since coming to this Department and I have great confidence in him.

I shall appreciate any courtesies you may extend to him in the way of giving him full and free conference.

Very sincerely,

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

C.

Mr. David Thompson,
Congressional Library,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Dr Haynes
For attention
& information
F.D.P
Apr 9/19

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
APR 10 1919

Director of Negro Economics

No. 204
Ed. 6-27-18—300,000

A VITAL CIVIC PROGRAM

Concerning the Welfare and Development of More Than 70,000 Colored People Living in Memphis and Its Suburbs

A Vital Civic Program

There are more than 70,000 colored people living in Memphis and its suburbs. The welfare and the development of so large a part of our population are of the utmost importance in the prosperity of our city.

Thoughtful members of both races who have been considering the industrial advancement of our section have come to recognize the lack of facilities for the proper development of its colored population. There is a very apparent need of some community center for general development activities among our colored people which would serve as a place where the various agencies may coordinate their work.

The undersigned committee was asked to make a survey of living conditions among the colored people of Memphis, and after weeks of investigation, finds such a center is undoubtedly the first need of the colored population of Memphis. It proposes therefore, to the citizens of Memphis, the establishment of a well equipped, thoroughly organized community center.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES.

General Aims.

The general aims of this Community Center will be as follows:

1. To provide a clearing house for agencies doing general welfare work among colored people in Memphis.
2. Provide a Central Recreational Center.
3. Study living conditions among colored people as a basis for proper adjustment.
4. Set out to the entire country, such advantages as Memphis offers to colored people in industries and means of livelihood.
5. Develop a spirit of local civic pride and increase the opportunities for human happiness among colored people in this section.

6. To plan for the future growth of colored people of this section in population, housing, welfare agencies and labor opportunities.

CO-ORDINATION OF AGENCIES.

Such a Community Center will enable the following agencies to co-ordinate their work, clear their reports, and assist in the work and program of the center:

Memphis City Recreation Commission.
War Camp Community Service.
Colored Juvenile Court.
Colored Department, Cossitt Library.
Home Service Section, American Red Cross.
Corps Colored Visiting School Nurses.
Memphis Urban League.
Three States Better Farming Association.
Feed Memphis Committee.
Memphis Federated Charities.
Woman's Protective Association.

The co-ordination of these agencies, with proper systematizing of work, will greatly increase their efficiency and reduce duplication. A complete filing system will be installed which will facilitate the use of data and facts regarding colored people.

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION WORK.

The program provides for wide activities designed to increase the efficiency, happiness and opportunities for recreation of workers in the industries. Among the girls in the laundries, factories and uptown shops and offices, group games, directed social affairs and gymnastic classes will be organized regularly, as well as among men workers. The efficiency of these workers will be increased by putting them in touch, wherever possible, with other helpful agencies, including centers that teach or inspire them along their lines of employment and by furnishing

such helpful reading as will assist in this aim. An earnest effort will be made, also, to study the labor needs of Memphis' industries, with a view of keeping an adequate supply.

GENERAL ADVERTISING.

The establishing of a Publicity Department to set out by newspaper articles, at gatherings throughout the country, and pamphlets, opportunities for colored people in this section, will be a part of the program.

GENERAL EXTENSION WORK.

While the Center will conduct general activities, the policy will be to carry on local extension work in the various sections of the city. This will include types of all work carried on in the center. There will be the closest co-operation possible with the church clubs and activities, social clubs, schools and other organizations. Civic meetings and improvement meetings will be held regularly, and house to house visits made to teach improved methods of home management.

THREE STATES BETTER FARMING ASSOCIATION:

Since the real prosperity of Memphis will depend in a large measure, on the development of the rural section, the proper development of this section becomes a common problem. With proper facilities, the Three States Better Farming Association can be a great factor in developing rural progress, by increasing rural population, by raising the standard of methods of farming, bv making better living and housing conditions and providing wider opportunities for education and recreation to the end that rural life will offer as many inducements as city life to colored youth.

COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.

For the proper housing of these activities it is proposed to purchase a building in a suitable location which may be converted at a minimum expense into a thoroughly modern community center. This building will contain the following:

Executive Office

a. Which will include City Recreation department and Memphis Urban League.

b. Three States Better Farming Association and Colored Division Feed Memphis Committee.

c. War Camp Community Service.

d. Y.W.C.A. Worker and desk space for Woman's Protective Association, and Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Adequate Library

Reading room and headquarters for Colored Extension Cossitt Library.

Convertible Assembly Room

Capable of seating at least 500 people, with folding chairs, to be used for lectures, motion picture shows, social entertainments for clubs or groups, dinners and receptions, for visiting bodies and public meetings.

Gymnasium

Adequate size in which the ordinary gymnastic activities may be developed, including basket and volley ball, teams in the various schools, with a program of contests.

Swimming Pool

With showers to accommodate such activities as will be developed along this line.

Roof Garden

To meet the problem of out-door amusements for the large numbers on Beale Ave., nightly, a roof garden is designed. This will give adequate facilities for out-door meetings during the summer months.

Cafeteria

In order to provide a daily meeting place for business and professional men and to accommodate visitors, a cafeteria arrangement is included. Classes in cooking and demonstrations of various kinds may be conducted in this department, which will include a model kitchen and dining room. Luncheons for committees and small group meetings may also be served.

Boys and Girls Club Rooms

Here are designed two rooms where groups of boys and girls may spend off hours in games or meetings. The boys' game room is especially designed to meet the needs of the large growing numbers of hotel, Pullman and up-town workers who have off hours with no place at present to spend them.

Two Guest Room Suites

One of the problems Colored people of Memphis have, is suitable accommodations for the occasional and exceptional visitor coming to Memphis. To meet this, two suites of rooms properly equipped, have been planned.

The above, together with closets, cloak rooms, toilet arrangements and general waiting room, make up the arrangement of building.

DETAIL OF COSTS AS PREPARED BY RELIABLE CONTRACTING ARCHITECT.

Estimated cost of building	$35,000.00
Equipment for offices	450.00
Library	250.00
Assembly Room including chairs, piano, phonograph, moving picture outfit, etc.	1,650.00
Club Room Furnishings	250.00
Gymnasium Apparatus	800.00
Roof Garden Furnishings	150.00
Cafeteria Equipment	600.00
Miscellaneous furnishings including play-ground equipment	2,000.00

Operating Expenses for One Year.

Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
Salaries	3,000.00
TOTAL	$46,150.00

In order to take care of such contingencies as may have been overlooked in the above estimate, it is proposed to raise a fund of $50,000.00 so that the enterprise may be started without a handicap of financial embarrassment.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The undersigned colored citizens of Memphis will constitute the first board of directors of this community center which will be incorporated.

The constitution provides for the election of a president and other necessary officers and also provides for the annual selection of a board of fifteen directors to be selected or elected by ballot from the different groups of colored citizens. This in order that all elements of the colored race may take part in the direction of the work that may be conducted:

Interdenominational Ministerial Union,

League of Social Agencies, Business and Professional Clubs, Federation of Women's Clubs, Industrial Workers.

WHITE ADVISORY BOARD.

As this Community Center will be established through the co-operation of both the white and colored people of Memphis, an Advisory Board of white citizens shall be selected each year by the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Employees Association of Memphis. The annual budget of disbursements must be approved by this Advisory Board which shall annually audit the expenses of the corporation.

All funds will be deposited and properly safeguarded by the treasurer who will sign all checks which also will be countersigned by the chairman of the Advisory Board.

TO THE WHITE AND COLORED CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

The undersigned committee makes an earnest plea to you for a fund of 50,000, for the permanent establishment, and maintainance for one year, of a Community Center for the colored population of Memphis as above outlined.

We confidently believe that the industrial interests of our city; the moral and physical welfare of our colored population; and the combined citizenship of both races will be so greatly benefited by the coordination of general community work among colored people which will be made possible through such a Community Center, that this fund can and will be raised by popular subscriptions and memberships from the citizenry of both races.

Our organization and general working plans have been submitted in careful detail to the public bodies hereinafter named, whose endorsement we are pleased to submit for the consideration of the contributors in

both races. We earnestly solicit both your moral and your financial aid in this important first step toward the building of a better colored citizenship in Memphis.

Respectfully sumbitted,

CENTRAL CIVIC COMMITTEE.

WAYMAN WILKERSON,
Chairman,
WM. H. FOOTE,
Vice-Chairman,
T. J. JOHNSON, Secretary,
H. C. SHEPHERD,
ALONZO LOCKE,
JOHN EIRLAND,
T. H. HAYES,
B. M. RODDY,
A. F. WARD,
WM. N. JONES.

All checks for subscriptions to this fund should be made payable to S. M. Williamson, Treasurer, 73 Madison Avenue.

ENDORSEMENTS.

With reference to the foregoing plans of Memphis negroes and the co-operation of local business men, I am glad to say that at the regular meeting of the Industrial Division of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, March 19, 1919, resolution was unanimously adopted giving hearty endorsement of the Industrial Division, the action contemplated in the opinion of the membership of this division, constituting a most laudable undertaking and to which this division will gladly lend its encouragement.

Yours very truly,

MARK FENTON,
Industrial Commissioner.

ENDORSEMENTS—Continued.

A special meeting of our Executive Committee has carefully considered the plan as outlined in the foregoing and decided that it should have our endorsement.

This conclusion was reached first because we realize the necessity of a movement of this kind, second, because the welfare of our employees, white and colored, is one of the declared purposes of our organization, and third, because we have every confidence in the ability, sincerity of purpose and sound business judgment of those having the matter in charge.

THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
OF MEMPHIS.

June H. Rudisill, President,
S. F. McDonald, Chairman Employees Welfare Committee.
Hays Flowers, Secretary.

HOOD PTG. CO. MEMPHIS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Inclosed

5/24/19

Mr. McGraw:

Yours of the

Secretary

W W Stayner

MB

...MENT OF LABOR

4/22/19.

To Mr. Post for approval and notation.

For Mr Abercrombie.

Dr. Geo. E. Haynes.

This seems ok. Wm April 24/19 L.F.P.

Ok. 4/24/19 J.W.A.

Form 203
Ed. 9-19-18—500,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Dr Haynes

for an appreciative explanatory (four policies) letter for the Secy's signature

L.F.P.

Apr 10/19

No. 204
Ed. 12-21-17—200,000

...NT OF LABOR
...ICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1919

Chief of Bureau or Office:

Please prepare a reply for the signature of the Secretary,

Edw. S. McGraw
~~H. L. KERWIN,~~
Private Secretary.

14—1275

Mr. Post
This has been done
5/17/19

MENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Mr. Posts
permanent files

MP

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8/102

April 10, 1919.

Mr. Bolton Smith,
66 Madison Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Smith:

It will be a pleasure to see you here on your way South, as stated in your letter of April 7. I hope you can be here on or before April 14, in order that Dr. Haynes may have the privilege of seeing you also.

Sincerely yours,

p Assistant Secretary.

G.A.H.:

This letter was sent to New York.

P/10i

April 14, 1919.

My dear Smith:

Replying to yours of Saturday night I do hope you can stop in Washington if only for a few hours any time this week, as I wish very much to talk with you about some developments in our efforts with the Negro work in the South.

I need your advice and that of the President of Peabody College if he can possibly arrange to stop with you, or later.

Sincerely,

G.E.H.

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Bolton S. Smith
Hotel McAlpin
Broadway and 34th Street
New York City.

P/MLS

Dr Hagan

L. M. BOOMER
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 14 1919
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hotel McAlpin

Broadway at 34th St.

New York City

Saturday night

Dear Mr Post

I have yours of the 10th. The President of Peabody College of Nashville has come on tonight in the effort to raise some money and wants me to help him. I'm afraid this may detain me so I won't be able to stop in Washington. But I'm a master and I suppose I will have to help. If I don't get to see you I will write from Memphis.

(over)

Yours sincerely
Walter Smith

HELP SAVE—WRITE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET

April 19, 1919.

Mr. George Leroy Boyle,
624 Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Boyle:

Returned herewith is the material asked for in your letter of April 12, 1919.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Enclosure

EXACT COPY AS ~~SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES~~
MAILED 4/19/19 BY

April 19, 1919.

Mr. George Leroy Boyle,
624 Southern Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Boyle:

Returned herewith is the material asked for in your letter of April 12, 1919.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

Enclosure

EXACT COPY AS ~~SIGNED BY GEORGE E. HAYNES~~
MAILED 4/19/19 BY

COPY

Brotherhood of Shop Laborers

Stamps Ack. 4 - 19 - 1919

Commissioner of Labor (Private)

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Owing to the fact that we the Negroes found ourselves unorganized during the War. Therefore we was deprived of the Director General Order in part Setting forth the scales of Wages. Hence we in the Southern states has begun to organize and are paying out lots of money in this enterprise. If this does not come in contact with your official obligations please advise us in the matter.

(Signed) G. W. Austin, Vice Pres.

Department 528

Stamps ack. Box 383

April 25, 1919.

Mr. G. W. Austin, Vice President,
Brotherhood of Shop Laborers,
Box 383,
Stamps, Arkansas.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 19th presents a question concerning which it is not withingthe province of the Department of Labor to give you information.

Very truly yours,

Director of Negro Economics.

KP-MLS.

ok L.J.P
April 25
19

April 25, 1919.

U. S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Joint Committee on War Production Communities held on April 11th, it was voted to adopt the following resolutions:-

RESOLVED: That the Joint Committee on War Production Communities, representing the Home Mission Boards of the leading Protestant churches in the United States, recognizes the value of the Women in Industry Service of the United States Department of Labor, and is of the opinion that this work should be continued.

The Joint Committee on War Production Communities, representing the leading Protestant churches, came in frequent contact with the activities of the Director of Negro Economics, Prof. George Edmund Haynes, and believes the work is of such importance that it should be continued.

Sincerely yours,

Worth M. Tippyn.

H

For the original of this letter see file 1216 1-A

NT OF LABOR

H R
would like
to see you
re this
L.J.P
apr 28
/19

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

4/26/19

To Mr. Post:

For his information and files as per his instructions to me 4/25/19

Chicago

Have brought to attention of Frank Morrison

Mr. Pres.

Case A-file

April 26, 1919.

ITINERARY OF DR. HAYNES:

April 26 and 27 - Columbia, S.C.
Care of War Camp Community Service (or care of Jasper T. Duncan, 2020 Sumter Street, Columbia, S.C.)

April 28 - Atlanta, Ga.
Care of N.E. Perry, 200 Auburn Avenue.

From Atlanta direct to Mississippi - Meridian, Jackson, Utica and Indianolia. Will wire dates. Per Dr. Haynes.

Note: Please substitute the above itinerary for the one sent you yesterday. MC

Noted Apr 26 19 L.J.P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

5/1/19

Mr. Post:

Carbon copies of attached letters will be brought promptly to Mr. Williams' attention upon his return.

Original is returned with the thought that you may have immediate use of it

Recd. file

WP

No. 204
Ed. 11-30-18—300,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Take this
to Mr. Phillips

I endorse the
advisability
~~to~~ an
affirmative
reply to the
telegram
L. F. P.

May 16/19

To the Secretary

The letter to which this is prepaid reply is an encouraging one from a good source & delay is due to absence of Dr. Haynes & necessity for securing good faith

L. J. P.

May 17/19

No. 204
Ed. 6-27-18—300,000

Index

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

5/22/19

Noted by Dr Jaynes and I feel advised accordingly.

Returned for Mr Post's files.

Dr Jaynes
By WP

Ch. Clerk
for proper files
I. J. P
May 23/19

Cass's file

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

For the information
of the Secretary

The attached clipping
may be significant with
reference (1) to inter-
departmental confusion
and (2) to Negro emigration

Louis F. Post
Asst Sec

June 3/19

Noted
HSB

Noted
June 7/19

18/102

June 19, 1919

My dear Klein:

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. George L. Boyle. He seems to want to get into touch with the National organization, but as he only seems to be a local officer of his organization there does not seem to be any good reason why he should take up the general subject throughout the country. You can probably keep him busy in Washington.

Sincerely,

Hugh Reid,

HR:LM

Mr. E. E. Klein,

Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service,

Washington, D. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

RALEIGH

June 16th, 1919.

RECEIVED
JUN 17
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Hon. W.B. Wilson,

Secretary of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:-

Enclosed find copy of a letter that I have just addressed to my old school-mate, Claud Kitchin; also copy of an interview I have given out to the press of the State. Permit me to add that I think Dr. Haynes is doing a wonderful work for his people and we are always glad to have him in North Carolina.

Very truly yours,

T. W. Bickett

B_G

80
102-B

June 23, 1919.

Indorf

Governor T.W. Bickett
State Capitol
Raleigh, N.C.

My dear Governor Bickett:

Your letter of June 16 enclosing copy of your good letter to the Honorable Claud Kitchin in behalf of the appropriation for continuing the Negro work now being carried on by this Department was received with hearty appreciation and thanks. I am glad also to know that Dr. Haynes' work has met with your high commendation and approval.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

OK
Glatt

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ~~GEORGE E. HAYNES~~ W B Wilson
~~MAILED~~ 6/23/19 BY [illegible]

D

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

Durham, N. C.
July 29, 1919.

Mr. Hugh Reid,
Department of Labor,
1712 G Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

This matter has been handled
G W Haynes
9/9/19

My dear Mr. Reid:

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 10, with its enclosure. I had felt that perhaps the missing vouchers had never reached Washington and, sure enough, I have discovered all but two in Raleigh, in the office of the Federal Director.

The Federal Director, in the presence of his Assistant, disclaimed any knowledge of their being in his office, saying that he was sure they had been returned after corrections were made. The Assistant stated that he had brot them to Durham at different times, but could never find Dr. Moore or me, and so he decided to wait until I happened along. I have been inquiring all along about these vouchers and have always been told that they were in Washington. I can easily understand how, in the great volume of work in the office of the Federal Director, these papers could have easily become lost.

When I first came to this field the Federal Director, in his office, directed me to purchase such supplies as were immediately necessary, as he did not have any he could give us. The amount of these supplies was $7.15 which I paid. The voucher for this amount (Emp. 38) is wholly lost and there is no record of it in the Federal Director's office! I have decided to continue to own, as personal property, such articles as were then purchased and which remain unconsumed, in order to dispose of this item.

Miss Mamie I. Curtis did stenograpic work for us under authorization of Dr. Haynes, as provided by General Order C-10. The voucher of Miss Curtis for services in February is wholly lost and there is no record of it in the office of the Federal Director. I have prepared a duplicate which is being forwarded, together with her voucher for services in March, which was found in Raleigh.

The office of the Federal Director had recorded but had never finally released the two vouchers of the Supervisor which are forwarded with this letter. These were corrected and returned to Dr. Ramsey in April.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

My voucher for $1.55 was forwarded to me, with other mail, while I was in Morganton, N. C., in the month of May. I wrote the letter attached to it and sent both back to Dr. Ramsey's office. If this voucher is still irregular in form do not give it further consideration.

I am very anxious that Miss Curtis shall receive her money. She is a poor girl and has expected this amount to give her a brief vacation. She worked faithfully in this office while we had no stenographer.

You will recognize that Dr. Moore's voucher covers travel to and from Washington to attend the conference of Supervisors, called by the Secretary. Dr. Moore has never been fully reimbursed for monies he advanced to his first Assistant, Mr. W. S. Young.

I am very glad to inform you that I shall be able to cooperate with Dr. Haynes in such voluntary work as his office will carry on in this State. I have accepted a position with the Tallassee Power Company, at Badin, N. C., as welfare worker.

Hoping that you and the folks of your office are quite well, and thanking you again, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

A. McLeantz Andrews.

Copy to
Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

8/102 [redacted] F Postwar Activities 1919-1933

Norfolk, Virginia,
October 6, 1919.

Mr. President, Brothers and Sisters, Officers, Members and Friends:

In offering the pages of this report, I hope that the reader will remember that I just stated that the composition, although retaining the form of an address, has become in reality an essay and as such, I hope that it is not too long in proportion to the importance of its subject. That subject is very important when we consider it as an element of the high and various civilization which has become the proud inheritance and responsible talent of the vast family composed of all the advanced nations. The very word by which I have the pleasure of addressing you will form the subject of the address which in the spirt of great kindness you have called upon me, unknown to you as I am, to deliver on this festive day. I tender you my cordial thanks for this proof of your regard, but in so doing I must remind you that I find difficultie of no common character surrounding me at this moment. My feet tread for the first time upon the soil of your sylvan state; I am unaquainted with what may be peculiar to your society or the characteristics of your institution. I thus may stand in danger of being myself with you in unprofitable generalities. Let me beg of you therefore to bear with me should you consider my subject not sufficiently characteristic for this particular occasion for which I have selected for the character of the gentlemen. It appeared to me that an inquiry into the proposition as to what is the true character of the gentlemen and what rules of actions do we derive from the results of this inquiry might be made useful and instructive to young men who, in receiving liberal education are preparing themselves for the most important walks of practical life, or the spheres of literature and public action.

Young as you are, you must have observed that the term, gentlemen is used in common intercourse and indeed unmeaningly or as a term merely indicating that we do not mean the opposite sex, but that the word has also come to designate, in a direct and positive manner, a character of high and even lofty attributes ~~diff~~ and at the same time is employed on occasions apparently differing in their nature. We have in sub, also in city nearly a hundred teachers and principals for colored schools. Now as far as I know and lots more white than colored; ~~xxxxxx~~ through which much improvement is being made to white and colored; all are working in union together. I would like for it to be considered that more schools are much needed for many of our children now have no place to go to school. Our men responded to the call to go in service for the United States; they also worked with the red cross and will continue to do so in times of peace. The Churches of both white and colored are doing well; they seem to be in union as far as I know.

We have the white to preach for the colored and the colored for the white; I trust they will continue in union.

The friction of labor is getting along fairly well as far as I know, only the high cost of living is a hard factor to combat. The carpenters are getting their price as far as I know only the laborers--I think a space should be left open for all-- which space is 6, 8, & 10 on account of the produce steadily rising. Gentlemen. I do think that labor should rise as well as produce. Also the one-man car can be cut out if you have one hundred one-man cars, that means that one hundred men are cut off from their jobs. Many of these men have families to take care also of and can ill afford to lose their jobs. The company has also gone up on street car fares, so I think that space should be left open for labor as well as the company for we all have to live. At 35 and 40 cents an hour nor a pound of meat. If a man has eight in one family the high cost of living, rent and clothing will take all his pay. The space is to be left open for to meet demands, our sea port is called the greatest sea port in the world, so it is stated from the daily papers of this port. All are in union so far as I know. The white and colored all meet together. I have answered all necessary questions of labor. All other reports were to the effect that the unions were doing well.

From The Labor Board.

J. Robinson

628 Church St.

Please answer at once.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

102

The Secretary of Labor Continues Negro Economics

The Office of the Director of Negro Economics has just released the following correspondence which shows the value set upon the service by the Secretary of Labor and some of the reasons for his continuance of the service. On July 1 he wrote Dr. Haynes, the Director of Negro Economics, as follows:

July 1, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Haynes:

So important do I consider the information, advice, and departmental aid furnished through your work as Director of Negro Economics, a war service of the Department of Labor, which I created in order to harmonize the labor relations of white workers, Negro workers and white employers, and thereby to promote the welfare of all wage-earners in the United States, that I hereby request you to continue the service.

Owing to our failure to get the appropriations asked for from Congress, it will be necessary for you to continue without the field staff that would enable you to gather information and give assistance more promptly and fully. But I need your assistance in this work of conciliation and will make such provision for retaining it as is possible.

I hope that the white and colored citizens, both North and South, who have so heartily and beneficially cooperated with you, will continue their cooperation under the difficult circumstances in which the Department is involved due to curtailed funds. By correspondence with such citizens, you may enable the Department of Labor to continue in some degree the valuable service you have rendered in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems touching Negro labor, and thus to serve employers and workers of both races and all sections.

Let me supplement this request with the most emphatic assurances of my appreciation of your personal qualities as well as the value of your work.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. B. WILSON,

Secretary.

102

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1919.

RECEIVED JUL 7 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter requesting me to continue my work as Director of Negro Economics is received with much appreciation and I accede to your request to continue the service. I shall do all I can, as in the past, to make the work of practical value to you in your great effort to carry out the purpose of the Department with reference to Negro wage-earners and your far-reaching work of conciliation in the difficult questions arising from the relations of white workers, Negro workers and employers.

It will be exceedingly difficult to render this service without any field assistants, especially in connection with the placement of Negro workers, so that I trust in the near future you will be able to make some provision for field assistants.

In undertaking the continuance of the service with you, let me assure you of my hearty appreciation of your liberal viewpoint and broad American spirit in dealing with all the questions that have come before you in this connection.

Yours respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Note
WBW

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

June 20.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. HAYNES:

Enclosed is a suggested statement for the Secretary. If possible, can you get his approval within the next hour or two so that it may be released and sent to the newspapers and the Associated Press through the Information and Education Service. I suggest that a copy by sent to the Associated Press with a note from the Secretary's office or Mr.Reid, calling attention to the necessity of correcting the false impression that has arisen and asking them to carry it tonight. The Atlanta Constitution will help disseminate it, but I must sent a copy to its Washington bureau early this afternoon.

A D Cligmine Jr.

Director of Information.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 20 1919

Director of Negro Economics

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

102

2/28/21 attended to SJS

February 23, 1921.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY POST.

Referring to the memorandum of February 19, 1921, hereunder, I desire the Division of Negro Economics to be continued. The deficiency appropriation for conciliation makes it possible to place the Director in that service where the Division properly belongs. I do not think it necessary at this time to include him in the classified service.

Filed

It is, therefore, directed that Mr. Haynes be appointed a Commissioner of Conciliation at the per diem rate of $3,500 per annum, and for Departmental purposes he will continue to be known as Director of Negro Economics. So far as his assistants are concerned, it will be well to take the matter up with the bureaus from which they are detailed and arrange for a continuance of the detail.

W B Wilson
Secretary.

WBW-G

Noted & transmitted to Chief Clerk for execution of directions
L. J. P.
Feb 23/21

8
102-B
and copy in
16
583

July 9, 1919.

Refer this letter to Negro Economics

Honorable Walker D. Hines
Director General
U.S. Railroad Administration
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hines:

Attorney Harry E. Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, has made complaint to my office as follows:

"I have just had called to my attention, a matter which I believe concerns your department. Rev. H.C. Bailey, pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church of this city, today applied to the U.S. Railway Administration for a ticket from Madison, Alabama to Cleveland. He desired to send this ticket to his daughter, Mrs. Lottie R. Beadle at Madison, Alabama, so she could return to Cleveland which was her former residence.

"The clerk at the ticket office absolutely refused to sell Rev. Bailey such a ticket, claiming that the Director General had issued an order stopping that practice on the ground that it is aiding colored labor to emigrate from the South.

"Mrs. Beadle is not a working woman and is returning home because of the death of her husband. While in Cleveland she taught in the public schools here. This information was given to the ticket agent, but he absolutely refused to sell a ticket."

Will you kindly give this complaint attention and inform me of such action as you take?

Yours very truly,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED BY
Secretary.

G.E.H.

C

PHONE CALUMET 6297

The Negro Fellowship League

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT, PRESIDENT

3005 So. State Street
CHICAGO

RECEIVED JUL 12 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

July 10, 1919.

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Sec. of Labor,
Washinton D. C.

Dear Sir:

As president of the Negro Fellowship League I write to express our appreciation of your action in retaining Dr. George E. Haynes as one of your assistants. The Negro race feels that you have recognized our claim to representation in all departments of our democracy. We certainly regret that congress failed in its appropiations all the more that in spite of this fact you have retained a representative of our race on your staff.

Again thanking you, we are

Very truly yours,

President Ida B. Wells-Barnett

Negro Fellowship League.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1919.

Copy

Mr. Charles E. Hall,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hall:

I am authorized by the Secretary to assure you that, on your Civil Service status and record of this Department since transfer from the Department of Commerce, provision will be made for your continuance in the service of this Department.

The Secretary says it may be a few days before he can make the arrangement and that he is not positive just what division of the Department you will be in, but he assures you of a place.

In this connection I am expressing the hope that it may be so arranged that you can continue the most capable and loyal service you have heretofore given in connection with this office.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

OK
LFP
July 11/19

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1919.

Copy

Mr. William Jennifer,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr.

I am authorized by the Secretary to assure you that, on your Civil Service status and record of this Department since transfer from the Department of Commerce, provision will be made for your continuance in the service of this Department.

The Secretary says it may be a few days before he can make the arrangement and that he is not positive just what division of the Department you will be in, but he assures you of a place.

In this connection I am expressing the hope that it may be so arranged that you can continue the most capable and loyal service you have heretofore given in connection with this office.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) George E. Haynes,

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

OK
LFP
July 11/19

Intent

102-B

July 12, 1919.

Miss Ida B. Wells-Barnett, President,
The Negro Fellowship League,
3005 So. State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam:

I am directed by Secretary Wilson to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to thank you for your kindly expressions, on behalf of the Negro Fellowship League, with regard to retention of the services of Dr. George E. Haynes within this Department.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY EDW. S. McCANN,
MAILED 7/12 BY
Private Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. Post:

This was referred from Secretary's office but no reply seems advisable

GBH
7/10/19

I would be obliged if you would prepare an acknowledgment for me

L.F.P.
7/12/19

Form 203
Ed. 1-31-19—500,000

Dr Haynes
for
files

No. 204
Ed. 6-27-18—300,000

ST. PETERSBURG VISITORS PRESS ASSOCIATION
COMMERCIAL
SELF SUPPORT
VERIFIED FLORIDA ADVERTISING
CLARA HANKS BLACKMAN

Times

St. Petersburg, Fla.
June 26, 1919

RECEIVED
JUN 30
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

U.S. Dept. Labor
W. B. Wilson, Secy
Washington D.C.

Messrs:

Adv. – especially in the St. Petersburg Times – always brings result. Your 2 col. 6 in. = in 1 mo. 1st Organized St. Petersburg Negro Civic League. Object, School extension term 8 mo. (now six) 274 registered, poll tax paid members. Local (white) Board Trade make to co-operative effort with same. 2nd Organized Women's Labor Union to work in full accord and harmony with above.

I am devoting my Adv. effort wholly to Natl Adv. (localized)

These two bodies, Negro, are receptive and thro careful handling will prove one of the truly great factors in business reconstruction in the South.

Last week they listened to and endorsed "Truth" as represented by AACW of which body am a sustaining member.

Women organization are seriously studying and discussing the City Charter (N.O.) and Laws governing Gen'l Elections

These Negroes have been the butt for all the political

politicians and obstructionists local, as well as the rascals in all lines of business.

This move of the Government will I believe solve, more effectively than thro the Church the problem of "the neglected of the House of the Lord; thro i.e., Civic Evangelism

the

Light the

Twentieth Century

Very truly,

Clara Hanks Blackmar.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JUN 30 1919
Director of Negro Economics

See Marked Copy for Times

Am using with this Musical
Adv. series I to XX "Hark the Herald Angels"
Records Evan Williams "Open the Gates
of the Temple" Jno McCormack - "I hear
you calling Me" Machine New Edison

July 14, 1919.

Miss Clara Hanks Blackman
St. Petersburg Times
St.Petersburg, Florida.

Dear Miss Blackman:

Your letter of June 26 describing the advertising you have been carrying on in your paper in response to the request of the Department in its efforts to stimulate business has been received and I am writing to thank you for the cooperation you have thus given in this campaign.

Yours respectfully,

Asst. Secretary.

C.

7/14/19
mc

July 31, 1919.

MEMORANDUM:
From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I ask the indulgence of the Secretary in calling his attention to the accompanying request of Messrs. Charles E. Hall and William Jennifer, who were ordered by you to be transferred to the Immigration Service. You instructed that they be placed upon the Immigration roll, section 24, at the same salary they were given when transferred from the Department of Commerce. You recall that at the time you gave the directions we did not know the amount of this salary. I am sending in their request in the thought that you might be willing to grant them under the circumstances.

I have examined their records and it appears that these men were transferred in October, 1916, nearly three years ago, at $1200 per annum. They have, however, lost the advantages that would have accrued to them in the Department of Commerce, as I have learned from that Department that a number of the men who were working along with these men at that time have later been considerably increased to basic salaries of $1500 and above, with the bonus in addition. With the standing and record these men had in that Department they would have undoubtedly shared to some extent in these benefits.

In the second place, if they have to start now on $1200 even with the addition of $240 bonus, they would not have a salary on which to meet necessary living expenses, as both of them are men with families. Their rating and efficiency are beyond question. I respectfully advise, therefore, that if the Secretary can see his way clear to do so that he approve the requests that their transfers to the Immigration Service, under Section 24, be at basic salaries of $1500 per annum.

Respectfully submitted,

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary L. T. P. July 31, '19

For White Union Men to Read

The New Majority
Chicago 8/2/19

Let any white union worker who has ever been on strike where gunmen or machine guns have been brought in and turned on him and his fellows search his memory and recall how he felt. In this critical moment let every union man remember the tactics of the boss in a strike, when he tries by shooting to terrorize striking workers into violence to protect themselves.

Well, that is how the negroes feel. They are panic-stricken over the prospect of being killed.

A heavy responsibility rests on the white portion of the community to stop assaults on negroes by white men. Violence against them is not the way to solve the vexed race problem.

This responsibility rests particularly heavy upon the white men and women of organized labor—not because they had anything to do with starting the present trouble, but because of their advantageous position to help end it. Right now it is going to be decided whether the colored workers are to continue to come into the labor movement or whether they are going to feel that they have been abandoned by it and lose confidence in it.

It is a critical time for Chicago.

It is a critical time for organized labor.

All the influence of the unions should be exerted on the community to protect colored fellow workers from the unreasoning frenzy of race prejudice. Indications of the past have been that organized labor has gone farther in eliminating race hatred than any other class. It is up against the acid test now to show whether this is so.

THE NEW MAJORITY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

166 West Washington Street, Chicago

Owned and Controlled by the

Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions in the interests of organized labor

Official Organ of the Labor Party of Illinois and the Labor Party of Cook County

Annual Subscription $2.00
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

BUNDLE ORDERS

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To every dues paying member of The Labor Party, the cost being included in the party dues of $4 per year, payable quarterly.

Editorial Rooms and Business Office: Room 609

ROBERT M. BUCK, Editor

PHONE MAIN 2522

Entered as second class matter December 31, 1918, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill.

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Vol. 2 CHICAGO, AUGUST 2, 1919 No. 5

DEFUNCT "PATRIOTIC" TWADDLE

Now that its employes are organized, the Harvester trust refuses to recognize them. This should convince anyone that the company was not on the square with its employes when it imposed its "industrial council" upon them.

When its employes were organized into an "industrial council" bossed by the company officials, so that their representatives could be easily cowed, the company was for collective bargaining. As soon as its employes organized themselves in their own way so that they could bargain democratically with unintimidated representatives, the company would have nothing to do with collective bargaining.

When the newly organized men presented their demands through their committee, the company officials pulled the old, ignorant stuff of calling un-American the action of their employes in organizing to defend their rights.

The Tribune, kept newspaper of the Harvester trust, in a signed story by the council-chamber - lounge - lizard-industrial-expert, Arthur M. Evans, with supercilious air, stated the strikers' committee was composed of "former" employes and that of the six "only two were American citizens."

ARGO

With race trouble gripping Chicago the whirlwind has come to roost on the fence of the Corn Products Refining Company. The enthusiastic idiots who are gleefully staging murder of strikers in fighting their company's battle with its men whom it should be protecting and aiding, the colored strikebreakers in the plant were armed with revolvers and some with rifles.

Then came the race troubles and the white deputy sheriffs and other gunmen guards threatened to quite unless the colored strikebreakers were disarmed. To attempt to disarm the latter would be to start trouble, and as this issue of the paper goes to press the executives of the plant are between the devil and the deep sea to keep from exploding the dynamite they recklessly strewed around their own habitation.

August 8, 1919.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Haynes,-

I note in this morning's paper that Governor Lowder of Illinois has announced that he is about to appoint a Race Commission consisting of representatives of various interests. Might it not be a good thing for you to try to see the Governor and suggest the appointment of some one who has a contact with the Department. Wiley Mills in the Conway Building can probably advise you as to persons.

Sincerely,

HR/W

Hugh Reid.

August 11, 1919.

Hon. Frank E. Doremus, M.C.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Doremus:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of July 8 to the Secretary of Labor in which you express the hope that Mr. William Jennifer may be restored to the field work he was doing for the Department in your State.

The Department very much regretted the necessity, due to the lack of funds, for dispensing with Mr. Jennifer's work and has done all that financial circumstances permit to retain his services. He is now at work in the Office of the Secretary. This delay in reply is due to our inability to adjust the matter at an earlier date.

Respectfully yours,

Assistant Secretary.

P/C

August 11, 1919.

Hon. Hatton W. Summers, M.C.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Summers:

I am writing to acknowledge your letter of July 8 to the Secretary of Labor in which you express the hope that Mr. William Jennifer may be restored to the field work he was doing for the Department in the State of Michigan.

The Department very much regretted the necessity, due to the lack of funds, for dispensing with Mr. Jennifer's work and has done all that financial circumstances permit to retain his services. He is now at work in the Office of the Secretary. This delay in reply is due to our inability to adjust the matter at an earlier date.

Respectfully yours,

Assistant Secretary.

P/C

August 23, 1919.

MEMORANDUM

To: the Secretary
From: the Assistant Secretary
Subject: Transfer of Messrs. Jennifer and Hall from the Bureau of Immigration Service to the U.S. Employment Service.

During the absence of the Secretary two recommendations came to me, one from the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service and the other from the Commissioner General of Immigration, both dated August 20. The effect of these recommendations when approved by the Department is to transfer William Jennifer and Charles E. Hall from the Immigration Service to the U.S. Employment Service at a salary of $1200 each, which as I am orally informed is to be increased to $1500 when the transfer shall have become complete.

As the arrangement for these transfers did not come to my attention until the above named recommendations were presented to me for Departmental approval, I have no other knowledge of their having had your approval than the opening words of the Commissioner General's recommendation, namely: "Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary". Knowing, however, from my connection with the work of the Director of Negro Economics that such transfers might involve the Department in serious complications with reference to race problems mingled with labor problems I withheld approval of the aforesaid recommendations until I could confer with the Director of Negro Economics who was at the time on his way back from an investigation in Chicago and Detroit.

Having conferred with the Director of Negro Economics today I am of the opinion that the transfers in question should be immediately followed by a detail of the transferees to the Office of the Secretary for service under the Director of Negro Economics.

Therefore in signing the recommendations of the Director General and the Assistant Director General, I have done so with the inference on my own part that nothing else was intended by you in reference to these transfers than to shift the transferees from one salary roll to another.

In view of the probable seriousness of questions involved I respectfully recommend a conference at your earliest convenience with Mr. Abercrombie and the Director of Negro Economics.

G.E.H.

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

The American Missionary Association

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LURA BEAM,
Assistant Superintendent of Education

Negro Economics

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, GRAMERCY, 3622

New York, August 27, 1919.

RECEIVED AUG 28 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Secretary W. D. Wilson,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

It certainly hads been a great satisfaction to this Association to know of the splendidly constructive work which Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, has done in your department. We are glad indeed to read your estimate of the success of his services ~~on~~ since July 1, and to express to you the hope that his work may continue to have as large a scope as possible at this important epoch in the development of the Negro race.

In behalf of the Association, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Rodney W. Roundy.

Associate Secretary.

RWR-LW.

Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D.,
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

August
28
1919

8
10

RECEIVED
AUG 29
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Honorable W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I beg to bring to your attention the following resolution adopted at the recent Annual Meeting of the National Negro Business League, held in Saint Louis, Missouri, August 13, 14 and 15, 1919:

"WHEREAS, the Department of Labor, following the wise and generous judgment of The Honorable W. B. Wilson, The Secretary of Labor,- created in said Department a BUREAU OF NEGRO ECONOMICS, with Dr. George E.Haynes, as Director of said Bureau, and

"WHEREAS, under the direction of Dr. George E. Haynes said BUREAU OF NEGRO ECONOMICS has proved to be of great practical help to Our Country and our Race,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the National Negro Business League hereby endorses and urges the continuance of said Bureau of Negro Economics, and we hereby pledge our hearty support and cooperation in every way possible to make it fulfill its highest possible usefulness;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we hereby commend and endorse Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of said Bureau, who has shown marked efficiency and wisdom in handling the many delicate problems relating to labor and involving the relations between the races, and respectfully suggest that the splendid results following his administrative efforts warrant the continuance of Dr. George E. Haynes as Director of said Bureau of Negro Economics"

It gives me pleasure to bring to your attention this action of the Business League.

Very truly yours,

Emmett J. Scott
Secretary: National Negro Business League.

TWENTY-EIGHT TWENTY-TWO SHERMAN AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 20, 1919.

102

Hon. H. C. Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington

RECEIVED
SEP 2
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Dear Sir—

Noting for the first time in the current issue of The Crisis the publication of your letter to Dr. George W. Hayes, in which you so graciously commend his work and so generously provide for its continuance I feel constrained to write you this expression of my sincere appreciation.

It gratifies all of us to know that a member of our race having been called as Dr. Hayes was to an entirely new field of constructive work under new conditions and unusual environment was able so to perform his duties as to merit the approval of his superior officer; for we feel sure that to whatever trained ability he displayed there was added the cordial support and helpful co-operation of those above him for him to achieve the success his record discloses. Not speaking for myself and others of my race I desire most sincerely to thank you for the splendid opportunity you have given to him and to us through him.

With very great respect,
Yours truly,
Emmett E. Baker

No. 8-108.

August 30, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 27th instant relative to Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics. I am directed by the Secretary to express his thanks for your letter of commendation of his work.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 9/2/19 BY J. Smith
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Rodney W. Roundy,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

G e

No. 2-102.

August 30, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 28th inst. transmitting resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League, held in St. Louis, Mo., during this month. I am directed by the Secretary to thank you for your expression of opinion relative to the work of Dr. George E. Haynes.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS

MAILED 9/2/19 BY J. F. M. K.

Chief Clerk.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

G c

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CHAIRMAN

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JOHN R. MO[illegible]
GENERAL [illegible]ETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

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September 2, 1919.

RECEIVED SEP 3 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

CHIEF CLERK SEP 8 '19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Honorable W. B. Wilson,
Secretary Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am heartily glad to learn that you have decided to continue the services of Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of the Department of Labor and Economics.

I have known Dr. Haynes since he was a student and have had him associated with me in my work. I have always believed in him and have been most happy to observe the splendid manner in which he has conducted his work in your department. His work becomes a great asset not only to our race but to the nation. I have rendered him every service I possibly could and shall be pleased to continue.

With every good wish, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. E. Moorland,

JEM/LEH

No. 8-102. Sept. 3, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 30th ultimo relative to Dr. George E. Haynes. I am directed by the Secretary to thank you for your expression of opinion relative to the work of Dr. Haynes.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 9/3/19 BY W
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Henry E. Baker,
2822 Sherman Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

G c

No. 8-102. Sept. 4, 1919.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 2d instant relative to Dr. George E. Haynes. I am directed by the Secretary to thank you for your expression of opinion relative to the work of Dr. Haynes.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS

MAILED 9/4/19 J. F. Mills

Chief Clerk.

Mr. J. R. Moorland,
1216 Twelfth St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

G c

Dayton, O. Sept 11 1919

Mr. W. B. Wilson
Dear Friend

8
102

RECEIVED
SEP 15
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Read your communication to Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics with great interest. The labor question is now uppermost in this country. How it will be settled, God knows. Will predatory wealth still oppress the millions. But we glad that you give new hope to the Negro race. They have ~~and~~ more still exploited by irresponsible conducters, delusive them to procure homes. Once they are certain that their life, property, and pursuit of happiness are secure they will be less restless. The Negro question is growing in intensity, and Washington should get busy. Yes for Negro protection.

Raymond Vernimont Catholic priest

Read your letter in Crisis.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET ROOMS 33-34, NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 3978

SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS: NASHVILLE, TENN.

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SAVANNAH
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
ST. LOUIS
TRENTON
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WHITE PLAINS
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

RECEIVED SEP 19 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

September
Eighteenth
1 9 1 9

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I have read with great pleasure a copy of the letter which you wrote on July first to Dr. Haynes commending and continuing his services as the Director of Negro Economics.

Our organization certainly appreciates your decision to continue this Department and to use Dr. Haynes' service as Director.

The great industrial problems that are now before the American people are so serious that they require all of the wisdom that we can command to meet them properly. Negroes constituting one-seventh of the actual labor supply of the country will of course have a very determining affect upon the final solution of the questions. The Department of Negro Economics will be of great service in interpreting the needs and hopes of the colored workers for the Department of Labor and for our Country at large.

We trust that this Department will be continued indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

EKJ/PW

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Mr. W. B. Wilson, Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

September 22, 1919.

Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 18th inst. I am directed by the Secretary to thank you for your expression of opinion relative to the work of Dr. Haynes.

Respectfully,
Sgd. S. J. Goulpers
mailed 9/22/19 by W
Chief Clerk.

Mr. Eugene K. Jones,
National Urban League,
127 East 23d Street,
New York, N. Y.

G Wy

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 9, 1919.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Retention of Messrs. Hall and Jennifer

The discontinuance of the field organization of the U. S. Employment Service raises the question of the status of Messrs. Charles E. Hall and William Jennifer, transferred August 20, 1919, at the request of the Director General, from the Immigration Service to the Employment Service. I wish to ascertain whether these men are to be retained on the payroll of the Employment Service, since they were recently transferred from the Immigration Service - (Section 24).

If they are not to be retained on the Employment Service payroll, are they to be retransferred to the Immigration Service? You recall they are both men of long civil-service standing and were originally brought from the Department of Commerce ~~at~~ to the Bureau of Immigration of this Department.

Respectfully,

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October ~~8~~ 13, 1919.

Memorandum:

For: The Secretary
From: The Assistant Secretary
Subject: Retention of Messrs. Hall and Jennifer

In transmitting the hereunder memorandum and telegram from the Director of Negro Economics, I call your attention to the fact, ~~as I understand it,~~ that the employees named may come within ~~the general principle of my statement of Mrs under consideration upon the left memorandum prepared by me at your request and transmitted herewith.~~ of October 11/19

to the Commissioner General

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

2 enclosures - accompanying.

Immigration

~~The two immigration~~

The circumstances regarding the two employees in question are such that it will be necessary for the Secretary in person to determine whether their employment shall continue or be ~~terminated~~ made defendant upon the service roll, or be

leather Class A or Class B Department Intermediate

above cited

Defendant memorandum & Telegram

Service roll defendant in the foundings

Cesar A. Cuce

October 13, 1919.

Memorandum:
For: The Secretary
From: The Assistant Secretary
Subject: Retention of Messrs. Hall and Jennifer.

In transmitting the hereunder memorandum and telegram from the Director of Negro Economics, I call your attention to the fact that the employees named may come within either class A or class B of your Departmental memorandum of October 11, 1919 to the Commissioner General of Immigration.

The circumstances regarding the two employees in question are such that it will be necessary for the Secretary in person to determine whether their employment shall continue on the Employment Service roll, or be made dependent upon their admission in the Immigration Service under the above cited Departmental memorandum to the Commissioner General. I advise a consultation with the Director of Negro Economics before decision.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

2 enclosures - accompanying.

P/MLC

Memo. for the Secretary
From the Asst Secy

Subject: Transfer of Messrs. Jennifer and Hall from Bureau of Immigration Service to the U.S. Employment Service.

During the absence of the Secretary two recommendations came to me, one from the Assistant Director General of the Employment Service and the other from the Commissioner General of Immigration, both dated August 20. The effect of these recommendations when approved by the Department is to transfer Willima Jennifer and Charles E. Hall from the Immigration Service to the U.S . Employment Service at a salary of $1200 each, which as I am orally informed is to be increased to $1500 when the transfer shall have become complete.

As the arrangement for these transfers did not come to my attention until the above named recommendations were presented to me for Departmental approval, I have no other knowledge of their having had your approval than the opening words of the Commissioner General's recommendation, namely: "Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary". Knowing, however, from my connection with the work of the Director of Negro Economics that such transfers ~~immediately~~ might involve the Department ~~in serious complications~~ in serious complications with reference to race problems mingled with labor problems ~~(and especially in connection with the racial problem commonly spoken of was the Negro exodus from the South")~~? I withheld approval of the aforesaid recommendations until I could confer with the Director of Negro Economics who was at the time on his way back from an investigation ~~of the~~ in Chicago and Detroit ~~disturbance~~.

Having conferred with the Director of Negro Economics today I am of the opinion that the transfers in question should be immediately followed by a detail of the transferees to the Office of the Secretary for service under the Director of Negro Economics.

Therefore in signing the recommendations of the Director General and the Assistant Director General, I have done so with the inference on my own part that nothing ~~more~~ else was intended by you in reference to these transfers than to shift the transferees from one salary roll to another.

In view of the probable seriousness [redacted] of questions [redacted] re- [redacted] a conference at your earliest convience with Mr. Abercrombie, [redacted] and the Director of Negro Economics [redacted]

Louis F. Post.
Assistant Secretary

Respectfully recommended

First Congregational Church
Rev. J. D. Stone, Pastor

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 31 1919
RECEIVED

Carpentersville, Illinois,

Oct., 29, 1919.

RECEIVED
NOV 4
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Please find enclosed a copy of a set of resolutions adopted by the Chicago Association of Congregational Churches, together with a resolution of endorsement by the Congregational Church of Carpentersville, Illinois.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of this matter and trust that you will give it the attention that the subject merits.

With regards, I am,

Most respectfully yours,

J. D. Stone

First Congregational Church
Rev. J. D. Stone, Pastor

Carpentersville, Illinois,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Chicago Association of Congregational Churches at Morgan Park, Oct., 7th, 1919.

Resolved:- "That we deplore the spirit of race prejudice and unfairness manifested by both whites and blacks, in the recent race riots in Chicago and elsewhere. We see back of them the lust for political power by the leadrers of both races; we see the colonization and exploitation of negro labor as against white labor to the detriment and danger of both; we see culpable neglect in the failure to meet the housing needs of the negro; and we see a lack of fair play and justice by representatives of the white race in handling the whole problem.

We commend the appointment by the Governor of a commission to consider all phases of the problem within the state, and recommend the appointment by the Federal Government of a similar commission to deal with the situation from a national standpoint.

We re-affirm the historic conviction of our churches in the fundamental need everywhere of a more Christian spirit and action, in order to the solution of this national phase of a world problem.

Signed:- S. A. Lloyd, Wilmette, Ill.
Frank F. Fitch, Oak Park, Ill.
Ernest Bourner Allen, Chairman, Oak Park, Ill.

Carpentersville, Ill.
Oct., 19, 1919.

Resolved:- That we the members of the Congregational Church of Carpentersville, Ill. unanimously endorse the above resolutions of the Chicago Association, And that copies of this endorsement be sent to the Governor of the state of Illinois, and the President of the United States.

Signed:- J. D. Stone Pastor.
Mrs F. R. Davis Clerk.

No. 8-102

November 6, 1919.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 29th ult., by reference from the White House, inclosing a copy of a set of resolutions adopted by the Chicago Association of Congregational Churches, together with a resolution of endorsement by the Congregational Church of Carpentersville, Illinois.

In reply thereto you are advised that this has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of Labor, who now has the matter under consideration.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 11/7/19 BY J. Mack
Chief Clerk.

Rev. J. D. Stone, Pastor,
First Congregational Church,
Carpentersville, Illinois.

G Wy

Gen. S. file
Meeker

Statement:

Mr. Love, Disbursing Clerk, gives the information that there is a precedent in the Department, in the Training Service, where an expert was employed at a fractional part of his previous salary per annum, and continued to give part-time service to the Department. There was, however, no stipulation in the appointment that he was to give only such part time, the basis of the arrangement being the change from his former basic salary. He thus gave part of his time to the Department and was available for special services when called. Mr. Love thinks that this is the best arrangement for the Director of Negro Economics, as adviser to the Secretary on Negro affairs, under the readjustment of his appointment in the Bureau of Labor Statistics; for should the question be raised as to not giving full time explanation could legally be made that only part time is being given, based upon his previous salary. That is to say, the Director of Negro Economics should be reappointed as an Expert and certified on the payroll in the regular way.

The agreement of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, approved by the Secretary, copy of which is attached, provided $3,580 for the use of this work for salaries, subject to redistribution as exigencies require. At the end of this month there would be expended out of this fund $1,720. This is expended at the rate of $430 per month. Mr. Phillips should be continued on the fund at the rate he is now receiving. Miss Campbell can be transferred, as of November 1, 1919, to the General Expense Fund of the Children's Bureau, at $1,000 per annum. The Director of Negro Economics should be reappointed, with his present designation, at a salary of ~~$3,500 per annum~~ $1200 per annum.

If this is done, it will enable the Negro Economics Service to be continued to the Secretary, with provision for the salary of Mr. Phillips for the remainder of the fiscal year; with provision for the salary of the Director of Negro Economics for ~~seven of~~ the remaining months of the fiscal year, these salaries to be paid out of the fund of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and the retention of Miss Campbell for the remainder of the fiscal year on the general expense fund of the Children's Bureau.

THE DAILY HERALD
—BY—
THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

Entered as second-class matter October 9 1917, at the Post Office at Baltimore, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17' 1919.

EDITORIAL

The Division of Negro Economics In The Department of Labor

Secretary Wilson in his Report of the Department of Labor explains the reason for the creation of the Division of Negro Economics, the purposes and plans underlying its establishment, the function of the head of the division and his relation to the Secretary.

The Secretary frankly declares that the division was created "not only because the advice of an expert was necessary, but because it was felt that a race which made up such a large share of our industrial army and had contributed so generously to our military and naval forces were certainly entitled to a seat at the council table where matters affecting its interests were considered."

In this generous and far sighted recognition of the principle of representation for the race at the "council table" Secretary Wilson reveals a broadmindedness and sympathetic regard for justice which if possessed generally by men in high official station would soon solve the so-called Negro Problem.

It is exceedingly fortunate for the race and for the country at this time that a man with such a clear sense of justice should preside over the Department which from now on will no doubt have the largest and most difficult task of all the great Executive Departments to work out to achievement. The restoration of peace has centered the anxious concern of every government executive official and of every thoughtful citizen upon the field of labor. In that field the battle for bread will soon begin to be waged, the old struggle for existence renewed.

To Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, the head of the Division of Negro Economics and spokesman for the Negro in the Department of Labor, the toiling Negro masses can look with confident assurance that their interests will be ably and conscientiously looked after.

The success that Dr. Haynes has already achieved in bringing about a better understanding between employers and Negro leaders vindicates the wisdom of Secretary Wilson in creating the Division or Negro Economics and placing Dr. Haynes at its head.

In order that the laboring masses should derive the fullest benefits from the work of Dr. Haynes and the Department which he represents he should receive the most hearty and active cooperation of our people in every state and community.

Those who may not now need the services and assistance of the government may later need it and should get in line now. Dr. Haynes is working to better the labor condition of the- Negro, in order to do so the Negro laborer as well as Negroes of every profession and class must join and patriotically help.

8/1025

52-C

January 16, 1920.

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Expert, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
45 West 18th St.,
New York City.

Sir:

Authority is hereby granted, including travel and other expenses, for you to proceed from your official station, New York, N. Y. to Washington, D. C. and return, for the furpose of official business connected with child welfare activities. The expenses incident to such travel are properly chargeable to the appropriation "General Expenses, Children's Bureau 1920", such travel to commence on or after January 17, 1920.

To expedite payment, a copy of this authorization should be attached to your voucher.

(SIGNED) CAROLINE FLEMING
Assistant Chief.

RECORDED:

(SIGNED) S. J. GOMPERS
Chief Clerk.

AUTHORIZED:

(SIGNED) LOUIS F. POST
Assistant Secretary.

For original carbon copy of this letter see file No. 168/3

Mr. Pick's file

February 3, 1920.

Major E. C. Goebert.
Office of the Chief of Ordnance,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Capt. James F. Ryder
Asst. Chief, Civilian Personnel

File 201/4108

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of the 30th ultimo naming an entrance salary of $1,800 per annum for the position of Stenographic Expert in your office.

I regret to advise you that I do not desire to be considered an applicant for the position at that salary. The fact that I am a licensed attorney-at-law, and, therefore, am necessarily well acquainted with the procedure, practices and terms of reporting; that I hold the degree of State Stenographer under the University of the State of New York; that I am an experienced former employee of the War Department and am familiar with the property and accounting system of the Ordnance Department; and that I have been rated, for years, both in the Courts and in the service of the United States, as an expert stenographer, amply justifies, it seems to me, an entrance salary of $2,200 per annum in accordance with my letters of December 31, 1919, and January 28, 1920.

I thank you for your kind consideration of my application and regret that I cannot accept the position at less than the $2,200 rate.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips.

8
102

February 13, 1920.

Director of Negro Economics:

1. The Secretary has approved your request for standing permission for the employees of your office to work overtime in emergencies.

(SIGNED) S. J. GOMPERS

Chief Clerk.

G. Wy

For original carbon copy of this letter see file No. 8/40

Noted and transmitted to the Secretary Mar 13/20 L.F.P.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 14, 1920.

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Period: December, 1919 and January, 1920

With an office staff of two persons, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to keep in general touch with field situations in Negro labor matters and with publicity reaching Negro people of various localities. In this connection particular attention has been given to radical propaganda.

During December, the Director of Negro Economics gave four days to the Department on the new per diem basis and in January, six days. The office has been busily engaged in compiling statistics and data relating to the Negro laborer, as evidenced by reports from eleven states, on file in this office, and from investigations in the field, statements on which, on account of pressure of work, the office was unable to compile last year. Comprehensive tables have been prepared on the inclusion of the Negro in specific industries. These tables and accompanying texts will be presented to the Secretary at a later date for his inspection and approval.

Based upon some of these data the Director of Negro Economics has apprised various organizations and individuals of extraordinary conditions of Negro labor and of increased opportunities in that connection.

Advice has been given Negro applicants in professional, domestic and personal service positions.

In January, after special conference with the President of the U. S. Housing Corporation, I spent a day at Truxtun, Va., going over the project, meeting the householders, and speaking to them in an assembly and meeting in preparation for the sale of the properties which has followed, as shown by the copy of the accompanying poster. A copy of my report to the U. S. Housing Corporation is herewith attached.

Approved Mar 24/20 L. F. P.

enclosures

Respectfully,
George E. Haynes
Director of Negro Economics.
3/13/20.

8/102 and copies in 16/866 and 7/13

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK FEB 18 '20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

February 18, 1920.

Memorandum:

Copy - Bureau of Naturalization (Mr. Moore)

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Chief Clerk
Subject: Departmental property - Room 401

1. There is turned back to the Department -

1 oak desk (six drawer)
standard 106, size 55 -

charged to the Division of Negro Economics on August 6, 1919.

2. It is believed that the Chief Clerk is about to approve requisition of the Commissioner of Naturalization for the use of Room 401, now assigned to the Division of Negro Economics. Additional approval is therefore sought to leave in the said room, for the temporary use of the Bureau of Naturalization, as bailee, the following property now charged to the Division of Negro Economics, inasmuch as departmental instructions of July, 1919, were to the effect that this property was to remain within the custody of the Division of Negro Economics:

2 oak typewriting desks (drop - six drawer)
1 oak desk (six drawer)
1 oak typewriting table (three drawer)
1 oak chair
3 oak typewriting chairs
1 typewriter - L. C. Smith No. 324506-8
1 typewriter - Remington 84971
2 baskets, waste
4 trays, desk (oak)
4 trays, desk (wire)

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics

By Joseph H. Phelps
Assistant.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 21, 1920.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Assistant Secretary

The accompanying report, dated November 1, 1919, is respectfully transmitted with the following explanation as to its not having been transmitted at an earlier date.

The report was forwarded on November 1, 1919, but through an oversight reached the office of the Chief Clerk, minus enclosures which should have properly accompanied it. It was returned from the office of the Chief Clerk, together with the "Badin" report, which contained additional instructions of the Assistant Secretary for supplemental report of study made of Badin, N.C.

The accompanying enclosures, particularly the one entitled "Justice for the Negro" which was deemed to be of great importance, have just been found, after diligent search; hence, the report, dated November 1, 1919, is resubmitted, at a late date.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Noted
Feb 21/20
L. F. P.

CLEVELAND POLL SURVEY COMMITTEE

R. L. HAMLETT,
Supervisory Secretary

Pine ave 3965 ~~CENTRAL AVENUE~~
CLEVELAND, OHIO

8/102

Cleveland, Ohio

February 23, 1920

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 1 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hon. W. B. Wilson
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

There are in this section a large number of colored men who had training and experience as Breakmen, Firemen and Switchmen on railroads when they lived in the Southern section of our country. These men are anxious to enter this line of work up here but are debarred on account of their color.

Knowing your stand for a fair deal to every man, I am writing to ask you to use your ihfluence to help break this barrier so that these men may have a chance to work in the transportation service. A statement from you expressing it as your opinion that they should be given such a chance will go far towards accomplishing this end.

Hoping that this will appeal to your sense of justice and fair play and that you will help to secure this for these deserving colored men, I am,

Sincerely yours,

P S I am sending Hon Samuel P Gompers a copy of This letter.

No. 8-102

March 1, 1920.

Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 23d ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, in which you ask certain information relative to colored men who have had training and experience as Brakemen, Firemen, and Switchmen on railroads.

2. In reply thereto you are advised that your communication has been referred to the Director of Negro Economics of this Department, and you will be informed of his report thereon.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S.J.GOMPERS
MAILED 2/2/20 BY J. F. M.
Chief Clerk.

Mr. R. L. Hamlett,
Cleveland Poll Survey Committee,
Pine Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

G.Wy

ROBERT S. ABBOTT
EDGAR A. BANCROFT
WILLIAM SCOTT BOND
EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN
GEORGE C. HALL
GEORGE H. JACKSON

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN
OFFICE 414-415 OXFORD BUILDING, 118 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
TELEPHONE MAIN 2937
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HARRY EUGENE KELLY
VICTOR F. LAWSON
EDWARD H. MORRIS
ADELBERT H. ROBERTS
JULIUS ROSENWALD
LACEY KIRK WILLIAMS

EDGAR A. BANCROFT,
CHAIRMAN

GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CHARLES S. JOHNSON,
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SEC'Y

8/12

Chicago, March 23, 1920.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
APR 1 - 1920
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 31 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hon. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Post:-

If I carry out present plans I shall be in Washington on March 29 and for a couple of days thereafter. I am very anxious to get in touch with what Mr. George E. Haynes has been studying relative to the Negro in industry, particularly as it concerns the Chicago district.

You may not perhaps know that at the present time I am organizing and carrying through the investigation which is being made by the Chicago Commission on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden. The enclosed leaflet briefly states the facts concerning the appointment of the Commission and the lines of inquiry it is undertaking.

I am looking forward with great eagerness to the opportunity to see you again and hope that we may have a chance for a real talk to renew the old associations which I have thought about many times in my years of wandering, and exchange points of view upon some of the phases of the present outlook.

If either you or Mr. Haynes do not expect to be in Washington during the first three days of next week, March 29 - 31, it might have some bearing on my plans to come at this time. Will you be good enough upon receiving this letter, to send me a telegram at my expense, letting me know definitely?

With most cordial regards to Mrs. Post and yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

Graham Romeyn Taylor

GRT/MM

March 26, 1920.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Post has directed me to forward to Mr. Howard S. Braucher a letter to him from you under date of March 23, 1920, which came to this office in an envelope evidently mistakenly addressed to Mr. Post

Sincerely,

Lillian Conrad,
Confidential Clerk.

LC

Mr. Graham R. Taylor,
Chicago Commission on Race Relations,
118 North La Salle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1920.

MAY 8 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Memorandum

From: The Director of Negro Economics

To: The Chief Clerk

Subject: Attendance of Charles E. Hall, Bureau of the Census, at Conference May 10, 1920.

During the past two years the Director of Negro Economics and Field Staff of the Department of Labor have carried forward work in the District of Columbia relating to Negro workers. This work, on June 30, 1919, had been of quite a wide scope and there are at present a few details growing out of that work which need immediate attention. Two members of the staff of the Director of Negro Economics, Charles E. Hall and Fred D. McCracken, the latter of whom was in a supervisory position in the Department of Labor, are now connected with other branches of the Government Service. Mr. McCracken has been authorized by his superiors to come to Washington on Monday, May 10, for the purpose of taking up with the office of the Director of Negro Economics matters relating to his former work. It is also important that Charles E. Hall, who is now with the Bureau of the Census, be authorized to be present at that time.

In view of the above request is respectfully made that the Chief Clerk take informal or other action looking to the granting, by the Bureau of the Census, of Mr. Hall's release from official duty for the above-stated purpose.

Respectfully,

Karl G. Phillips

Assistant to the Director of Negro Economics.

P/MLC

Mr. Fitzgerald, chief clerk of the Census Bureau, stated that this could not be done as the work in question is not for the Department of Commerce. Mr. Hall had also used all his annual leave. Mr. Phillips was notified accordingly.

May 8, 1920, J. C. W.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

05/12/20

To: McPost

Earl H. Phillips

Arthur M. Hayes

Noted & transmitted
to the Secretary
May 12/20 L. F. P.

No. 204
Ed. 11-30-18—300,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the Secretary

May 12/20

Form 203
Ed. 1-31-19—500,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

8

102

May 12, 1920.

The Honorable The Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Following the interview which you so generously granted today to Miss Anderson, Mr. Densmore, and to me, representing the Director of Negro Economics, I have taken the liberty of preparing, and am transmitting to you herewith, brief statement for your scrutiny and for the purpose of refreshing your recollection in connection with your appearance before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phelps

Assistant to the Director of
Negro Economics.

P.MLC

Notice May 21-20

File

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

"To enable the Secretary of Labor to deal with the problems of Negro workers and their relations to white employers and white workers, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, $15,000."

Statement of Facts (for the information of the Secretary of Labor):

Amount originally asked for ---------- $110,710

Amount favorably reported out of the House Sub-Committee ---------- $15,000

Results Accomplished by Previous Work:

1. Migration Study,- of great value to employers, North and South.

2. Unpublished Bulletin (110 pages) of statistics, data, and information on industry and agriculture, North and South.
   - a. U.S. Shipyard employees (Negroes - 38,722)
   - b. Meat packing industry, including Negro women employees.
   - c. The steel industry.
   - d. Miscellaneous statistics on wage scales and production.
   - e. Tables of employers' opinions on efficiency of Negro workers (invaluable to prospective employers of Negro workers).

3. Racial friction allayed between workers and citizens, white and black, wherever prevalent, in 11 states, North and South.

4. Thrift and full-time work promoted.

5. Advice given to the bureaus and divisions of the Department of Labor in the shaping of their policies to promote and foster the welfare of workers. In this connection invaluable advice in the housing and health of Negro workers has been given.

Summary:

Negroes constitute one-seventh of the working population.

Seventy-one per cent, or nearly three-fourths of the total Negro population ten years of age and over are gainfully employed in comparison with 51.3 per cent or a little more than one-half of the white population ten years of age and over. More than one-half of the Negroes ten years of age and over gainfully employed in 1910 were engaged in agriculture and nearly one-half of those in agriculture were farm laborers.

It is not the policy of the Department of Labor to unionize any group of workers, but rather to exercise its functions indiscriminately as to all workers, union or nonunion, white or black, male or female; hence the Division of Negro Economics has at no time advocated or restricted an influence for or against unionism.

However, on account of the peculiar problems arising wherever white and colored workers are jointly involved, the interests of both groups call strongly for the special service which the Division of Negro Economics has given in the past.

As a current illustration of this special need, there is quoted the following brief appeal of the Edison Storage Battery Company of Orange, N. J., under date of May 7, 1920:

> "We have quite a number of Negroes working in our plant at the present time and I am very much interested in them. They have shown very good results. Anything you can do to help me in the solution of this vital problem will be very much appreciated."

Therefore, it is again requested that the $110,710 be granted and that if this amount be not granted as much thereof as Congress sees fit to grant should be appropriated, and, as a last resort, the $15,000 now taken out of the Sundry Civil Bill on a point of order should be restored, even though it is inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the Department in continuing the Negro Economics Service.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TELEGRAM

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY
RECEIVED
MAY 21 1920
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

CENTRAL CLERK
MAY 21 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WU.....6 Q 82 -4ex.N.L.

SD....New York City. 20 May,1920.

Louis F.Post,

Washington.

In order give widest possible circulation views leading Americans anent eleventh annual conference National Association Advancement Colored People,held Atlanta,May thirtieth,June second,on invitation Governor,Mayor of Atlanta,Atlanta Chamber of Commerce,May we have fifty or more word telegram from you for immediate press use,stating why you believe that America's industrial ills must be settled in part by giving absolute justice to negro workmen,North and South.Wire message, collect,to seventy fifth ave.

National Association Advancement
Colored People.
By John R. Shillady

930am May 21

Assistant Secretary

May 22, 1920.

John R. Shillady,
National Association Advancement,
Colored People,
New York City,
N.Y.

Industrial effectiveness demands just treatment of Negro workingmen simply because they are workingmen.Stop. Without workingmen our world-wide industrial processes would cease altogether.Stop. If a sense of injustice rankles in the breasts of workingmen, man-power is thereby diminished and industrial activities are consequently hindered.Stop. This is an invariable principle of human industry, Stop. It springs out of a familiar law of human nature which yields nothing to consideration of race or color.Stop. To the extent that industry is dependent upon Negro workingmen,production to that extent is checked by injustice to Negroes.

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.
Commercial Rate Collect.

HR
Word (called)
for my review
FDR

Mrs Rhodes:
Prepare this telegram
for Post signature
HR

HR
Word (called)
for my review
FDR

Mrs Rhodes:
Prepare this telegram
for Post signature
HR

Industrial effectiveness demands just treatment of Negro workingmen simply because they are workingmen. Stop, Without workingmen ~~the~~ our world-wide industrial processes would cease altogether. Stop. If a sense of injustice rankles in the breasts of workingmen, man-power is thereby diminished and industrial activities are consequently hindered. Stop. This is an invariable principle of human industry. Stop. It springs out of a familiar law of human nature which yields nothing to considerations of race or color. Stop. To the extent that industry is dependent upon Negro workingmen, to that extent ~~industrial harmony disturbed and industrial effectiveness~~ production is checked by injustice to Negroes.

#

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

102

June 2, 1920.

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Period: April and May, 1920.

During April, 1920, I was on duty at the Department three days, during which time I took care of routine correspondence and matters coming up relating to Negro workers. The office has also, as far as possible, kept in touch with the movement of Negro workers, particularly the movement from the South. As yet there does not seem to have been any heavy migration northward as in previous years, probably due to improved race relations in the South, to the greater demand for labor and better wages in the South, and to the unsettled industrial conditions in the North. Whether or not, as the Summer comes on, the movement will increase is doubtful.

The office has also outlined plans for preparing additional material now in the files, in order that it may be available for public use. There is still in our files a large amount of raw material which, undoubtedly, the public would find of value.

During May, the Director of Negro Economics prepared the material and appeared before the Appropriation Committees of the House and the Senate in behalf of continued appropriation for this work.

The office continues to have frequent calls for information, advice, plans and personal service on the ground in the adjustment of situations involving Negro workers and white employers and white workers, but is only able to give such help by correspondence because of lack of financial provision.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

Noted & transmitted — to the Secretary June 4/20 L.F.P

Noted June 3-20 WBW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

103

CHIEF CLERK JUL 22 '20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

July 22, 1920.

Requisition: Through the Chief Clerk

To: Division of Publications and Supplies
From: Division of Negro Economics

Requisition is respectfully made for one box (500) of No. 9 envelopes (sample attached) and one box (500) of No. 10 envelopes (sample attached). The same are needed for the mailing out and receipt of monthly reports on labor conditions in the states.

Respectfully,

GEORGE E. HAYNES,

Director of Negro Economics.

By Karl F. Phillips
Special Agent.

File

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

13/102

August 18, 1920.

Report: THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Work - June, 1920.

During June, 1920, I was on duty at the Department six days, during which time I looked after routine correspondence and other matters coming up for advice to the Department about Negro wage-earners.

Plans were also made out for questionnaires to be sent to former members of Negro workers' advisory committees to secure information on labor conditions and labor problems in their several localities. Also, a questionnaire was prepared to be sent to employers and superintendents dealing with Negroes in industrial plants. General letters were prepared and sent to all the private citizens and representatives of organizations who had cooperated with the Department in this work during the past two years, expressing appreciation for their cooperation and informing them that the work was being continued.

A number of these persons were asked, also, to continue their cooperation and the first form of questionnaire, mentioned above, has been sent to those from whom replies have been received expressing their willingness to send the Department the information requested. A number of the questionnaires so sent out have been returned and are being checked and filed up as a means of keeping the Department fully informed of Negro labor conditions in various localities in the country.

Besides these reports on questionnaires sent out by this office, less formal reports and information are being received from conferences, conventions and other organization meetings where questions involving the interests of Negro wage-earners in their relations to employers and white wage-earners are being discussed and considered.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

Note for transmittal
Aug 25 L. F. P.

8/27/20
Noted for Secy.
E.S.M.

File
G

August 16, 1920.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Phillips,
Division of Negro Economics.

Mr. Connolly, of the Democratic National Committee, has asked to be permitted to see that part of the file of the Ohio Conference of 1918 which contains Governor Cox's address to the Conference. He states that your office is reluctant to permit him access to it. The Assistant Secretary has advised Mr. Connolly that the record in question is a public one, and that there is no objection to his seeing it. He has directed me to advise you that such steps should be taken by you as are necessary to render this permission effective.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary.

Private Secretary.

HR-6

Negro Economics

8/82

September 29, 1920.

For: Dr. Haynes.
From: Mr. Reid.

With regard to the Civil Service matter you discussed with me yesterday I have found that a precedent exists in the Department in the case of Barnabas C. Haworth, Immigration Service. You will find the governing rule in Civil Service Rules, p. 44, Rule II, paragraph 10. I would suggest that you send for the Haworth file and read it.

HR-kb

Negro Education

Spring Mount, Pa., December 31, 1920.

Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

CHIEF CLERK
JAN 8 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Gentlemen:

I shall thank you for any literature or publications that may be available on the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment or any that may pertain to legislation by States or otherwise to prevent the enforcement of the letter of the amendment.

I desire this information for data for an interscholastic debate on the question "RESOLVED that the Fifteenth Amendment should be enforced by appropriate federal legislation."

Thanking you for your kindness in the matter, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Samuel S. Wolford

102

January 3, 1921.

Mr. Samuel S. Wolford,

Spring Mount, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The Department of Labor has issued no publications or information relative to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment; nor would such a subject come properly within the scope of the Department's activities. I regret, therefore, that we cannot comply with your request of the 31st ultimo.

Yours very truly,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 1/4/21 BY J. Fritz

Chief Clerk.

p

1/3/21
A. F. of L.
Geo Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

JOHN W. LANGLEY, KY., CHAIRMAN.
JOHN M. C. SMITH, MICH.
THOMAS B. DUNN, N. Y.
AARON S. KREIDER, PA.
RICHARD N. ELLIOTT, IND.
WILLIAM E. ANDREWS, NEBR.
CHARLES J. THOMPSON, OHIO.
EDWIN B. BROOKS, ILL.
J. WILL TAYLOR, TENN.
DANIEL A. REED, N. Y.
CARL R. CHINDBLOM, ILL.
JOHN W. HARRELD, OKLA.

FRANK CLARK, FLA.
JAMES C. CANTRILL, KY.
FRANK PARK, GA.
WILLIAM W. RUCKER, MO.
JOSEPH J. MANSFIELD, TEX.
ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN, N. Y.
PETER F. TAGUE, MASS.
EDWARD C. MANN, S. C.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON.

8
102

January 12, 1921.

CHIEF CLERK
JAN 18 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Department,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

The enclosed letter from W. W. Bell, Wooldridge, Tenn., is self-explanatory. Will you please give me such information as you have touching this matter, and very greatly oblige

Yours very truly,

J. Lowe Taylor

No. 8-10

January 14, 1921.

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 12th instant, transmitting letter of Mr. W. W. Bell, District Auditor of the United Mine Workers of America, at Wooldridge, Tennessee, in which he requests an appointment in the Division of Negro Economics of this Department.

In reply thereto you are advised that since the sub-committee in charge of the Legislative Bill for 1922 has failed to make provision for the continuance of this Division, and the money available for that purpose will be entirely expended March 1, it looks, unless the Senate will make such provision, as if this whole Service will have to be discontinued.

The Division of Negro Economics has been doing a good work, and in my opinion should be maintained; but if Congress ordains otherwise, there is nothing I can do in the matter.

Mr. Bell's letter is returned herewith.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY W. B. WILSON
MAILED 1/15/21 BY J. F. M.

Secretary.

Hon. J. Will Taylor, M. C.,
Room 436, House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

G Wy

Inclosure.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
105 East Twenty-Second Street
NEW YORK

Industrial Courses
JOHN A. FITCH
ORDWAY TEAD

PORTER R. LEE, Director
WALTER W. PETTIT, Assistant Director
KATHARINE FOWLER, Secretary
CATHARINE MALTBY, Registrar

January 24, 1921.

CHIEF CLERK
JAN 25 '20
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:--

I am writing to ask, first, if you will be good enough to send me a copy of your annual report which I understand has recently been issued; second, for information regarding the Bureau or Division of Negro Economics which was established during the war with Professor George E. Haynes at the head. Is this bureau still in existence? What are its probable needs from the standpoint of personnel during the coming year? We have some very capable negro students in this school who are well qualified for work in that division if any positions are open.

Yours very truly,

John A. Fitch

JAF:F

No. 8-102

January 25, 1921.

Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 24th instant, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, requesting a copy of his Annual Report, and also information regarding the Division of Negro Economics.

2. In compliance therewith, the Superintendent of Documents has been requested to forward to you a copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary for 1920.

3. In reference to the Division of Negro Economics, you are advised that this Division was organized during the war period to take care of the general economic condition of the Negro. After the armistice was signed, Congress having made no provision for its continuance, this Division was conducted by the Secretary by detail of employees from other bureaus for which appropriations had been made. Appropriations have been requested of Congress for the continuation of this work, but as yet no relief has been given. As matters now stand it seems that this Division must be discontinued during the month of March for lack of appropriations. Consequently there will be no openings for anyone in that line.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 1/26/21 BY J. F. Smith
Chief Clerk.

Mr. John A. Fitch,
New York School of Social Work,
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N. Y.

G Wy

Copy

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 2, 1921.

Government Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir - Of the Chairman of the Government:

I write you to the mercy of the colored people here in South Bend. They condition is very critical. We havent nothing to eat - some that Studebaker has brought here for the benefit of his work and now they wont give a colored man a job. We go everwhere and ask for work. They tell us they aint hiring no colored men or they say they just want white men. They give the white men work and wont give the colored man nothing to do. We can't get nothing. They don't want to let us have nothing to eat. Can't get no coal unless we get the money and they are helping the poor white people and won't even let our colored women work. Every where they say they want white girls and they brought us here and now they say they don't want no Negroes here and won't give us nothing to do. They cuts off all they can - just a few colored people working and there is over 200 colored suffering for work. They don't want colored people here because they voted a Republican president elect; so please see that we will get some help for there is families that has children. Can't hardly get bread to eat and they won't give us no work and we have bills and can't pay them and they want to put us out doors and they is the cause of colored people being here; and please help us without trouble. Please, for we are in a hongry condition but we can't help ourselves so this state say they is going to run colored people away from this town. Them that do try to help us, the rest won't let them, so please help us in a needy condition. Please. They got as much right to help a colored man as they does a white man because the colored has went and stood face to face and breast to breast and how can they have a heart to try to keep us out of work and something to go on; so please find out why they are so hard on a colored man in this town and why they will give a white man work and trying to starve a colored man. Please. I do hope to hear from you soon * * * that we will be served like people and not dumb brutes so please investigate the matter.

I hope to hear or see something in this town in favor of a poor colored man, so I will close hoping to hear from you soon,

Yours truly,

M. L. J.
710½ W. Monroe Street.

Negro Economics.

INFO BUREAU
FEB 5 1921
DEPT. OF STATE

South Bend Ind
Feb 2 21

CHIEF CLERK
FEB 7 '21
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Washington DC
Dear Sir of the
Chairman of the gover
I write you to the merey
of the Colored people
here in South Bend
They condiskion is very
Critical They aint nathen
to Eat some Tod Studebaker
has brought here for the
benefit of his work and
now they want to give a Colored
man a job we go Ever where
and ask for work they Tell
us they aint Hiring no
Colored men or they say
they just want white men
they give the white men
work and want give the

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FEB 2 1921
Director Negro Economics

(2)

Colored man nathan to do
we cant get nathan they
don't want to let us have
nathan to eat cant get no
coal unless we get the money
and they are helping the
poor white people and
wont even let a colored
woman work over when they
say they want white girls
and they brought us here
and now they say they don't
want no niggers here and
want give as nathan to do
they cuts off all they can
just a few colored people
working and their is over
200 colored suffering for
work they don't want
colored people here

3

cause they voted a Republican
presadnt & elect so please
do that we will get some
help for their is familys
that has children can't
hardely get bread to eat
and they wont give us no work
and we have bills and cant
pay them and they want
to put us out doses and they
is the cause of colored people
leaving here and please
help us with out trouble
please for we are in a
hongry condition but
we can't help our selfs so
this state say they is going
to run colored people a way
from this town then that
do say to help us the rest
want let them do please

4

that jins in a Heredy condish
fa rose they got as much
weight to help a colored man
as they dose a White man be cause
the Colored has wont and a bad
face to face a breast to breast
and how can they have a heart
to try to help no ant of work
and some thing to go on so
please find out why
they are so heard on
a colored man in this
town and why they
will give a white man
work and trying starve a
colored man please
I do hope to here from
you soon as you will
that we will served like
kitn people and that

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1921

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Secretary
Subject: Deficiency estimate - problems of labor relations

THROUGH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

In submitting the accompanying deficiency estimate for your approval I ask, as mentioned in our conference, that this be entered as a deficiency in the Office of the Secretary, and that no reference be made to any Division of Negro Economics, because in the hearings before the House and Senate committees, heretofore, there has been strong objection on two grounds:

1. That this was an estimate to establish a new division or bureau; and

2. That it meant special legislation, unequally favoring Negroes.

The introduction has been reworded and some of the titles changed in the items so as to show to Congress what is the real intention of the Secretary of Labor and the Department, and to remove the apparent misunderstanding on this point which has arisen heretofore in the committee hearings.

Respectfully,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p
1 enclosure accompanying.

Noted & transmitted to Ch. Clerk
Feb 5 '21
L. F. P.
Approved Feby 5-21
WBW

Department of Labor
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

To enable the Secretary of Labor to deal effectively with special problems of relations of Negro workers, white workers and employers, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, not to exceed $5 per diem in lieu of subsistence or $8 per day actual expenses, telephone and telegraph, printing and binding, and miscellaneous and contingent expenses, during March, April, May and June, 1921, $12,753.33.

Administrative Offices - Salaries:

1 adviser @ $4,500 per annum	$1,500.00	
1 assistant @ $2,400 per annum	800.00	
1 stenographer @ $1,200 per annum	400.00	
1 stenographer-file clerk @ $1,200 per annum	400.00	
Total - Salaries	3,100.00	$3,100.00

Field Services - Salaries:

5 special agents @ $2,000 each, per annum	3,333.33	
2 special agents (female) @ $1,800 each, per annum	1,200.00	
1 special agent (male) @ $1,800 each, per annum	600.00	
Total - Salaries	5,133.33	5,133.33
Grand total - Salaries		8,233.33

Other objects of expenditure:

Travel expenses	1,800.00	
Per diem	1,800.00	
Equipment and supplies	240.00	
Telephone and telegraph	480.00	
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	200.00	
Total - Other objects of expenditure	4,520.00	4,520.00
GRAND TOTAL - ALL EXPENSES		12,753.33

Wooldridge Tennessee.

February Fifteenth,
Ninteen Hundred and
Twenty one.

CHIEF CLERK
FEB 15 '21
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr, W.B.Wilson, Sec, of Labor.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

On my return home a few days ago from being absent from the State for several weeks found your letter to Hon, J. Will Taylor which was in reply to my request for position in the Division of Negro Economics i note very carefully what you have to say in favor of the continuance of said Division also note that funds will not be available after March 1st, and that there was nothing that you could do in the matter.

Very recently i was advised by a report from the Negro Press Association that there was a possibility of an allowance in the near future, if this report be true i am still an applicant for position in the above named Division and will greatly appreciate any thing that you can do for me.

I realize that the miners have been honored by having one from their ranks at the head of the Labor Departmentf for the last eight years, should they be unlucky along that line with the next administration we as miners are taking this position that as the United Mine Workers of America is one of the largest organizations in the United States that stand for True Democracy and American Citizenship we are entitled to a reasonable number of representives in the Department of Labor.

I have given the industral and economic problem a very carefull study for a great many years besides being a member of and officially connected with organized labor for several years and am quite confident that i am qualified to fill the position applied for.

Wish to say futher that i can furnish recomendations from concern of presant employment also officials of Dist. and International Union U.M.W of A. as to my ability.

Trusting this will recieve the desired consideration, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. W. Bell.
Dist. Auditor Dist. 19. U.M.W of A.

WWB/OR.

No. 8-102

February 16, 1921.

Sir:

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 15th instant, addressed to the Secretary of Labor, relative to the Division of Negro Economics.

2. In reply thereto I am directed by the Secretary to inform you that there has been no change in the situation since the date of his letter to Congressman Taylor on this subject. However, a record of your availability has been made and should an opening occur, your application will receive consideration.

Respectfully,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY S. J. GOMPERS
MAILED 2/16/21 BY J. Tomek
Chief Clerk.

Mr. W. W. Bell,
Wooldridge, Tenn.

G Wy

February 21, 1921.

Mr. M.L. J.
710½ West Monroe Street,
South Bend, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to the Government Office at Washington, D.C., asking for help on the condition of the emigrant workers who have been brought to the city and are now out of work has been referred to me for reply.

At the present time this Department has been so limited in provision for its Employment Service that we have no representatives in your territory who could assist you in finding work. There is so much unemployment in other places, so far as we have information, that we could hardly advise you where to go.

Yours very truly,
EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY LOUIS F. POST
Mailed 2/23/21 by JFMcP
Assistant Secretary.

GEH

Lands

8/102

March 1, 1921.

Sir:

You have been detailed from Commissioner of Conciliation for duty in the Office of the Secretary as Director in the Division of Negro Economics at Washington, D. C., for a period of 120 days, effective March 1, 1921.

By direction of the Secretary:

Respectfully,

(Signed) S. J. GOMPERS.

Chief Clerk.

Mr. George E. Haynes.
MR

BOUL-5336. AMERICAN UNITY LABOR UNION R.E. PARKER
3824 $975= STATE STREET

Chicago Illinois,
March-fourteenth
1 9 2 1.

Labor

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND CONSIDERATION.
Geo. B. Christian Jr
Secy. to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 16 1921
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
MAR 18
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 18 '21
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

President Warren G. Harding,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am writing you for the American Unity Labor Union, which is an organization of colored laborers, working at the Stock Yards and Packing Plants.

We the colored workers of the Packing Plants would like to, be given a hearing before your Arbitration Board, and present our side of this great labor question, as we are as much concerned about the welfare of the Negro Laborer as the Whites are about the White Laborer. This organization, would like to have you look into the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and the American Federation both of whom are unfair to Negro Labor, at the Packing Plants. The colored laborers do the same work as the white laborers, yet it was stated by Mr. Fitzpatrick, in Ex-Governor Lowden's Race Commission, that the Negro in the American Federation and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, could never be a master mechanic. The reason for this statement, the Negro happened to be born black, the Unions have labeled him inferior.

This is the record, a negro blacksmith can only earn fifty cents an hour, while the white man in the same capacity earns, one dollar, the same thing is true of the steamfitters, electricians, and machinists. The Chauffeurs' Local bar Negro members, this is the reason there are no colored mem driving trucks at the Stock Yards, there are several other locals that bar Negroes. For this reason we formed the American Unity Labor Union at the Stock Yards and Packing Houses, and other industrial plants, we can fairness from no local.

Mr. Gompers president of the American Federation, stated that he could not help Negroes in districts, where the Local Council refuses to admit them, and where the by-laws bar them because they happen to be born black.

We come as American citizens and workers in the Stock Yards and Packing Houses throughout the United States under the American Unity Labor Union, to present our side of the question. We pray that your honor will grant us the privilege to appoint a colored man to the Arbitrating Board from our organization.

There are only two questions to be settled as far as Negro Laborers are concerned, the first is the number of hours called a days work or weeks work under which we are working, as we have agreed upon the cut in wages, with the packers. We further ask of you to take in hand the discrimination against laborers of the colored race just because they happen to be black in the Unions at the Packing Houses as discrimination exists both in the American Federation and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters. In this way they keep them from skilled labor in order to hold them as unskilled laborers.

Please give us a hearing on this.
We file this letter as a complaint against said Unions,
Hoping an early reply,

I am
Yours truly,

R.E. Parker, President.

R E Parker

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

March 17, 1921.

SUGGESTED REPLY TO AMERICAN UNITY LABOR UNION.

Referring to the request of the American Unity Labor Union for representation in the packing house conference to be held here the 21st instant, permit me to respectfully advise ~~you~~ that arrangements have been completed to meet two representatives from each side, on that date, and that each side has chosen its representatives and has so notified me.

It should be understood that the Agreement in the packing house industry was between certain labor organizations and the Mediation Commission on the one hand, and the employing packers and the Mediation Commission on the other; that the present dispute is over the termination of this Agreement and subsequent changes in working conditions; that the issue which impelled the Secretary of Labor to offer mediation has been raised by the same labor organizations through their refusal to accept the changed conditions. It is therefore proper, and the only course the Department of Labor could pursue, to invite representatives of these organizations to meet the Secretary of Labor in an endeavor to reach an adjustment.

With no wish to exclude any employe, or group of employes, from presenting pertinent view points, it is felt that the introduction of any other issue than that raised by the organizations referred to, would render more difficult the task of bringing to this industry a better feeling of good will and cooperation between employers and employes.

Feeling sure that you will understand the reasons given above for confining the coming conference, the 21st instant, to the representatives already chosen, I am

~~Respectfully,~~

~~Secretary of Labor.~~

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File acc (A) 8-102

March 18, 1921.

Memorandum:

From: The Director of Negro Economics
To: The Assistant Secretary
Subject: Functions and work of Negro Economics Advisory Service.

I. Underlying Facts of the Work:

There are four cardinal facts which have been given due consideration in the development of this work:

1. The two races are thrown together in their daily work, the majority of the employers and a large number of the employees having relations with Negro employees being white persons. These conditions give rise to misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms, fears, and suspicions. These facts must be recognized and dealt with in a statesmanlike manner.

2. The problems are local in character, arising, as they do, between local employers and local employees. The people, however, in local communities, need the vision of national policies, plans, and standards to apply to their local situations.

3. Any plan or program should be based upon the desire and need of cooperation between white employers and representatives of Negro wage earners, and, wherever possible, white wage earners.

4. Negroes constitute about one tenth of the total population of the United States and about one seventh of the working population gainfully employed. They have been migrating increasingly in large numbers from the rural districts to urban centers and from the South to the North for more than forty years.

Therefore, it is reasonable and right that they be accorded representation from their ranks, in counsel, when matters affecting them are being considered and decided.

These facts being true it is evident that the adjustment of millions of uneducated wage earners from rural regions to town life and from agricultural work to industrial work, as well as the readjustments

in agricultural regions due to the increasing migration from the rural districts to the urban centers during the past fifty years is a tremendous task, even without the serious racial and sectional complications that have arisen.

The efforts of the Department of Labor, therefore, in dealing with the relations of Negro workers, white workers, and employers widely affect the economic interests of the entire Nation and are of vital concern to employers, white workers, and the public-at-large no less than to Negro wage-earners. Cooperation, mutual understanding, goodwill and tolerance are the best and only principles that will promote the interests of all concerned.

II. Some Problems of Negro Labor:

Practically every question which arises, like that connected with the coal miners, the steel workers and the meat-packing employees, involves considerable numbers of Negro workers and raises problems of their relations to white workers and employers. In addition there are some special problems more directly related to the internal affairs of Negroes and their relations to employers. Among them are the following:

1. The thousands of Negro workers in war industries who had to be shifted back to post-war industries along with the other workers call for special attention similar to the period when they were being shifted into war industries.

2. Probably between 400,000 and 500,000 workers migrated from the South to northern industries. The difficulties of cooperative adjustment of white wage earners and Negro wage earners in the industrial communities where they must find community life in contact with each other were increased.

3. Special problems connected with the entrance of colored women into industry and special problems in domestic and personal service arise from time to time.

4. The problems of improving the conditions, increasing the efficiency, and encouraging the thrift of Negro workers were probably greater during the war and still remain as reconstruction problems.

5. In the South the common interests of white employers who want to engage the services which the Negro wage earner has to offer and the desire of the worker for wages in return make the adjustment of the Negro labor situation one of the most far-reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. The migration and war restlessness of the two races creates problems which the labor nexus may be very effective in settling.

6. The adjustment of farm tenantry and of the labor situation in the South is very largely a problem of Negro labor.

7. The improvement of living and working conditions, including such questions as housing, sanitation, and recreation of Negro wage earners, should receive more attention during this period of reconstruction and peace time than they did before or during the Great War period.

III. Functions of the Work:

In the development of this work of the Negro Economics Service its staff has been called upon to advise and inform the Secretary and the several chiefs and employees of the bureaus and divisions of the Department in all matters, such as policies, plans, personnel, etc., affecting Negroes and their relations with white workers and employers. The Secretary also approved the policy of furnishing advice and information to individuals, employers, and organizations, to the end that cooperation, mutual understanding and goodwill might be promoted through such mediation and conciliation.

The Secretary defined the functions of this service in the following words:

> "Staff employees dealing with Negro wage-earners, although not being removed from the authority and instructions of chiefs of divisions to which they are rendering service, act under the general supervision and authority of the Director of Negro Economics, with the agreeable understanding and approval of the chiefs of their respective divisions;"

and that

> "It be clearly understood that there is no desire or intention to establish a dual direction of the staff employees dealing with Negro wage-earners;"

but that

> "The purpose is to secure the advice of the Director of Negro Economics before any work dealing with Negro wage-earners is undertaken, and to keep him advised of the progress of such work so that the Department may have the benefit of his judgment in all matters affecting Negroes."

The Director of Negro Economics is under the personal supervision of the Secretary and does not have departmental executive author-

ity.

In carrying out these functions it developed that the Director of Negro Economics needed assistants and field agents through whom he might gather and furnish information and advice, and might keep in touch with the local fields for purposes of mediation and conciliation. This field service has been furnished in two ways:

1. Staff employees of divisions or bureaus, with the consent and under the direction of their respective chiefs, have cooperated in furnishing service to the Director of Negro Economics.
2. Special agents or employees have been detailed to the Secretary's office for service under the immediate supervision of the Director of Negro Economics.

IV. Field Organization:

The field organization has suffered severely in the past eighteen months because there have been no funds available for the necessary staff employees to keep in touch with local fields. The following, however, is the plan as successfully carried out during about the first eighteen months of the work, some parts of which plan are still operating as far as touch can be kept with the local fields by correspondence of limited character with reliable persons.

1. Negro Workers' Advisory Committees, composed of representatives of the white employers, Negro workers, and, wherever possible, white workers, were formed during the War, in eleven states. County committees and city committees were appointed by the Department of Labor under state committees, with local endorsements. Most of the personnel of such committees had the sanction of local governmental officials. These committees were formed after the holding of joint conferences of white and colored representatives, which conferences were called either by the Governors of the states or with the consent and cooperation of the Governors, the Councils of National Defense, or other official or semi-official local authorities. Here and there some of these committees have taken on local connections or have been reorganized under local leadership and without further connection with this Department.

Through these committees, however, we have listed more than 1,000 able and responsible white and colored citizens in the most strategic labor centers in these eleven states, and through them, as correspondents, we have from time to time kept informed, as far as volunteer and informal correspondence can do, of the local labor conditions.

2. Staff employees have worked along the lines of two purposes: (a) To act in a mediative and conciliatory capacity in developing local contacts between white workmen, colored workmen, employers and citizens, thus assisting them in dealing with their local racial-labor problems; and (b) To make investigations and studies so as to keep the office of the Secretary fully informed of Negro economic conditions and relations and their changing aspects in the several communities.

During the past eighteen months, with the exception of an occasional special agent for short-time investigations, this office has had no field staff. This has been a very serious handicap in making the work effective and serviceable.

3. When one was in existence, the plan of utilizing the field staff was to place the agents, called supervisors of Negro Economics, by states with official relations with the local state labor authorities and with the U. S. Employment State Director when that service had such officials. This enabled these staff employees to keep in very close touch with local people and local labor conditions. Their work was highly efficient and satisfactory, as shown by numerous testimonials from white and colored people. (For samples see pp. 22-25 of "The Negro at work during the World War and during Reconstruction," accompanying this memorandum.) Experience shows that localizing the activities in this way was very pleasing and acceptable to the people in the several states like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi and North Carolina when the work was in operation.

We have considered that in the reestablishment of a field staff from now on it should be taken under advisement whether or not it would be more economical and just as effective to have the field agents work out from Washington as headquarters. This is a matter for further counsel.

V. <u>Samples of work done through Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and supervisors of Negro Economics during the War</u>:

For samples of work done by Negro Worker's Advisory Committees under the field staff during the War and during the first eight months of Reconstruction, see Chapters IX to XVII (pp. 64-115) of the accompanying copy of the Second Study on Negro Labor entitled, "The Negro at work during the World War and during Reconstruction."

VI. Work on Hand:

1. Distribution of the Second Study on Negro Labor to lists of persons in all parts of the United States who have been actively interested in the past in connection with the work of the office, and to persons now sending in requests by mail.

2. In cooperation with the Women's Bureau the completion of a special study on Negro women in industry in 1920, to ascertain how far the shift of Negro women from domestic and personal service into industry shows signs of permanence since the War, as this has been one of the outstanding problems of the relations of Negro labor to white labor and employers.

3. Brief general investigation, at selected points in one county in Ohio and two counties in West Virginia of typical conditions surrounding the children of Negro workers. The report is in course of preparation. The investigation was incomplete because of limited funds.

4. Preparation of a course of study and report on Negroes in industrial plants for the Committee on Americanization and Unskilled Labor of the National Association of Corporation Training. The National Association of Corporation Training is made up of representatives of about 500 leading industrial firms in the U. S. The Director of Negro Economics, by invitation, is a member of the above-mentioned committee of that Association.

5. Promotion of probable conference training courses at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute for Negro industrial welfare workers and assistant personnel directors of Negroes in industrial plants. The proposal is to hold the first of these courses at each of these two institutions the coming Summer.

6. The collation and analysis of advance data available from other bureaus and departments, especially the Census Bureau, with reference to Negro labor in agriculture, and especially the shifting of Negro labor in industry, especially in the North.

7. Information and advice to the Secretary and to heads of bureaus and divisions on problems involving Negro workers now being handled by them.

8. Information and advice to members of organizations and individuals interested in Negro labor, either in conference or by correspondence.

VII. Present Personnel:

		Salary
*George E. Haynes	Director	**$9.50 per diem

*On roll of Division of Conciliation, Office of the Secretary, and detailed to the Secretary's Office.

**So stipulated because of requirements of Conciliation roll.

Travel:

George E. Haynes - Note: Travel used as authorized; no specific allotment at present, and work is seriously handicapped thereby

- - -

		Salary
Karl F. Phillips	Assistant and Special Agent	$1,500 p. a.

Children's Bureau - Detailed to the Secretary's Office.

- - -

Travel:

Karl F. Phillips - Note: The Children's Bureau has alloted $500.00 for the period ending June 30, 1921. Of this amount $115.76 has been expended.

- - -

		Salary
Mattie L. Campbell	Clerk	$1,000 p. a.

Bureau of Labor Statistics - Detailed to the Secretary's Office.

- - -

		Salary
Emma L. Shields	Special Agent	$5.00 per diem

Women's Bureau - Detailed to the Secretary's Office.

This special agent is now on per diem with the Women's Bureau on a detail to the Secretary's office for completion of the special study on Negro women in industry, 1920. She has worked thirteen days during February and March, 1921. She was formerly a full-time employee, but lack of funds compelled present per diem arrangement, although further work is badly needed.

Travel:

Emma L. Shields - Note: No travel expenses at present provided while completing report as a per diem employee.

Not only for the amount of work we are now carrying, but for frequent demands for information and advice which the office cannot furnish this staff is very inadequate and is accomplishing the work performed as well as that performed in the past only by overtime, and often under too great pressure for the best interests of the service.

VIII. Summary:

This outline of the underlying facts, problems, functions, field organization, work already accomplished, work on hand, and present personnel only emphasizes the far-reaching importance of this work of the Secretary's office and of the Department, and the big opportunity open for promoting cooperation, mutual understanding, good-will and tolerance between Negro workers, white workers, employers and the public-at-large.

I earnestly hope that when the present pressure is over the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary will give opportunity for full conference on matters relating to further policies, plans and funds for this work.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h
p

Bulletin accompanying.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 18, 1921.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY
Thru the Assistant Secretary and Director of Conciliation.

Reliable information has just been received about the American Unity Labor League of Chicago mentioned in the Associated Press dispatches in connection with stockyards, which states that this organization is healed by a Negro, name R.E. Parker, connected with the Chicago Alvocate, a minor Negro newspaper, and that the organization is of little consequence. This came by telegraph and I hope to have fuller report by mail giving details. On the basis of the telegram, however, it seems to me that this organization may be discounted in your consideration of the facts as the man Parker, of whom I have previous record, has little standing in Chicago and relatively little influence among Negroes and I think the opinion of my informant that the organization is inconquential is trustworthy.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

H/MLC

Noted and transmitted
E. J. Tittle.

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

INCORPORATED

For The Training of Colored Young Men and Women

REFERENCES:

RT. REV'D. H. J. MIKELL
627 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1216 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

March 21, 1921

CHIEF CLERK
MAR 23 '21
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

During the war and since that time I have had opportunity to observe some of the work and results of the Negro Economics and Advisory Service under the direction of the Secretary of Labor. In my opinion this work was worth a great deal in the way of educating Negro workers and their employers and resulted in bringing about a better understanding between them. It helped the Negro to understand as many had not before the value of their work and the need for sticking to their tasks regularly and faithfully. It helped the employer also to see the wisdom of encouraging Negroes to give better service. I feel sure that the Negro Economics Service was valuable also in bringing about more cordial relations between white and Negro workers.

From my observation of the results accomplished by the Negro Workers Advisory Committee, I am very strongly of the opinion that it would be a good thing for the country if the work of this Committee could be continued.

I am

With great respect,

H. A. Hunt,

Principal.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1921.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary
From: The Director of Negro Economics
Subject: Supplemental statement to memorandum of March 18, 1921, on functions and work of Negro Economics Service.

Complying with the verbal instructions of the Assistant Secretary for information about the Negro Economics Service, I submitted memorandum of March 18, 1921, on its functions and work as they have developed. On pages 98 to 106 of the accompanying copy of "Hearings before the Subcommittee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, 1922," is given this subcommittee's discussion about funds for the work.

I respectfully mention, in brief, three of the points covered, which I trust you will be pleased to consider in conference:

I. The efforts previously made to give an effective information and advisory service to the Secretary and the several bureaus and divisions of the Department and to perform a conciliatory service in dealing with the problems of Negro workers and of their relations to white workers and employers are not and have not been efforts to establish a separate Negro Economics bureau. (See pp. 102 and 104 of the Hearings.") The work has been done in response to the initiative, the interest and active efforts of colored people themselves, of employers, of Congressmen, and others. (Note. The files of the Department - 8/102 - show the extent of this interest since 1918.)

The titles and designations are of only secondary importance. The Secretary and the several bureaus and divisions of the Department have found the information and advice of the work very necessary, and employers and employees have found the mediative and conciliatory service quite helpful. (See pp. 102 and 104 of the "Hearings", letter of the Secretary). Such service can best be performed by Negroes who know the internal life of their people and are competent to interpret it to the Secretary, the Department, and the Public. (See p. 99).

The Department of Labor has the opportunity to promote large constructive measures through such an informative, advisory, and mediatory effort to deal with existing conditions and thus develop cooperation,

goodwill and mutual understanding and tolerance between white workers, Negro workers and employers. (p. 106)

II. The service performed touches and works in cooperation with the several divisions and bureaus of the Department as a function of the Secretary's office and is not confined to the work of any one bureau. (pp. 102, 105)

III. While the sentiment of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee was against making any special designation of funds for Negroes, they expressed the view that an equitable allotment of funds for such work may properly be made by the Secretary from the appropriations made to the Department. (See pp. 105 and 106 for statements of Senators Smoot and Warren.)

At various times the work has come to the attention of several senators and congressmen who have expressed themselves in favor of such an apportionment of funds.

It is my earnest desire to assist in such ways as the Secretary approves in working this matter out in harmony with his plans and policies for the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

Director of Negro Economics.

h
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March 25, 1921.

INDEXED.

Prof. H. A. Hunt, Principal,
The Fort Valley High and Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 21st, in which you refer to the work of the Bureau of Negro Economics in this Department and recommend its continuance. I am glad to have your letter and the information contained therein, and assure you the matter will receive my careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Exact copy as signed by James J. Davis
Mailed 3-25 By
Secretary.

H

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 237 EAST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STUDY: INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH THE **COLORED POPULATION OF NEW YORK, N. Y., IS ENGAGED.**

Schedule II—Section A—Questionnaire—To be filled out by the pupils or the parents of pupils of the New York, N. Y., schools.

A. Give name _____ and address _____

of person filling out this questionnaire and state whether such person is a **parent** (or guardian) or a **pupil**.

B. Give date of completion of questionnaire _____ 1921.

Questionnaire Parents

1. Give name, address, age, and sex of each wage-earner in your family, living at the same address at which you live.

NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX

2. Give the name and business address of the individual or firm **which employs each of the above-named persons.**

NAME OF WAGE EARNER	NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER

Copy

423 Beale Avenue,
Memphis, Tenn., May 7, 1921.

Hon. Phil H. Brown,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I enclose a clipping from the Memphis Press which speaks for itself. As I told you in a previous letter, the conspiracy to drive Negro trainmen out of the service was started by an employee of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, at Newport News, several months ago. There must reside somewhere in the Federal authority power to run down such a conspiracy and to apprehend and punish the murderers who have hit upon the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley branch of the Illinois Central Railroad as the point most secure from which to do their intimidation business by systematic murder. The State authorities and the Illinois Central authorities both declared in the two cases previous to the present one that they could not locate the murderers. That is nonsense.

The Yazoo branch is an interstate railroad. If the Government can regulate passenger and traffic service as between States it should be able to take cognizance of a conspiracy to murder citizens of one or other of the tri-state group, who are pursuing their usual employment, and whom the State authorities, it has been shown, take no interest in protecting or avenging when they have been systematically murdered.

I leave for New York tonight.

With kind regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) T. Thos. Fortune.

This matter, I dare say, you may deem it expedient to fetch to the attention of the Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

MAY 9 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

May 9, 1921.

Memorandum: Through the Assistant Secretary

From: Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation
To: The Secretary
Subject: Reprisals - colored trainmen - Memphis, Tenn., district.

Permit me to submit the appended copy of a letter from T. Thomas Fortune, veteran colored newspaperman, enclosing clipping from the Memphis, Tenn., Evening Press (white), dated May 6, 1921, bearing upon the mysterious murder of Henry Hager, a Negro brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. As this is the third killing of Negro brakemen under similar conditions within as many months, in the same locality, opinion obtains that it is a form of reprisal against colored railway employees who have recently organized into a separate fraternity for their own betterment. Along with this you will find the name and style of the colored organization, together with its officiary.

Sundry reports from the section in which colored railroad brakemen operate, especially in sections where they have taken membership in this colored organization, indicate many forms of reprisals, threats, etc., perpetrated against them.

Without forming any conclusion, because of the absence of the facts, I respectfully submit that this gives a basis for investigation by the Department of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

Phil H. Brown,

Phil H. Brown,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

b
p
Enclosures accompanying

Name: Association of Colored Railway Trainmen
Address: 907 Florida Street, Memphis
Officers: Pres., J. H. Eiland
V. P. C. E. Henike
Grand Secretary, J. W. Jones,
Treas., Geo. H. Lewis.
Chairman Trustee Board, T. D. Redd.
Chairman Executive Board, C. T. Hullum.

Status: In January, 1918, this organization was incorporated under the laws of Tennessee as The Colored Association of Railway Employees. As the membership embraced men in the Transportation Department only, and as a name was desired that would specify this particular craft, in June, 1920, the name was changed to The Association of Colored Railway Trainmen.

On March 31, 1921, the organization had a membership of 5,000, with fifty-five (55) local lodges located in thirteen (13) states of the Union.

Object: "To unite the Colored Railway Employees; to extend their interests and promote their general welfare; to provide aid and assistance to their families; to use legitimate and lawful means of harmonizing and rectifying differences between members of the Association and their employers."

The organization operates on the "Labor Union" plan, but does not issue insurance policies or pay sick benefits. It does pay $100.00 as total disability and burial fund.

Grand Lodge Headquarters is located at 907 Florida St., Memphis, Tenn. The official staff consists of the following officers: Grand President, First, Second and Third Vice Presidents, Grand Treasurer, Grand Auditor, Grand Organizer; Grand Executive Board, comprising three members, and Grand Trustee Board, comprising three members.

The Memph

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Volume XV, No. 155.
FRIDAY
MAY 6, 1921.

NEGRO BRAKEMAN IS MYSTERIOUSLY KILLED ON TRAIN

Third Victim in Sinister War on I. C. Negroes

MOB BOARDS ENGINE

Train Stopped by Fusee and Slayers Appear

The third mysterious murder of negro trainmen on the Illinois Central in as many months occurred early today when a freight train was halted 12 miles south of Memphis and Henry Hager, negro brakeman, riddled with bullets by unidentified men.

The freight train—No. 151, bound for Grenada, Miss.—had left Memphis at 3 a.m. and was nearing Raines, Tenn., 12 miles south, when Engineer Amos C. Hatch, 534 Edith st., was stopped by a red fusee burning on the track. A fusee is usually a danger signal, put out by a preceding train, and standing orders are to wait 10 minutes before passing it.

The brakeman was riding in the locomotive cab.

Barely had the train stopped when several men leaped aboard the engine and opened fire on Hager. He fell, mortally wounded. The men fled back into the darkness.

No effort was made to harm Engineer Hatch or his negro fireman, John Anderson, 863 S. Athens pl.

Hager's body was taken to Horn Lake, Miss., from whence it was brought to Memphis today.

This is the third negro brakeman to be killed by unidentified men recently. The first, Arthur Tyler, was taken from a train near Como, Miss., and riddled with 17 bullets, and Horace Hurd was shot five times at Lake Cormorant, Miss.

No trace of the slayers has been found.

The Memphis Press

Letter authorization of Survey.

Copy.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of the Secretary
Washington

September 13,1921.

Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald,
Secretary, Vocational Guidance Committee,
255 West QEEd Street,
New York, N.T..

My dear Mrs. McDougald:

After many tedious delays, to which the question of jurisdiction contributed, the Department of Labor has authorized the survey of New York covering the study of relative vocational placement. At the out set I desire to congratulate you and your Committee upon the initiation of this suggestion, the consummation of which promises much in useful information.

The survey will proceed upon the following general conditions:

1. It will be conductrd entirely under the authority and by the direction of the Labor Department. We are advised by the Solicitor of this Department that we cannot otherwise proceed with the study in a legal manner. Consequently,it has been decided to place this work under the direct supervision of Mr. Karl F. Phillips, first assistant in this division, who will be on hand to supervise the work.

2. The entire cost of the survey will be borne bt the Department independent of any cooperative contributions, which I am also advised is is in conformance with the rules of the Department.

3. It is understood that Mr. Phillips will have the full support and advice of your organization in making the survey, which support contemplates such facts, figures and conclusions informative to the investigation that your Committee may possess.

4. That Mr. Phillips will be advised by the Department to surround himself with a working personnel, agreeable to you in a presumptive way, but thoroughly equipped to faithfully perform the service desired.

5.That the publicationnof the results and conclusion of the survey will be done by the Labor Department giving full credit to the Committee that you represent, as well as the School Government of New York, covering original suggestions, cooperation and association.

6.That the survey will begin immediately.

b

We have designated Mr. Phillips advisedly owing to his rare experience and adaptability to this important work, and desire to bespeak for him your help, with the assurance that his fine tact and ability will serve your purpose and that of all concerned in a most acceptable manner.

Abiding your acknowledgment of this presentation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Signed, Phil H. Brown,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

b
p
Copy to:
Mr. Chas. M. Smith,
Coordinator Directing High School Placement,
131 Livingston Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

5. Training, promotion and efficiency:

A. How many, if any, of your colored workers served an apprenticeship at your plant? _____

B. How many of your colored workers were trained in their trade or occupation in the public schools of New York? _____

C. How many were trained elsewhere?

D. Does the management promote colored workers from the unskilled to the semi-skilled and skilled trades? _____

E. Do the colored workers show ambition for advancement? _____

F. Is there any difference in the conduct and behavior, on the job, of your white and colored workers? _____

G. Please give general comments on quality and quantity of the work of your colored employees, comparing their general efficiency with the general efficiency of your other workers.

_____

_____

H. Please give list of occupations, if any, at your plant in which there are no colored workers engaged?

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

I. Are there any occupations within the plant to which trained, efficient colored workers may be advanced in the future?

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Questionnaire to Employers of N.Y.C.

U. S. Department of Labor

237 East 37th Street,

New York, N. Y.

November 9, 1921.

To: INDUSTRIAL FIRMS AND EMPLOYERS OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

The U. S. Department of Labor, with a temporary office at the above address, is making a brief survey of occupations and placements in New York, N. Y. This survey has been instituted at the joint request of the New York Board of Education and the North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee.

Among the topics under consideration is the one of "INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS ENGAGING THE COLORED POPULATION OF NEW YORK, N. Y." By the findings of the survey, it is expected that the Board of Education will be somewhat assisted in the future shaping of its Vocational and Trade Courses, in order to better prepare for employment the graduates of these courses.

As a further help in this effort, it is respectfully asked that you cooperate with the School Board and with this Department by having the enclosed questionnaire filled out by some responsible person of your firm, after which I shall thank you to return the questionnaire to this office, using the enclosed envelope, which requires no postage.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
In charge of New York Survey.

THE SURVEY OF COLORED WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

1. The Immediate Need for the Survey.

To determine what agreement, if any, exists between the Industries engaged in by the Negroes of New York City, and the training being given therefor. To determine first, whether training or the lack of it; or, second, whether vocational opportunity or the lack of it contribute most to the problem which the Negro graduate faces when he is ready to take his vocational place in the world. This determined, scientific work in educational, guidance and placement fields can be substituted for the more or less guess methods now existing.

2. The Need.

A. Where disclosed:

In every effort to train and then find vocational outlet for the Negro graduate of elementary, trade and high schools in New York City.

B. By whom disclosed:

By Principals of the elementary, trade and high schools where any percentage of Negro students attend.

By CO-ordinators and Placement Secretaries in schools and agencies.

By Vocational Guidance Teachers in schools.

By Negro citizens looking toward the future.

3. The Value of the Survey.

A. As an aid to School Superintendents, in planning for the possi- new courses and schools, whereby the Negro student may reap a larger benefit.

B. As a basis of information for Placement Secretaries in the effort to raise the present low percentage of placement of Negro graduates.

C. As an aid in the effort to open new fields of vocational opportunity for the Negro graduate.

D. To furnish up-to-date information which the Vocational Guide passes along to the Negro student, to guide him in the choice of further training.

E. As an assurance to Negro citizens that public agencies are fulfilling to all citizens alike, their obligations in constructive public work undertaken.

4. The Procedure.

The North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committe, organized by Negro citizens, summarized the facts and the need, and brought to the attention of the Board of Education this need for a larger effort for the Negro student of N.Y.C..The fact that N.Y.C. now has the largest number of Negroes living in any one community in the world, makes the significance of this need even more apparent. The Dept. of Labor, through its Negro representative, Mr.Phil Brown was asked to consider the undertaking to make a survey, as the first step in constructive work. After careful consideration of such details as jurisdiction of the Dept. of Labor to make such a survey, questions of budget and control, in all of which the Committee and the Board Of Educations Officials were consulted, the Survey was authorized by the Dept, of Labor, at Wash., and Mr. Brown's first assistant was sent to N.Y.C. on Oct.1st to take charge. The expenses of office space, with light and(~~space~~) heat as well as telephone service, facilities for the printing of any material necessary, and the services of the experts in the Educational Bureau of Record and Research for the purpose of tabulating and summarizing, were

contributed by the Board of Education of N.Y.C., during the two months that Mr. Phillips remained in the city. The Dept. of Labor was therefor under the minimum expense of paying the salaries of two clerical assistants, and the incidental expenses of their expert, Mr. Phillips. The salary of the latter is not to be stressed here as that salary continues the same whether the expert works in N.Y.C. or elsewhere. On Nov. 1921, Mr. P Hillips was recalled to Washington and instructed to finish the work from there. Every one concerned emphatically realizes that scientific and reliable results cannot be obtained. The worker must be in the field to check up results after the information has been received through questionaires. The Committe has so written Mr. Brown but has as yet received no communication from him. Mr. Phillips recall was worded that the Assistant Secretary of Labor had so directed. (see enclosure.)

5. Progress made.
   A. Connections and co-operation established.
   B. Trough the N.Y. Census Committee, advance releases made available, and free use granted of maps. The districts were obtained where any number of Negro people live. This was in preparation for sending out questionaires.
   C. Questionaires prepared by the expert and printed by the Board of Education.
      1. To about 4000 employers of N.Y.C..(Now being received in Wash.)
      2. To the parents of Negro school children.(As yet not sent through the schools.)
      3. To Principals of Trade and High Schools. (Still in abeyance)
6. Work still to be Accomplished.
   A. The checking up, through personnal follow-up of a certain percentage of questionaires, to verify the facts as stated by employers and parents.
   B. Summarizing and drawing conclusions. Conferences with local workers essential in this part of the work.
   C. Interpreting the industrial policies and the educational procedure of the past.
   D. Drawing up recommendations for the future, in the light of the findings.

Respectfully submitted,

Gertrude E. McDougald.

Gertrude E. McDougald,
Secretary,
North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee.
Jan. 3, 1922.

208 West 134th Street,
New York, January 4th, 1922.

Hon. William Calder,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C..
Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find an outline of the facts in the matter of the interruption of the Department of Labor's Survey of the Negro Workers in New York City and the Training being given in the Public Schools. Copies of the letter of authorization of Survey and the letter of recall of Mr. Phillips, as well as samples of the questionaires to parents of Negro students and to firms employing Negro workers, are also enclosed.

Mr. Brown, through Mr. Phillips will be able to furnish you with the plan of the Survey, giving the detaild of the proposed inquiry into the courses being given in Trade and High Schools.

Appreciating your interest, and hoping that success may soon attend your efforts to have the Survey finished in the best way, I am,

Very truly yours,
Gertrude F. McDougald
Gertrude F. McDougald,
Secretary,
North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee.

Copies sent to Mr. Ansorge.

G F M

8/102

January 7, 1922.

Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald, Sec'y,
North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee,
208 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Senator William M. Calder, of your State called to see me personally in response to your letter addressed to him on January 4, concerning the status of the survey of relative vocational placement in New York City, now being conducted by this Department in connection with your committee and the Board of Education in New York.

Permit me to say that the survey has by no means been abandoned; on the contrary, it is being pushed forward diligently, and during the month of December upward of 2,000 answers have been received from selected industries employing colored people in New York bearing upon the information sought.

However, the offices in New York was discontinued, partly in the interest of economy, which we find extremely necessary to practice, and otherwise because the contacts necessary to obtaining the data had been established in such a manner that the survey could proceed, as is the custom with the Department, by questionnaires sent through the mails.

We are anticipating some useful information from this survey of special value in the formation of vocative programs in public schools throughout the country, and I take pleasure in writing you to relieve you of any misapprehension in reference to its completion.

Bespeaking your continued cooperation with the plans of this survey, I am

Very truly yours,

Secretary

Dudley

January 18, 1922.

8/102

Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.,
United States Senator,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator:

I am returning the correspondence that you sent to me on the 12th. If we can get sufficient money, we will be able to consider additional appropriations for this work.

Sincerely yours,

Encl.

C H

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Respectfully referred to

Mr. Kerwin

by direction of the Secretary.

ARTHUR E. COOK,
Private Secretary.

Please prepare reply as after conference with Calder for Secy's signature

Cable address "Univnegimp" New York

Telephone Harlem 2871

One God ! One Aim ! One Destiny !

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

AND

African Communities League

UNIVERSAL BUILDING

56 WEST 135TH STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

MARCUS GARVEY
President General

Sir WM. H. SHERRILL, K.C.D.S.O.E.
Asst. Pres. Gen'l

Sir CLIFFORD S. BOURNE, K.C.D.S.O.E.
Chancellor

Sir R. L. POSTON, K.C.O.N.
Secretary General

THOS. W. ANDERSON
Asst. Sec'y General

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth."

OCT 17
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

October 4, 1923.

Hon. John J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

I am charged with the duty and responsibility of writing to you on a subject which I feel that you are interested in because of your high and elevated position in the Nation, and because of your humanitarianism, which is felt to be beyond question. The subject is that of the Negro problem as it confronts us, not only in America, but in the world.

There is a deep and earnest desire on the part of some of the world's most forward looking statesmen to make an immediate effort for the settlement of the perplexing and grievous question of race. We in America should not delay the settlement of this great question, because it cannot settle itself.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization of six million scattered members of which I am President-General, is working for a solution of the problem through the founding and establishing in Africa of a nation for Negroes, where the race will be given the fullest opportunity to develop itself such as we may not expect in countries where we form but a minority in a majority Government of other races.

There is no doubt that the 20th century Negro in America is different from the Negro of the last century. To-day he is forward looking and ambitious. He is the product of our best schools, colleges and universities. With his training, he is not prepared to be satisfied as a secondary consideration in the social, economic and political life of the nation. By his ambition, he is aspiring to the highest in political office, and industrial position. This under the Constitution cannot be reasonably denied him; but in the midst of a majority race that is not inclined to allow the minority to enjoy the benefits of the best that the nation affords, we have the great problem that must be solved.

It is not the humanitarians of the white race that the Negro fears, nor those who are broad-minded enough to consider the rights of man regardless of color, but it is for the great mass that does not think in the higher terms of humanity, but who are guided purely and simply by their economic, social and political relationship to others.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, after having taken into consideration the impossibility of the liberal and humanitarian few to curb successfully the passion of the great mass, are endeavoring to create sentiment among the fifteen million Negroes of America and other parts of the world, as to lead them to see that the only and best solution for the race problem, is for us to have a nation of our own in Africa, whereby we would not be regarded in countries like America, as competitors of the white race for the common positions in politics, industry and society, but that we would be regarded as a people striving in our own country to present to the world a civilization and culture of our own. Knowing that you must have some feeling on a question like this, led the Universal Negro Improvement Association to direct me to write to you, asking for a frank and open opinion of our program. The opinion that you give will be kept private if you so desire, or may be used if you so feel inclined. Your wishes in this matter shall be respected in every particular.

The following symposium is therefore submitted to you most respectfully asking that you be good enough to answer each question in conjunction with this communication, so that we may be able to judge how much sympathy there is among the leaders of the white race in this country, as touching the effort we are making for the solution of the vexed problem of race that confronts us in America.

SYMPOSIUM

1. Do you believe the Negro to be a human being?

2. Do you believe the Negro entitled to all the rights of humanity?

3. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to develop a society of his own, that is for social intercourse, and marrying within his own race?

4. Do you believe that the Negro should be taught not to aspire to be the best imitation of the white man, but the best product of himself?

5. Do you believe that the Negro should be taught not to aspire to the highest political positions in Governments of the white race but to positions among his own race in a Government of his own?

6. Do you believe that the Negro should have a Government of his own in Africa?

7. Would you help morally or otherwise to bring about such a possibility?

8. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to aspire to the highest industrial and commercial positions in the countries of the white man in competition with him, and to his exclusion?

9. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to create positions of his own in industry and commerce in a country of his own with the privilege of trading with the other races of the world?

10. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to regard and respect the rights of all other races in the same manner as other races would respect the rights of the Negro?

11. Should five or six million or any large number of Negroes in the United States of America desire a repatriation to Africa for the peaceful building up of a country of their own, or for the settlement of such countries as are established among Negroes without any serious handicap to the industries of America, would you assist in this direction?

It is felt that you will give deep consideration to this communication, and receive it in the spirit in which it is written- that of a desire to settle amicably a vexed question.

I am forwarding you along with this letter, a copy of the book "Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey", and a copy of the September 1923 Number of the Magazine "Current History", in which appeared three articles on the Negro question in America, -- one written by the writer of this letter.

In the book "Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey", you will also find attached a reprint of a magazine article under the caption "An appeal to the soul of White America". I am asking that you read the book and the articles, not with the eye of prejudice, but with the feeling of justice, in that the articles were written by a Negro from the viewpoint of a Negro, as he feels, on a question that deeply affects him.

Knowing your broadness of vision, and your liberality of soul, leads me to feel that you will judge the subject matter of the book with fairness to the race.

With very best wishes, and hoping for an immediate reply, I have the honor to be,

Your humble and obedient servant,

Marcus Garvey

resident-General
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 174

Additional Information

General Records of the Department of Labor

Entry 1 NC-58

General Files. 1907-42

"Chief Clerk's Files"

8/102 - F

The original letter has been transferred to Finding Aids Box #4 for RG-174 due to the poor physical condition of the original.

G.M.H.
9-28-84

Consumers' League of Western Pennsylvania

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE BETTERMENT OF CONDITIONS FOR WORKING WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH ORGANIZED AND RESPONSIBLE ACTION OF CONSUMERS

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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April 15, 1924

APR 16 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

APR 16 24 CHIEF CLERK DEPT. OF LABOR

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:-

The February number of the "Liberator" contained an article on the "Black Millions", I think that is the title, - which to my mind reveals a very serious situation. No doubt you or some of your staff has taken cognizance of the article, but it was issued when you were busy fighting the radicals at the United Mine Workers convention, and I have thought so much about it that I am relieving my mind by writing you.

The article in question commends the race riot in Washington of some two or three years ago. It also expresses an avowed intention of capturing the meeting of colored educators to be held in Chicago in May and annexing it to the "Workers Party". The report of an address or sermon delivered at Howard University, which was printed in the Congressional Record during the debate on the appropriation for the University, only strengthens my opinion that the situation regarding the colored race and the Workers Party is serious enough to deserve colse watching.

Having been interested, and working along industrial lines for many years, the names as well as the activities of many of the radicals are familiar to me, and I get the Liberator to know what they are doing, but I have difficulty in getting it, as but few numbers are on sale here, and quickly snatched up.

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MRS. JOHN H. BRICKER
MISS LAURA D. REDICK

If this is an intrusion, kindly pardon it. Thought I might have a chance to see you during your recent stay in Pittsburgh, but failed.

Respectfully yours,

Laura D Redick -

8/102

April 28, 1924.

Miss Laura D. Redick,
Executive Secretary,
Consumers' League of Western Pennsylvania,
977 Union Trust Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Miss Redick:

Thanks for your generous and interesting expression on the negro situation, which is conveyed in your letter of the 15th. You are in close touch with this situation and your letter has been brought to the attention of our Government representative for the Colored Race.

Always glad to have any news of any sort from you.

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1924.

Memorandum for Mr. Kerwin:

Attached hereto, please find the February and March (1924) issues of "The Liberator," containing the article entitled "The Black Ten Millions," mentioned in Miss Redick's letter of April 15th, which is also attached.

I am unacquainted with the author, Robert Minor, and do not know to what race he belongs. His article is painstakingly written and shows a deal of research work. In his conclusions, however, Mr. Minor deals with "exceptions" rather than "rules." Hence, the article is replete with incorrect conclusions, some of which I am taking the liberty of pointing out, after stating the following "Foreword":

Foreword:

Radical School.-- Mr. Minor is undoubtedly a full-fledged member of the so-called "radical" school of the Negro group, headed by Chandler Owen, A. Philip Randolph, Dr. Hubert Harrison, William Monroe Trotter, and a score of lesser lights, who are very bitter in their arraignment of "wrongs" in America. This school, which is also known as the "right wing" of the Negro group, is largely composed of young men and women of splendid educational attainments, and who, in the main, are being financed and urged onward by the Socialistic "Extremists". Their platform, which probably reached its greatest strength during the period 1916-1920, when mob psychology was rampant in the country, among all people, is rapidly weakening before the more logical thought and program of the so-called "Conservative" group, or "left wing" which is headed partly by politicians and by educators, such as Dr. Moton, Dr. Bulkley, William H. Lewis, and a number of strong organizations and fraternities, religious and otherwise. The conservative wing is functioning fairly well nowadays, and, I would say, outnumbers Mr. Minor's radical group about 100 to 1.

Sanhedrin:

This Chicago Conference (See photograph attached) was conducted among as fine a group of colored men and women as this country can furnish. True, it did not accomplish much; nor could much be expected other than increasing good will, better understanding, and stronger unity among our whole group.

Negro Leadership:

Negro leadership is undergoing a great and rapid change, on account of the gradual elimination of professional politicians by trained men who have a deal of race consciousness and very high ideals. The change will help both races in their efforts to live peacefully and progressively in the same country.

After Emancipation:

Mr. Minor shows a woeful lack of knowledge of the history of the Reconstruction Period, following the Civil War. Led by Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, and Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, Congress enacted a series of laws, including the Civil Rights Bill, for the complete emancipation of the Negro freemen. Even though the Civil Rights Bill was found unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, later events point to a crystallization of the sentiment, which was provoked at that time, to carry out the mandates of the U. S. Constitution. (See Samuel W. McCall's "Life of Thaddeus Stevens" -- Statesmen Series). Today, New York and Ohio have passed Civil Rights bills; West Virginia has enacted an anti-lynching law; and despite legislative adversities in the South, civic progress of the Negro people is improving, and without the aid of shot or shell, as is so vividly advocated by the "minority radical group".

Negro Labor South:

Negro labor South is largely as Mr. Minor has pictured it; but interracial committees in that section are slowly ironing out the inequities and difficulties.

Social Equality:

I know of no Negroes who seek individual social equality. They do desire equal opportunity to work and to provide education and recreation for their children. They abhor intermarriage and are pained over the increasing number of mulattoes. Strange to say, this increase is greatest in the States which have strict miscegenation laws.

Industrial Permanency:

The industrial permanency of Negro labor, such as is now gradually becoming more and more noticeable, will make for the permanent happiness of the Race. It means increased business, the greater utilization of Negro artisans and professionals, and the complete education of Negro youth in every trade and profession. This ultimately means racial freedom and racial wealth. Racial freedom and racial wealth mean the ultimate production of commodities or the availability of services which the world wants. When this has been accomplished, Negroes will have gone a long way

towards aiding in the solution of the much-talked of and over-exaggerated "problem."

Silk-Glove Policies:

Mr. Minor's remarks of "society" spokesmen are largely correct. He is right when he ways that there are class clashes between the "uppers" and the"lowers" of the Negro group. In some of my own writings, I have ascribed this condition to "silk glove" inclinations which, unfortunately, are found among our group -- and in all groups. "Leadership" has been warned to lay aside aristocratic impulses in dealing with the masses of Negroes.

I can give positive details as to any of the statements made above.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1924.

MAY 8 24
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Memorandum for the Secretary:

Attached hereto please find copy of H. R. 3228, a bill to "create a Negro Industrial Commission," the substance of which was briefly discussed with me by Mrs. Mossell Griffin, Chairman of the Legislative Department of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Mrs. Griffin explained that she had just come from a conference with you, to whom she had expressed the desire of her organization to prevent the passage of this bill, if possible; and that you heartily commended her on this purpose, promising such aid as you could give in an official way.

Mrs. Griffin expressed the wish that some one familiar with the functions of the Labor Department and the phases of the Negro labor situation appear with her before the House Judiciary Committee at its hearings on May 7 relative to the attached bill, and seemed to be under the impression that your office intended to assist her in throwing some light on the industrial situation.

In case it was your intention to assist Mrs. Griffin in this way and she was correct in drawing that inference from you, further instructions from, and a conference with you are respectfully requested, in view of the many matters, both hidden and apparent, which are interwoven with the entire situation.

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips.

Negro

68TH CONGRESS,
1ST SESSION.

H. R. 3228

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 13, 1923.

Mr. FOSTER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To create a Negro Industrial Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created a Negro Industrial Commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States, and whose salary shall not exceed $7,000 per annum; that said commissioners shall be

1 entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that
2 are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent
3 from their official station for the conduct of official business.
4 SEC. 2. That said commission is authorized to appoint
5 such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and
6 assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business
7 for which said commission is created, or such other work
8 that may be assigned to said commission by the President
9 of the United States, or any of the departments of the Gov-
10 ernment of the United States touching any problem or
11 matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by
12 the commission and approved by the chairman of said com-
13 mission.
14 SEC. 3. That said commission shall be provided by the
15 Secretary of the Treasury with suitable quarters in the city
16 of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of
17 the business coming before said commission.
18 SEC. 4. That the duties of the Negro Industrial Com-
19 mission created by this Act shall be to study the economic
20 conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in
21 which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage
22 thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to
23 promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pur-
24 suits; to give aid, and to encourage the general uplift of the
25 Negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different
26 problems confronting the Negro race of the United States;

1 to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be
2 referred to said commission by any department of the United
3 States Government, and report the proper solution of any and
4 all problems that may be presented to the commission by any
5 officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general
6 of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the
7 United States; to investigate all labor questions that may
8 be referred to said commission by the governor of any State,
9 and to recommend what is necessary to regulate labor con-
10 ditions for the best interest of the communities in which
11 the labor questions may arise; to recommend what may be
12 necessary for the stability of labor in the different States;
13 to discourage Bolshevism wherever it may exist; to formulate
14 a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between
15 the races; to report to Congress through the President of the
16 United States all their acts and doings and to make such
17 recommendations for the solution of any problem or prob-
18 lems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.
19 SEC. 5. That for the purposes of the expenses of said
20 commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in
21 the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated,
22 for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as
23 may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this commission;
24 and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by
25 Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the
26 work of said commission; that the expenses shall be paid out

of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission, including the salaries of the commissioners.

SEC. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.

68TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION. } H. R. 3228

A BILL

To create a Negro Industrial Commission.

By Mr. FOSTER.

DECEMBER 18, 1923.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

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RG 174
Chief Clerk's File
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1924.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary

Transmitting --

1. Release in re Tuskegee Hospital
2. " " " Child Labor Legislation
3. Note " " Virgin Islands Commission
4. Memo. " " Weekly Release

The additional release, referred to by you this morning, relative to "outstanding" and other positions filled by Negro employees, I find, upon investigation, was previously compiled, printed, and thoroughly distributed over the country by another office, with which I am coöperating continually.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

CHILD LABOR LEGISOATION
WOULD AFFECT NEGRO WORKERS.

Washington,_____.-- Child labor legislation is one of the gravest necessities which has ever confronted America's Negro population, for the future welfare of its children and their physical and mental condition, upon reaching maturity, will largely determine the type of citizenship which is to carry on the unfinished business of the present generation.

A glimpse of the work status of Negro children in the United States may be had in the following figures and percentages: Of the 12,502,582 children in the United States, 10 to 15 years of age, of whom 1,060,858, or 8.5 per cent, are engaged in gainful occupations, 1,450,996 of the total are Negro children of that age span, of whom 317,231, or 21.9 per cent, or more than two and one-half times the total per cent, are gainfully employed in American labor pursuits. Of this working group of 317,231, Negro boys constitute 191,877, or 26.7 per cent of their total, while Negro girls constitute 125,354, or 17.1 per cent of their total.

In comparison with other racial groups whose children are contributing to the output of American labor, the above percentages are astonishingly high. A stretch of the age span two more years makes a working group of Negro boys and girls totalling 541,348, of whom 405,570 are engaged in agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry pursuits; 44,198 in the manufacturing and mechanical industries; 10,855 in transportation occupations; 57,644 in domestic and personal service; 7,972 in clerical occupations; and the remainder in miscellaneous occupations.

Since Republican sponsors of a constitutional amendment have, in their full realization of the menace of unregulated child labor, deemed it necessary to forthwith prohibit or regulate the working conditions of American children, how essential it is to get behind this movement with all the loyalty and power at our command. Political history shows that practically all federal legislation for the benefit of women and children has been enacted by Republican Congresses, and that the bulk of opposition to such legislation has come, just as it is now, from the democrats.

In Tennessee, 17 per cent of the total child population is employed contrary to the standards set by the Government as to child-labor regulation; in Arkansas, 19 per cent; in Georgia, 21 per cent; in Alabama and South Carolina, 24 per cent; in Mississippi, 26 per cent. In the Republican states the percentage is much lower, and in the Pacific Coast states only three per cent of the total child population is employed in what is classified as gainful labor. Thirty states conform to the Federal standard of maximum hours for the employment of children eight hours per day. Of these thirty, only three are Democratic states. One Democratic state, North Carolina, permits children to be worked eleven hours a day, and another Democratic state, Georgia, has no limitation.

Education, recreation, health supervision, and other attentions are needed, not in any particular section of the country, but EVERYWHERE; and with a heavy population of Negro children busily at work in farm pursuits of Democratic states, which have been so derelict in their protection of Negro children, the duty is plain to see that at the polls full cooperation is given to the Republican party and its program, if it is ever to be hoped that the children of today may bloom into REAL MEN AND WOMEN OF TOMORROW.

TUSKEGEE HOSPITAL SUCCEEDS

UNDER NEGRO PERSONNEL.

Washington,_____.-- Approximately four hundred of Uncle Sam's valiant fighters of World War experience are receiving their Government's medical skill and nursing care as administered by an all-Negro staff, with full assistance in every line of work common to hospitalization. Down at Tuskegee, in the atmosphere of one of America's most famous institutions, established and directed by the late Booker T. Washington, these Negro war veterans are being assisted in regaining strong bodies and normal health under the direction of, and through the knowledge and skill of race physicians, surgeons, and nurses.

In all, the modern Tuskegee Hospital, which has been provided by a Government which has always been as much interested in the welfare of one of its groups of citizens as it has been in any other, without regard to color or station in life, boasts of a staff of 422 persons, all of whom, from the surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Joseph H. Ward, of Indiana, to the most humble worker in the great institution of health rehabilitation, are competent Negroes, carefully drawn from civil life by the Government.

Fourteen graduate physicians and surgeons from America's finest medical schools; 37 trained nurses; 4 druggists and chemists; 23 clerks; 1 librarian, and 343 other workers, comprising orderlies, attendants, helpers, waiters, cooks, chauffeurs, and skilled and unskilled laborers, are busily and sympathetically engaged in providing aid and comfort to those Negro soldiers whom the Government has sent to Tuskegee Hospital, following their service in the lines of the U. S. Army.

While health processes are being carried on by the indoor staff, 85 Negro construction workers are on the outside, adding to the structure of one of the most modern hospitals in the land. For the services of this all-Negro personnel, the Government has provided an annual budget of approximately $310,000.

Thus the promise of the late President Harding was carried on to fulfillment by his successor, President Coolidge, and thus, again, did the Republican Party do as it has always done, in putting its shoulder to the wheel of progress which carries onward the hopes and desires of the millions of American citizens.

****

VIRGIN ISLANDS SURVEYED

BY ALL-COLORED COMMISSION.

During 1923-1924, civil authorities and citizens of the Virgin Islands, which had been purchased by the United States from the Kingdom of Denmark for $25,000,000, made special request of the Secretary of Labor, both directly, and through the late Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, for an investigation by the Federal Government of the industrial and economic conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Following approvals, first of the late President Harding, and, later, of President Coolidge, Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, appointed a Federal Commission, composed of Hon. George H. Woodson, of Iowa; Hon. Cornelius R. Richardson, of Indiana; Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia; Hon. W. H. C. Brown, of Virginia; and Hon. Jefferson S. Coage, of Delaware.

This Commission left Washington on January 12, 1924, en route to the Virgin Islands, where an intensive study was made of the population of the Virgin Islands and their internal conditions of life. On February 29, 1924, the Virgin Islands commissioners, who comprised the first all-colored commission ever dispatched upon an official errand for the United States Government, made their report to the Secretary of Labor, and, through him, to the President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1924.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary

With the coöperation of the Negro Commissioner of Conciliation at Chicago, and one stenographer, to be appointed for three months at the Washington office, it is respectfully suggested that weekly labor releases of absorbing interest to readers of the Negro press could be systematically issued concerning facts relative to the Negro labor situation in important industrial centers.

In the East, your Commissioner could cover, each week, within an approximate period of two days, plus travel time, some strategic districts, such as Columbus, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., Newark, N. J., West Virginia points, Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc. Your Commissioner at Chicago could cover Gary, Ind., Illinois, southern Indiana, eastern Kansas, Michigan, western Ohio, etc. The information so gathered could be filed at this office, compiled, and sent out "rush" to the Negro press on Saturday of each week.

Approval of this plan is suggested, together with the authority to meet Mr. Lewis at some intermediate point, say Pittsburgh, and perfect the plan immediately.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

The DAILY WASHINGTON AMERICAN

OLDEST COLORED DAILY IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1925

SECRETARY OF LABOR URGES FULL TRAINING

Davis Draws Lesson from Negro Migration in Conference with Commissioner of Conciliation Phillips.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation in the Secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every State in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest Nation in the whole world.

The Secretary of Labor said:

"We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but rather as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and Government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

"The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

"Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong, sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship—one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people far beyond any desire to depart therefrom.

"Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, which should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

Secretary Da[redacted] Urges Full Training For Negro

Says Migrants Have Felt Effect of Insufficient Training—Urges Fair Play For All, Regardless of Race.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Honorable James J. Davis, secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation in the secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world.

The Secretary of Labor said:

'We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same Government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

"The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of manpower, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

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"Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is muc' to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, whicl. should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

1925

THE Pittsburgh Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

Secretary Labor Davis Urges Full Training For All

Says We Do Not Live In This Country as White Race or Black Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contrib-

Secretary of Labor Davis Urges Full Training

Continued from Page 3

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"The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

"Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong, sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship,—one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond any desire to depart therefrom.

"Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any nation which he may choose;

The Pittsburgh American

CHRISTIANITY OPPORTUNITY LIBERTY LOYALTY FRATERNITY EQUALITY

NO. 3

PITTSBURGH, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1925

NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY

Afro-American

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WASHINGTON, D.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

NEGRO [illegible]ATION.

Secretary of L[illegible]vis Urges Full Training [illegible]erywhere.

Hon James J. [illegible] Secretary of the United Sta[illegible] [illegible]rtment of Labor, is discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Secretary's office, expressed sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world.

The Secretary of Labor said:

"We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same Government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

The Negro migration of the past 8 years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship, one which would be unswerved by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond and desire to depart therefrom.

Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, which should have been fullled elsewhere."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

SECRETARY OF LABOR TO SEEK BETTER SCHOOLS

Poor Educational Facilities Is Prime Cause for Labor Leaving South

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Honorable James J. Davis, secretary of the United States department of labor, in discussing some of the effects of migration with Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation in the secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the Union in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging every one to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the whole world. The secretary of labor said:

"We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress.

"The migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions, and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

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"Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose, but wherever he may be it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness which should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

The space in the Chicago Defender was arranged for through the hearty cooperation of the Negro Commissioner of Conciliation at Chicago, Ill., Mr. Morris Lewis.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925
PUBLICATION: NA AVENUE
TELE DOUGL

8/101

File Dec

8

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary of Labor,
Assistant Secretary Henning,
Director of Conciliation Kerwin

Transmitting clippings from a few of the leading Negro newspapers, to sixty of which the release of the Secretary regarding Negro education was recently sent. The interest of the press in the statement is well evidenced by the display space given to the same.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

See noted by Dec

8/02

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

CHIEF CLERK. APR 28 1925 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

April 28, 1925.

File

Memorandum:

To: The Chief Clerk

The Secretary of Labor is today personally meeting a delegation of public-spirited colored men, who will present statements in regard to an important labor matter, already under consideration by the Secretary. Among the number to be present there will be a Negro statistician, Charles E. Hall, of the Census Bureau, who has prepared valuable statistics upon the question being considered. It is expected that he will be able to give the Secretary of Labor helpful facts, throwing light upon the questions raised in discussion.

I am wondering if, as a matter of official courtesy, you could arrange with the Census Bureau to have Mr. Hall excused for this service, without loss of annual leave. He will contribute valuable information to the public service, and his personal interests would be conserved were it possible for him to be present without loss of time.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

May 16, 1925.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to reply to your communication of May the ninth, directing me to consider and report to you the possibility of carrying out the suggestions contained in letter of Miss Hallie Q. Brown under date of the sixth instant

Fifteenth Amendment.-- The history of Congressional debates shows clearly that a better enforcement than that which now obtains with regard to citizens in certain states where varied instrumentalities, created by state legislatures, are in legal effect as preventatives of full suffrage rights as contemplated by the U. S. Constitution, is a matter which can only be adjusted by Congress. An awakening public sentiment, quickened by the people of the United States and by them transmitted to Congress, with the request for appropriate action, is apparently the only stimulant which may eventually do away with restricted voting rights, where prevalent.

Women's Headquarters -- Publicity.-- It seems to me that the matter of establishing headquarters for colored women is a matter for consideration only by the Republican National Committee, in advisement with the regular Negro organization which assisted in carrying forward the last campaign. Personally, I do not believe that the rank and file of Negro women in America desire a separate headquarters based upon their color or sex. It does not seem to me that this idea is germane to the Constitutional idea of suffrage. Hence, I think that merely a strong coalition of forces, white and colored, male and female, with some very definite scope of work, would best conserve the interests of the Republican Party and its entire constituency, regardless of race.

Publicity and the dissemination of instructive literature concerning principles of the Republican Party are already receiving wide circulation through the Columbian Press releases, edited by the Negro member of my own staff, copies of which, together with newspaper clippings are hereto attached.

Parallel Key Positions.-- I believe that in cases where department heads have been confronted with special problems growing

out of interracial relationships, a solution could be expedited by the employment of Negro experts of broad vision, understanding, and training. Apparently this policy is bringing forth good results in the Department of Agriculture, Division of Economics, where Negro farm and home economics demonstrators are successfully carrying forward the Department's program into territories heretofore difficult of approach. I do not believe it would be possible to create key positions for colored women parallel to those held by white women, for reasons of technical training and the apparent attempt to separate the interests of American citizens. I do believe, however, that full recognition should be given to the interests of the Negro citizen, and that it might be possible, should the respective heads be agreeable, to appoint and assign, for special tasks in the Department of Public Health and the Department of Education, Negro women who are competent to perform helpful field work in behalf of Negro health and Negro education.

I have obtained very satisfactory results along interracial labor lines by having in my own office a Negro commissioner of conciliation, thoroughly familiar with interracial reactions and industrial problems growing out of misunderstandings. His reports have been informatively valuable, aiding me in the administration of the duties of this Department in its work of fostering and promoting the welfare of wage-earners. If it were possible, where advantageous, for other department heads to rely, in some instances, upon the information which could be gathered by Negroes familiar with the uniform interracial problems of the day, I believe that the public welfare would be benefitted by their connection with the Public Service.

Civil-Service: In the above cases, of course, I believe the technical requirements for all applicants should be uniformly observed, and that all should qualify under the same civil-service requirements.

Labor Department -- Women's and Children's Bureaus.-- Although there is no such thing as segregating the economics of Negro wage-earners from those of any other race, because it is fundamentally un-American to create classes or to recognize classes, it is recognized that there is a race distinction and that, sometimes, it is very convenient to have the assistance of a representative of a race in dealing with the members of that race. So far as labor matters are concerned the race distinction becomes more pronounced in the field of collective bargaining when troubles between employers and employees threaten. For those reasons, I believe it would be helpful, provided the highly-technical requirements of the U. S. Civil Service Commission could be met, to have a colored woman assigned from time to time for special investigations under the Women's and Children's bureaus, in cooperation with this office. Mere political expediency would not, I am sincerely sure, form a

just basis for assignment to such work, which, in every case, is highly technical and difficult. However, from the experience of my own office, I believe helpful results would accrue, and I should be glad, should the occasion arise, to give personal attention to the consideration of the application of any colored woman who has qualified under all the regulations of either the Women's Bureau or the Children's Bureau, as prescribed by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Bureau of Education.-- I am unable to advise you as to the possibility of the appointment of a colored women in the Bureau of Education other than by reference to the previous paragraph in which I commented upon "Parallel Key Positions."

Compensation Commission.-- I am thoroughly sympathetic toward the appointment of a colored woman in the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, but am, of course, unable to advise you as to the possibility of such an appointment.

Department of Agriculture.-- While unable to advise you as to the possibility of appointing colored women to positions in the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture, I am thoroughly convinced that farm labor questions would be helped by greater attention to Negro farm life in America. The Negro farmer has contributed much to American production, and, because largely of insufficient training in scientific farm methods, the fullness of his honest efforts has not been what it could be made to be under intensive instruction and advice in the science of agriculture. The stimulation of home loyalty and farm production can, I believe, be quickened by special efforts to increase the pride and work performance of Negroes in agricultural life. If I may ethically make the statement, I should say that it would be helpfully possible to encourage the Negro people to take greater note of the advantages of rural life by increasing the personnel of governmental workers who are supervising and teaching domestic arts, science, and other home economics. The industrial centers of the country are largely filled, and along with the white farmer the Negro farmer must be given commensurate aid, advice, and encouragement. The augmenting of this work by the Department of Agriculture by colored appointees would, I sincerely believe, be thoroughly helpful.

In conclusion, I may say that a few weeks ago I had the pleasure of receiving a delegation of Negro citizens who were intensely interested in protecting their labor group from the unfair competition caused by the unlawful entry of certain aliens, who at once absorb the jobs rightfully belonging to American citizens. Following the statements of the members of this committee, I have taken under

immediate consideration some plans which may permit special work in the Immigration Service, to the end that American labor, both white and black, may receive the fullest protection which this Department is able to give.

Mr. President, I have the honor to remain

Faithfully yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1925.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed is copy of a communication presented to me by the signers. I should like your Department to consider and report to me the possibility of carrying out the suggestions which are made therein.

Very truly yours,

Calvin Coolidge

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor.

Encl.

COPY

from

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Record Group No. 174

Additional Information

General ~~Records of the Department~~ Labor

Entry 1 NC-58

General Files. 1907-42

"Chief Clerk's Files"

8/102 F

The original letter has been transferred to Finding Aids Box #4 for RG-174 for reasons of security.

G. M. H.

9-28-84

Washington, D. C.,
May 6, 1925.

Mr. President:

The colored women of the United States, appreciating the right of suffrage are intelligently embracing all opportunities to exercise that right when and where given.

We are deeply appreciative that in the recent presidential campaign, for the first time, we had an executive and administrative part of the work of the Republican National Committee in its National Headquarters, and in the several State Headquarters.

We placed in the records of the Republican National Committee our report of the colored women's activities during the campaign, a record of systematic organization by states, through the National Committeewomen and the state central committees; and we commend to your attention this record as evidence of our worth as citizens and our loyalty to the Republican Party.

Mr. President, on behalf of this loyal portion of your constituency, we respectfully submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. We urge the enforcement of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by whatever legislative act will give to all the citizens of these United States, irrespective of race, sex, or section, the free and full right of suffrage.

2. We urge the establishment of Headquarters for colored women, either in Washington or in Chicago, with colored women in charge, to continue our organization, to distribute literature, foster propaganda, offset adverse propaganda, and promote instruction in citizenship duties and the principles of the Republican party.

3. We recommend to parallel the key positions held by white women under the Federal Government with positions for colored women.

4. We urge the appointment of a colored woman or women in the Labor Dept.

5. We urge the appointment of a colored woman or women in the Child Welfare Bureau.

6. We urge the appointment of a colored woman or women in the Bureau of Education.

7. We urge the appointment of a colored woman or women in the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission.

8. We recommend the appointment of colored men and women who have specialized in the best universities and who can qualify for positions in the experiment stations of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, we most respectfully extend to you our sincere commendation of your administration and your policies, and pledge you the unswerving fidelity of the Republican colored women of America.

Hallie Q. Brown
Director of Colored Women
Republican National Committee.

M. C. Lawton
Chairman of Eastern Division
Republican National Committee

Myrtle Foster Cook
Chairman of Western Division
Republican National Committee

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

58/102

July 24, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: The Director of Conciliation
From: Karl F. Phillips

In Consular Report No. 177224, of Albert Halstead, American Consul General, Montreal, Canada, it is stated, in the May and June, 1925, summary that:

> "Senator Beaubien of Quebec recently during a speech in the Senate in regard to the loss of Canadians by migration to the United States, and after stating that the loss of last year was estimated at about 181,000, suggested that as equally as great a number had been due to those smuggled across the boundary and declared that there it was understood that in ten (10) years Canada had lost 2,000,000 people to the United States."

From Guadalajara, Mexico, under date of July 10, 1925, through consular circles comes the following information:

> "Large numbers of farm laborers continue to leave this district for the United States, and the class going are those which Mexico needs the most. However, they report that conditions are such that they must find employment elsewhere."

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

file

GPO

8/102

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 28, 1925.

Memorandum:

Information of the Secretary -- Through Mr. Kerwin

(Excerpt from consular report, London, England, -- Received November 20, 1925.)

"It is stated that an effort is now to be made to establish an all-inclusive world-wide trade union international, and the workers of the world were asked to join their efforts with the British and Russian Trade Union movements, in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working class unity."

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

file

GPO

GEORGE P. MCLEAN, CONN., CHAIRMAN
OVINGTON E. WELLER, MD.
PETER NORBECK, S. DAK.
WALTER E. EDGE, N. J.
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HUBERT D. STEPHENS, MISS.
EARLE B. MAYFIELD, TEX.
SAM G. BRATTON, N. MEX.
LAWRENCE D. TYSON, TENN.
LYNN J. FRAZIER, N. DAK.

W. H. SAULT, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
BANKING AND CURRENCY

April 24, 1926.

Honorable Hugh L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Kerwin:

There is enclosed herewith for your attention a letter which I have received from Miss Vivian Johnson Cook, #406 Presstman Street, Baltimore, Maryland, relative to her desire to obtain certain material, which I am informed that you may be able to give her.

If you are in a position to furnish me with the information desired by Miss Cook in order that I may transmit it to her, I shall deeply appreciate it.

Will you please be good enough to return Miss Cook's letter to me when it has served your purpose?

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this connection, with with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

O E Weller

OEW/r

8/102

May 27, 1926.

Hon. William M. Whittington, M. C.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

In response to your request, made by telephone yesterday, there is being sent to you, under separate cover, a selected bibliography of "The Negro in Industry," together with a migration report and other circulars concerning the general subject of Negro labor. For a classification of occupations in which Negro labor is generally employed, you are referred to Volume IV of the Fourteenth Census of the United States, and to "Negro Population in the United States, 1790--1915," published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Very truly yours,

H.P

ROBE CARL WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

April 28, 1926.

Hon. Ovington E. Weller,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Weller:

I am pleased to acknowledge your letter of April 24th, with enclosed inquiry of Miss Vivian Johnson Cook, of Baltimore, Md., relative to her desire to obtain material bearing upon vocational guidance and the general subject of Negro labor.

Some time ago this office made a study of occupations engaging Negro workers in the City of New York, with the idea of using the same as a quasi guide for vocational and trade school courses. The study, which is quite lengthy, has not been published because of the lack of adequate funds; but if it will be of material assistance to your constituent, the Department will be pleased to lean it to you, for a limited period, for her use. It is not improbable that the facts and data brought to light by this study could be similarly applied to Baltimore and other typical cities. If you will indicate your pleasure, I shall be glad to forward you the typewritten manuscript of the vocational study.

As to occupations generally engaging Negro labor, I know of no better authority than Volume IV of the Fourteenth Census, a copy of which you can obtain from the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Under separate cover, I am sending you several additional pamphlets and releases which relate to the general subject of Negro labor.

Miss Cook's letter is returned.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. KERWIN,
Director of Conciliation.

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A/102

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

July 30, 1926.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
From: Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation

(Excerpt from report "Economic Conditions in Mexico during June, 1926," of Consul Alexander Weddell, Mexico, Mexico, dated June 4 - July 2, 1926.)

"EXCELSIOR of June 11, in a news item declares that some 250,000 Mexicans in the southern portion of the United States are in a desperate economic condition. The same newspaper, under date of June 21, in a lengthy editorial entitled "Why Mexicans Emigrate," quotes the (U. S.) Secretary of Labor as saying that the exodus of Mexican laborers to the United States would be explainable if in the country there was lack of remunerative occupation, which this functionary declares is not the case. The editorial writer flatly contradicts this and asks if this is true, 'how is it, in fact, that Mexican workers from the field and city, so protected and coddled by revolutionary governments, fly from our country, scorning the great benefits which these governments assert they have given them?'"

(Report No. 216568 -- "Not to be published as official information.)"

Respectfully submitted,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

file

Wm. H. L. K.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, April 9 1927.

Hon. Karl D. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

With reference to relief plans in the matter of the unemployment situation, I have the following comment:

Wherever the U. S. government is in the position to O. K. and thereby release any big building plans, the release should be made effective as soon as possible, especially any where a large amount of common labor is to be used. It is the unskilled and common labor type that suffers most.

Also, where, through proper government agencies, municipalities can be encouraged to go ahead with a construction program, that that be done. Big construction projects with a resultant call for labor would relieve the unemployment conditions that now exist.

In Chicago we have just elected a republican to office as Mayor (William Hale Thompson) Along with the election of this official, bond issues wre authorized amounting to around $10,000,000.00. Thiscovers the widening of streets, the building of bridges, cutting through new streets and the straightening of a portion of the Chicago River. Some building projects that have been held-up during the winter will now go ahead with speed, which will afford some more relief. The municipal construction work, though political and a little slow-going, will, when started give a great deal of occupation for common labor. It is hoped, however, here in Chicago that there will be no Southern influx as conditions are bad enough now and no encouragement should be extended to southern colored men and women to come to Chicago because of the election of Mr. Thompson. This idea of train-loads coming here was played up by the democrats but was of course designed to react against Thompson the G.O.P. candidate.

We have had a good deal to say about the great number of Negroes who have come North but seem to have lost sight of the fact that the sourthern white man has come also. However, as they enter the industrial life of Chicago and become foremen and superintendents in big plants, they do not exhibit any prejudice against the colored workers in the common pursuits. Relying on their boasted knowledge of the Negro and "how to handle him" they use him to a fair degree. However, the skilled jobs as a rule are denied the Negro wherever the white southerner controls.

With reference to this labor situation, I talked with a student of the Chicago University who was making a survey for the University. He asked if I did not think it would be a fine thing for colored men and women to direct their efforts toward equipping themselves for employment under civil service in city, county and national departments. To my mind there is a great thought there. The average white man has far greater opportunity for real advancement in our business life outside the field of politics and governmental affairs. There are a large number of white people holding political office (under civil service and by 60 day appointments) who are really indifferent to the job and only hold them until a place is developed outside of this range. It is to be remembered that very many men pass out of political jobs in private connections that make more money for them and give greater chance for advancement. Accordingly, granted we have a strict and impartial application of civil service, the experienced and competent Negro would have a chance to advance in governmental service in a way he cannot in the business life of our nation. The foregoing, of course, applies to the so-called "white collar" jobs.

In Chicago every effort will be made to have Mayor Thompson "make dirt fly" as soon as possible and the colored workers will get some employment.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

File

8/102

January 25, 1928

REPORT:

TO: The Secretary - Through the Director of Conciliation

FROM: Georgia Douglas Johnson

SUBJECT: The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters V.The Pullman Co.

Oral argument in the above mentioned case was heard before the Interstate Commerce Commission at the office of the Commission, Saturday, January 21, at 10:30 A.M.

PULLMAN COMPANY - First Attorney -

The argument was opened by Mr.Kelly for the Pullman Company. He questioned the authority of the Commission to arbitrate in this matter, pointing out that it should come before other tribunals for adjustment. He suggested further that the matter of prayer for a relief from the tipping system, urged by the porters, was a subterfuge for higher pay. He offered as a way out, that the porters themselves refuse the tips thereby doing away with all arbitration.

A Commissioner asked if it were not true that the Pullman Company recognized and counted upon the tips of porters in fixing the wage scale. Mr. Kelly thought that it might have some little bearing but very slight. He also denied that all of the porters were Negroes.

The question of the rights of state to legislate in the matter of 'tipping' was discussed. A Commissioner pointed out instances where the law to prevent tipping had been passed and enforced. Mr. Kelly was skeptical on the efficacy of these measures. In fact he observed that tipping was an old custom, long established and one not to be lightly swept aside. He observed that the Pullman Company neither compelled the traveling public to give tips nor the porters to receive them.

He was asked by a commissioner if the Company did not, indirectly at least benefit through the tipping system. This was denied by Mr.Kelly.

PULLMAN PORTER'S ATTORNEY -

The Pullman porter's attorney stated first that the Company does receive compensation indirectly through the tipping system. Seven million dollars was the approximate figure of tipping receipts, and also counts upon these receipts in fixing the wage scale for porters. In fact the wage scale is much higher on runs where the tips are small as on the long runs West for tourists who pay but little. He added that while it was true that open solicitation of tips was not in vogue, there was a very well understood system of silent solicitation made use of - the last whisting service etc.

He instanced the fact that Negroes as a whole received less pay for services rendered and payed more for ser-

vices received than any other group, adding that the tipping system tended to promote the feeling of inferiority in the group thus penalized.

PULLMAN COMPANY - Second Attorney -

The second attorney for the Pullman Company also questioned the right of the Commission to interfere in this matter under discussion. Stating that it was a question entirely within the province of Congress to rule in this matter of tipping. Upon being asked by a Commissioner if the tip did not in some way interfere with the equal distribution of service received by the travelling public, giving unequal advantages in proportion to tips received, he said "NO". In fact he instanced that services were identical whether tips were received or expected, except in rare instances. Also affirmed that tips were only given at the end of a trip thereby making this unequal service of gratitude impossible.

RESULT

The Commission took down a hastily worded prayer offered by the attorney for the Pullman Porters, which in effect asked for their interference in relieving them from the tipping system.

Georgia Douglas Johnson.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, May 19 1928.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

While there are many signs of unemployment among the colored people of Chicago, there is nevertheless evidence of continued employment in certain industrial lines where the representation is most gratifying.

The Free Employment agency in this immediate community is placing a substantial number each week but this covers the situation only in a small way.

There was keen disappointment locally at the failure of the city bond issues to go over at the last election. This would have been the signal for a number of public improvements and such contracts always give opportunity for Negro labor. At this writing it has not developed that these particular issues will be again on the ballot this June or November.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago,
June 7 1928.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

From reports that I have seen and personal observation, there are a large number of men and women out of work. However, placements are being made of a temporary nature. It is also felt that after the conventions shall have selected their candidates and capital starts in on a constructive program, there will be some relief. A bond issue of $15,000,000 was recently approved by the people for construction work on one of our big park systems. Work will be advanced in this connection very soon and there will be employment for a large number of laborers, thus relieving the situation with which we are confronted.

Am leaving to-morrow for Springfield, St. Louis and Kansas City, will also visit Salina and Topeka, Kansas, at which points I will make some inquiries.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1928.

In a brief survey which was made of certain Federal employees, as of June 30, 1923, your office courteously furnished this Department with valuable information concerning Negro employees in the service of the U. S. Government.

At this time, the Secretary of Labor desires to obtain similar information as of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. Accordingly, this inquiry is addressed to you and to each executive department and independent bureau of the Government, with the request that you supply, as to your department or bureau, the following information for the use of the Office of the Secretary of Labor:

Total number of Negro employees, June 30, 1928, _____

Departmental Service, Washington, D. C. _____

Field Service, _____

Total salaries, per annum, paid the above, as of June 30, 1928, $_____

Departmental Service, Washington, D. C. $_____

Field Service, $_____

Submitted by_____

Title_____

Department, Bureau, or Office_____

It is desired that the above information relate to all the Negro employees in your department or bureau and the subsidiary branches thereof, both in Washington, D. C., and in the field.

Respectfully,

W. W. Husband

W. W. HUSBAND,
Second Assistant Secretary.

3019

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
July 26 1928.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Lack of employment in and around Chicago is creating a very serious situation. Many large public projects are held up though the building industry is experiencing a marked activity. Renting agents are loud in their complaint of vacant flats and houses, which condition they naturally attribute to the lack of employment and which hits at the purse. The Free Employment Agency on 35th Street is crowded daily and some placements regularly made through that agency relieves the situation to some extent. This unemployment is, of course, no more in evidence here than in other large centers and we are suffering in common with all.

Very respectfully,

Morris Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

4447 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois,
August 22 1928.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

From inquiries I have recently made, and observation, it appears that the "lack of employment" situation is not as bad at present as it was a few weeks ago. This is, of course, quite a relief and it is to be hoped that the trend will continue in this direction.

I am planning to send out a questionnaire to some large employers of Negro labor, seeking a new set of statistics on Negro employment.

Following the serious case in Evanston, Illinois, where one Shanks, colored, murdered a Miss Constance, white, a student at Northwestern University, a tense feeling developed and it is reported that there is a movement on foot to dispense with the services of Negroes in certain fields. This, of course, is not in industrial lines but in personal service and kindred employment. However, I believe the acute feeling is dying down since Shamks is safely behind the bars.

With regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Monroe Lewis

Commissioner of Conciliation

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1928.

Joint Memorandum:

To: The Commissioner of Labor Statistics
The Director-General, U. S. Employment Service

Please find attached, for your information and notice, a few brief recent reports on Unemployment among the Negro workers of the Chicago, Ill., district.

From a depression in May, you will note that the staff representative in Chicago reports "relief" with a trend toward increasing employment.

Respectfully,

H. L. Kerwin

H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation.

Mr Stewart

Hanna

Mr Hanna: with necessary notes

Com of Labor Stat
after this has
served your purpose
please return to
Conciliation Div

Telephone: EDGecombe {2323 2324

BROTHERHOOD OF

Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:
239 WEST 136th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

President and General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

General Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER

Assistant General Organizer
A. L. TOTTEN

Field Representative
S. E. GRAIN

Regional Supervisor
BENNIE SMITH

January 23rd, 1929.

Mr H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letter of the 18th inst. informing me of the fact that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics would reply to my letter relative to the Department making a study of wages, hours and working conditions of the Pullman porter and the Pullman industry in general in relation to life and health of the porter and public.

Respectfully yours,

A. Philip Randolph
President and Organizer

APR/DL

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, CHAIRMAN
HENRY W. ANDERSON
NEWTON D. BAKER
ADA L. COMSTOCK
WILLIAM I. GRUBB
WILLIAM S. KENYON
MONTE M. LEMANN
FRANK J. LOESCH
KENNETH MACKINTOSH
PAUL J. McCORMICK
ROSCOE POUND

MAX LOWENTHAL, SECRETARY

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT
TOWER BUILDING, FOURTEENTH AND K STREETS N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February
3rd
1931

RECD FEB 4 1931 SECRETARY'S OFFICE
CHIEF CLERK FEB 4 1931 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. William N. Doak
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

In revising a special report on Occupations and Crime Among Negroes for the Commission, we are endeavoring to secure definite information on the extent of Negro employment in Federal, State, and Municipal offices.

In this connection, we should like to secure from the Department of Labor, data relative to the number of Negroes on the annual Federal payroll together with the aggregate salary for the years 1910-1930. It is my understanding that a report of the Department gives figures of this nature for the year 1928. If it is possible to furnish more extensive information, it will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Ira De A. Reid

Ira De A. Reid
Director, Department of Research
National Urban League

IDR:RB

REPLY TO:
Ira De A. Reid
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1931.

Memorandum:

To: The Chief Clerk

Referring to accompanying request of Mr. Ira De A. Reid, of the National Urban League, addressed to the Secretary of Labor under date of February 3d, in which the League requests "from the Department of Labor data relative to the number of Negroes on the annual Federal payroll, together with the aggregate salary for the years 1910-1930":

In the year 1923, and again in the year 1928, the Department of Labor issued an informative statement, such as that which is attached hereto, showing the total number of Negro employees in the service of the United States Government, together with their aggregate salaries for each of the respective fiscal years. Obviously, the compilation entailed considerable work, not only on the part of this Department, but, as well, on the part of the many other departments, bureaus and divisions of the Federal Service, each of which, in turn, issued schedules to their employees and computed totals which were finally summarized by the Department of Labor

From correspondence and other comments concerning the compilation it appears that practically all the Departments are willing to cooperate with this Department in this matter every four or five years; and I presume the Conciliation Service may again, in 1932, make a new compilation of Negro employees in the Federal Service. Just at the moment it would be a tremendous task to attempt to make such a summary as Mr. Reid desires; nor is it probable that much variation would be found as of the present date in comparison with the 1928 figures. To call upon all the Federal services at this time for the desired, and then to ask them again in 1932 to submit these estimates, I believe to be, at least, a slight imposition, inasmuch as the 1928 figures would seem to serve all practicable purposes.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

MDR

8

February 5, 1931

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid,
National Urban League,
1133 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of yours of the 3d instant with reference to a survey to be made as to the extent of Negro employment in Federal, State and Municipal offices, requesting the Department to cause a survey to be made to secure the number of Negroes on the annual Federal payroll for the years 1910 to 1930, together with the aggregate salary for that period.

I am constrained to say that this is a task which is beyond the ability of the Department to perform at the present time. No separate records are kept showing the race of any of the Government employees. This can only be determined by examination of the file of every employee in the Federal Service in order to secure information as to present employees. To secure the information you request back to 1910 is an almost impossible task.

I have referred this matter to one of our Commissioners of Conciliation who specializes in information relating to the colored race, and copy of his memorandum, together with copy of the survey made in 1928, is attached hereto.

I am sorry to have to say that under the circumstances this is all the Department of Labor can do in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

2/4/24

White ROBE CARL WHITE by _____
The Assistant Secretary

G H

Inclosures

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

The Pullman Porters Injunction Fund

To Disestablish Company Union and Yellow Dog Contract

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

239 WEST 136 STREET, NEW YORK CITY

COMMITTEE

The Rev. WM. LLOYD IMES
Minister St. James' Presbyterian Church—New York

Dr. JEROME DAVIS
Divinity School—Yale Univ.

May 12th, 1931 .

RECEIVED MAY 13 1931 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. William N. Doak,
Secretary of Labor,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Doak:

About two years ago the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters sought to get the United States Department of Labor to make a study of wages, hours of work and working conditions among Pullman porters of the Pullman Company.

Last summer we were told by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Secretary of the Department of Labor Statistics that an attempt would be made to undertake a study as soon as possible. I think he suggested that unemployment conditions imposed new burdens upon the department which prevented him from going into any new work at that time. No doubt the department is less burdened now than at that time and may be able to render this service.

I know that many studies have been made of groups of workers by your department from time to time and have served as a very useful method of accurately informing public opinion of the status of various groups of workers. I should appreciate knowing if there is any additional reason for failure to make the study. I think it will be a very worth while and constructive contribution to the literature of economic surveys of wage-earners in the country.

Trusting that this matter will meet and merit your approval and that I may hear from you as to the possibility of some immediate action being taken on this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
President & Gen'l Organizer

APR:I

Make all checks payable to Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

RG 174

47

SUBJECT _____ Name of Paper Hawk Eye City Burlington State Iowa Date 5/12/31 Circulation P 114 (D)

PAY-CUTTING

If the following quotation sounds like dangerous radicalism, remember that it comes from a manufacturer and is approved by some rather conservative business critics:

"Before reducing the wages of our working men, why not begin higher up and reduce the wages of the president, vice-presidents and other high-salaried officials? Also do away with the bonuses, superfluous vice-presidents and fancy officials who are deriving substantial revenues without giving actual services.

"In a great many instances the salaries of officials are altogether too high. Fifty thousand a year should be the maximum for any man who esays to work for a living. If he wants further revenue, he should get it from stock in the concern."

If industrial pay has to be cut, it seems only fair and reasonable to cut it all the way up and down the line, and this can be done most easily by starting at the top. That sounds fair enough, one trouble is today, however, is that "stock in the concern" does not necessarily mean "further revenue." In a considerable number of firms, in fact, the wage earner and the salaried employe has an advantage over those who depend chiefly upon their stock holdings for earnings.

Another big concern, feeling the need to reduce expenses by cutting salaries and wages, fixed a sliding scale of cuts that seems to be fairer than any other scheme yet devised. The order was that all salaries and wages averaging more than $50 per week be cut 10 per cent, all between $15 and $50 be cut 5 per cent, no cuts in wages under $15 per week.

If industrial pay has to be cut, it seems only fair and reasonable to cut all the way up and down the line. But the hope of all is there need be no general pay cutting.

SUBJECT 826 174 47 Name of Paper Commercial Appeal City Memphis State Tenn. Date 5-12-31 Circulation 93,300

8 / 102 F

Yellow Dogs Depart

Yellow dog contracts are on their way to join the debtors' prison and the inquisition in a better-forgotten past.

Following the debate over Judge Parker, when thousands of folk learned about these contracts for the first time, a wave of sentiment against them has swept the country.

At that time Wisconsin was the only state barring the yellow dog contract. During the past winter and spring four others have joined her. Oregon, Arizona and Colorado acted first, and Gov. George White has just affixed his signature to such a law in Ohio.

The case against the "yellow dog" contract has probably never been better stated than in the Wisconsin legislation which forbids it.

Laying down the broad principle that terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employes, the statute says: "Government authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize. In dealing with such employers the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman shall have full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate terms and conditions of employment, and that he shall be free from the inteference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor . . . "Yellow dog" contracts are hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief . . ." 5H

8/182

8

May 15, 1931

Mr. Edward B. Meyercord,
8 Seymour Hall,
Galesburg, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In partial compliance with your request of May 12, there is inclosed herewith such material as the Department has available for distribution on the subject of migration of Negroes from the cotton States and on immigration.

Your letter has been referred to the Department of Commerce for further attention.

Respectfully yours,

Exact copy as signed by Robe Carl White

Mailed 5/16/31 by

ROBE CARL WHITE
Acting Secretary

Inclosures

G H

8/102-22

May 15, 1931.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
President and General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters,
239 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I have your letter of May 12th with further reference to your request that the Department of Labor make a study of wages, hours of work and working conditions among the Pullman Sleeping-Car porters.

As you say, this matter has been the subject of previous correspondence with Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of this Department, who is at present absent in Europe. Although employment and other official matters of very pressing importance will doubtless engage the intensive efforts of the Department for some time to come, I shall be glad to take up your matter again with Commissioner Stewart upon his return from abroad.

Very truly yours,

J. R. COLLINS, PRESIDENT
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIF.

8/102

M. H. LUKE, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 802, LA JOLLA, CALIF.

CHIEF CLERK
FEB 25 1932

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1932
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

File 2

Southern Counties
Economic, Political and Commercial League
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

Redlands, California,
Feb'y 8th, 1932.

Hon. Herbert Hoover
President of U.S. of America

Labor

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION,

In view of the alarming decrease in opportunities afforded Negroes in governmental activities, both as relates to a voice in determining the future policy of his government and himself; and in sharing in the benefits of government owned, controlled, operated or supervised industrial activities. We find it painfully, yet absolutely necessary that we take some dfinite stand to try to improve the situation as it relates to us and affects our general welfareNOW.
You will note by the enclosed resolutions, just adopted by this organization, what steps have been decided upon as pertains to the present conditions and practices.
In as much as we feel that every public servant entrusted with the power to create or enforce, or to help to create or enforce, just and humane laws for the benefit of all, likewise have power, through their interdependence upon each other in like capacities, to mould sentiment and use their influence in favor of ~~the~~ a fair, just and humane operation of all governmental activities, to the end that all men shall stand alike before their government in every way. We are therefore addressing this letter to you to ask of you, if it is in keeping with your convictions, to please state your position on the matters referred to in the resolutions.
1st, What is your personal view?
2nd, Are you willing to be quoted, either in person or through the Press, as to what your policy would be in the event of your election?
3rd, Do you believe, that a frank and open statement of your policy as regards the equality of opportunity for all men alike in all governmental activities, would in any wise, create a prejudice for or against you during this or any other campaign?
4th, Would you care to give to us your honest and sincere convictions and permit us to use your reply during the approaching campaign?

Your reply will be highly appreciated and may mean much for or against your candidacy.

With kindest regards, we are sincerely yours,
By the committee.

Campaign and Publicity Committee
J. R. Collins
J. E. MacKelroy
Rev. J. M. Riddle

J. R. COLLINS, PRESIDENT
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIF.

M. H. LUKE, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 802, LA JOLLA, CALIF.

Southern Counties
Economic, Political and Commercial League
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

Whereas, The increased contribution of the Negro to the moral and material development of his country; The increased proportion he bears to the general population as a whole; The increased demand for greater recognition in determining the future of his country and himself; His undisputed loyalty and patriotism in times of peace as well as in war; His increased fitness to serve at home or abroad; His intense desire to serve in a recognizee capacity move him to give expression to that desire by calling to the attention of those in power or to those who may be seek ing positions of trust, his friendly yet firm attitude toward, and his insistent demand for a full recognition of that truest of American principles, Equal opportunity for all men alike;

And Whereas; The life long devotion and unbroken contribution to,and in support of the Republican Party by the Negro, has meant, and still mean so much to that party as a political Factor in gaining and maintaining con trol of the machinery of Government should secure for him his rightful place in the councils of that party and the Nation; and guarantee to him a just recognition of his services after, as well as before an election;

And Whereas; We believe, that since the fourteen million Negroes in the U.S. are, first of all, a laboring people there should be a Negro Assistant in the Labor Department of the U.S. through whom they could be heard in matters so vital to them; and we believe also, that the Register of the Treasury, a position long held by Negroes, should be restored to th them in keeping with a time honored custom; and that Diplomatic posts in Negro Republics or in countries where Negroes are in control, can and should be filled by Negroes as an acknowledgment of their part in the make up of their country.

Now Therefore be it Resolved,

1st, That we, the Negroes of Southern California, in convention assembled at San Bernardino, this 6th, Day of Feb'y A.D. 1932. hereby go on record as being favor of the appointment of Negroes to the positions mentioned above and pledge ourselves to work with, and in support of that man or men party or parties, who will work wholeheartedly and unceasingly with us to secure thosev ends. To give our support to such and to such only.

2nd, That we recognize and assume, no position, commanding or demanding, or make any claim to anything because we are Negroes, but simply as of right and in self-defense because we are Men. And we do not and can not continue to subscribe to any system that savors of taxation without representation without registering our solemn protest.

3rd, We further pledge ourselves to work earnestly and independently, with any group or party of men who will openly co-operate with us in breaking down the unamerican system of inequality and injustice, and in destroying that hated and accursed institution of restriction and exclusion thatb is so effectually working a division of the people.

4th, That direct contact be made with all Negroes in Calif., and else wher to join us in this fight that is at once reasonable, fair and just. And he hereby manifest our determination to pursue this fight to victory.

5th, That a copy of these resolutions along with a letter of inquiry be forwarded to each candidateseeking election to any national office and his position ascertained before nay election is held in which his or her inter ests may be involved.

J. R. COLLINS, PRESIDENT
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIF.

M. H. LUKE, SECRETARY
P. O. BOX 802, LA JOLLA, CALIF.

Southern Counties
Economic, Political and Commercial League
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
903 SIXTH STREET, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA

Whereas, The awful economic crisis that gripped the world during the past twelve months and that still impends, has called forth the greatest effort on the part of the individuals and governments everywhere, establishing new records of sacrifice and charity toward men, creating newer and higher standards of human relationships, awakening in men a greater desire for a better understanding than heretofore obtained; And whereas,
In the midst of this super-human effort to lift ourselves to higher levels in human relationships, it is commonly reported, and on good authority, that our own government, either by collusion or condoning, is still found at its old game of injustice, unfairness and persecution in that Negroes full-fledged American citizens, are denied an opportunity,granted other American citizens,to earn his bread on a government owned, controlled and supervised job; And Whereas,
This construction, viz: The Hoover Dam, is being constructed by the government with money collected from the taxpayers, of whom the Negroes are a contributing part; authorized by a vote of the American citizenry, intendedto benefit American citizens, supervised and controlled by the American Government, a Government founded and maintained by the will of the people; and since we believe all acts of discrimination, whether practiced by the individual or his government, are unfair, unjust, inhuman and un-American.
Now therefore be it Resolved; That we, the Negroes of Southern California, in convention assembled,at San Bernardino California,this 6th Day of Feb'y A.D. 1932, hereby denounce the act of denying Negroes an equal opportunity to work on the government constructed job at Hoover Dam, not alone as unfair, unjust and inhuman; but infamous, perfidous and criminal;
Be it resolved further; That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means at our command, through whatever source possible, to secure an open door for all men alike to work at Hoover Dam or any other work owned, operated, controlled or supervised by the Government. And we hereby call upon our Senators and Representatives to use their weight and influence on our behalf and in the interest of fairness and justice. And not alone in this instance, but in every capacity and at all times.
Resolved, that a committee of three(3) be named at this meeting to make a thorough canvass of the entire situation, as far as it be possible, make contact with all persons seeking office wherein they can be useful in cooperating with us,ascertain their attitude by getting an expression from them, and get any information that can be used for our future guidance and make recommendations to us at our next meeting.
That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded each candidate with whom contact may be made and a copy be filed with the sec'y for future referenc

8/10

July 7. 1932.

Mr. William A. Lydgate,
c/o S. P. Weston, Inc.,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 6th, addressed to the "Department of Labor" has been referred to the Conciliation Service for attention.

This Department does not have any compilations or estimates as to the "average wages" paid to Negro labor in the States designated by you. Where union labor wage scales are in effect it is the presumption, of course, that such scales are applicable to all labor; nor would it be possible, I am sure, to obtain any average as to agricultural labor. Wages vary, of course, according to locality, but this Department could not undertake to compile the varying wages for the various localities, all of which would be subject to the particular agreement or understanding between employers and workers.

Yours very truly,

H. L. Kerwin,
Director of Conciliation.

KEP

K.P.

EPHONE MOHAWK 4-0537

S. P. WESTON, INC.

1822-1823 GRAYBAR BUILDING

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEWSPAPER ENGINEERING
PRODUCTION, OPERATION
ANALYTICAL STUDIES
REPORTS, VALUATIONS

NEW YORK July 6, 1932

CHIEF CLERK JUL 7 1932

Office of the Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

In making a study of the South we have found it necessary to obtain information as to the average wage scale of negro labor, that is, the average agricultural wage, and the average industrial or manufacturing wage, and how those averages differ from the averages for white labor.

The states we have in mind are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Is there any material available on those states, both individually and collectively, which would throw light on the question outlined above? We are interested in the ten-year period 1920-1930 particularly.

We would be most pleased to receive whatever material you have on the subject, and will be glad to meet any expenses incurred.

Very truly yours,

S. P. Weston Inc.

William A. Lydgate

William A. Lydgate

WAL:wl

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

April 7, 1933.

The Conciliation Service,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

A recent communication received by this Bureau includes a request for certain information or publications issued by your office. I have noted below the nature of the request and the name and address of the writer, who has been advised that this part of the communication has been referred to your office.

Very respectfully,

W M Steuart

Director.

Mr. Whitney M. Young,
Dean of Vocation,
Lincoln Institute,
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. - Desires information relating to the negro in business or vocation and achievements of negroes along classical lines.

- - - -

Apr. 7, 1933. He has been furnished with the information he desires (via Negro Business Specialist) J. A. Jackson, Dept. of Commerce.

file

K.F.P

Mr. Kerwin Please prepare

The Pullman Porters Injunction Fund

To Disestablish Company Union and Yellow Dog Contract

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

239 WEST 136 STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Suitable reply for

Date conferences

April 7 - 1933

COMMITTEE
The Rev. WM. LLOYD IMES
Minister St. James' Presbyterian Church—New York
Dr. JEROME DAVIS
Divinity School—Yale Univ.

APR 10 1933
CHIEF CLERK
DEPT. OF LABOR

Secretary's signature & retn.

Madam Secretary Frances E. Perkins
United States Department Of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam Secretary:

Following instructions given me I wrote you a letter several days ago requesting that Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters be included among the labor representatives to meet in a conference called by you March 31.

The reasons set forth by the brotherhood are that the twelve million or more Negroes in the United States represent labor, that the Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters constitute the largest single unit of organized Negroes affiliated with the American Federation Of Labor and that any conference calculated to restore the confidence and cooperation of the laboring classes in the rehabilitation program of the Federal government could not be complete or smack of a thorough sense of fair-play if it did not include the Negro.

To the amazement and sad disappointment of the members of this organization the request was utterly ignored. Up to this writing no reply has been received, the conference held and the hopes, yearnings and aspirations of the Negro population denied an opportunity to voice its opinion by labor minded leaders of the race who are free from the influence of capitalists, in matters vitally affecting the group in particular and labor in general.

For eight years this organization has made repeated appeals to the various tribunals of the government charged with the responsibility to enforce laws affecting labor. In the face of a law Passed Sept. 5-6, 1916 known as the Adamson Eight Hour Act or the 240 hour work month, the Pullman Company callously, deliberately and defiantly ignores and evades it by compelling its porters and maids to work on a basis of 11,000 miles of railroad a month which is equivalent to 440 hours work a month.

While the United States Senate was discussing the passage of the 30 hour work week yesterday, the Pullman Company was quite busy furloughing its porters in various districts. By increasing their hours of work and decreasing the rest or lay-over period of these underpaid, overworked and trained to be professional mendicants of the traveling public, the Pullman Company has found it easy to add

to the unemployment problem more than 4000 Negroes with wives and little children dependent on them for support.

I repeat that no tribunal charged with the responsibility to correct the many injustices heaped upon porters and maids by the Pullman Company seems willing to enforce any law or conduct an investigation to determine why the Railroad Labor law is obeyed by all carriers in its relation to all railroad employees except the Pullman porters and maids.

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters was started as a revolt against the Employee Representation Plan, a Company Union forced upon the porters and maids by means of a species of intimidation and coercion. This plan is a series of committees that attempt to adjust all grievances and mal-adjustments that arise between the Company's officials and the porters and maids in the operation of Pullman cars upon the railroad.

These committees, known as Grievance Committees, are composed of equal numbers of porters and maids as there are officials of the Pullman Company. A notorious fact is that upon each committee sits the superintendent who has the power to hire and fire the porter and may fire the porter representatives of the said Grievance Committees, the latter paid added compensation for their services by the company which I respectfully submit is a subtle species of intimidation in itself.

The Railway Labor Act specifically states that the employees must have the freedom to choose representatives of their own without influence, interference or coercion by the management and the rules governing the Employee Representation Plan reads that the representatives must be Pullman Porters with at least two years standing in the service. This is a flagrant violation of the law.

Moreover, now comes the Norris-La Guardia law enacted March 23-1932 which states that it is against the public policy of the United States to operate a company union and that all contracts signed shall be held unenforcable by law.

Despite this fact the Pullman Company continues to hold annual elections of its Employee Representation Plan, and called a number of unauthorized porters to Chicago recently who signed contracts which resulted in a decrease in the wages of the employees without their knowledge or consent.

This organization has reported promptly every act of injustice to the United States Mediation Board, the Department Of Labor, members of Congress and other governmental agencies but despite all the evidence submitted and the facts too bold and amazing for words we are still faced with the problem of choosing the more expensive course to air out the many outrages in a Federal Court.

- over-

The Brotherhood Of Sleeping Car Porters is interested in the program of the present administration. It looks with great promise to every gesture calculated to reckon with unfair and dishonest corporations and big financiers in order that the people of the United States might be relieved from misery and the pangs of hunger.

In that the fabulously rich Pullman Company seems too powerful to be included in the investigations it might be timely for me to mention that the Pullman Porters and Maids constitute the largest single unit of Negro workers in the United States out of whose sweat the company has reaped great profits and also through years of an uninterrupted scheme to pay such wages which compels them to look to the traveling public for support.

Now that the irregular and inadequate "tips" have almost faded out of existence, that Filipinos and Japanese are being used to displace Negroes, that every conceivablescheme is in practice to destroy the usefulness of their union, is the race to be further driven into a state of impotency because justice to these classes of workers is so unbearably slow if not denied.

With cordial best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Ashley L. Totten

Ashley L.Totten
National Secretary- Treasurer

8/102

April 22, 1933.

Mr. Ashley L. Totten,
National Secretary-Treasurer,
The Pullman Porters' Injunction Fund,
239 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of April 7th and note what you say concerning the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters, Mr. A. Philip Randolph, President, and your viewpoint concerning the varied labor situations in which your organization and the porters' Brotherhood are interested.

First, let me say to you that it was physically impractical at the time to have endeavored to have present at the conference of March 31st representation from all of the many groups which desired to take part in the conference. Consequently, it was our plan to have later conferences, following this preliminary meeting. It follows, therefore, that your request will not be overlooked when these later deliberations are undertaken.

I have been informed that the requests of the Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters for an investigation as to wages, tips, hours, etc., have been under active consideration by the Department for some time past, notwithstanding the fact that, of course, the jurisdiction of the Department in connection with transportation employees is limited. This, together with the fact that there are apparently two organizations of Pullman porters, each of which claims to have enrolled the majority of the porters, makes it even more difficult to secure definite information helpful to all of the porters of both groups.

However, I am advised that as far back as January 24, 1929, Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this Department, tendered the advice and assistance of the Department in the making of a preliminary survey of wages and working conditions affecting Pullman porters, and that the Commissioner proposed a plan which Mr. Randolph's organization has never accepted. It would seem to me that, as Mr. Randolph's earlier letters and conferences indicated, a preliminary survey along the lines proposed would have developed certain facts and conditions

necessary to a thorough understanding of the complaints.

The subject-matter was further discussed in correspondence with the Department last Autumn, and in November, 1932, Mr. Randolph advised the Conciliation Service that --

> "I and my associates will come to Washington to go over the subject-matter of the survey of working conditions and wages of Pullman porters sometime in the near future."

The matter has rested at that point since then.

Would it not be possible for you and your associates to confer with the Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics with a view to developing a plan of cooperation along the lines of Commissioner Stewart's proposed survey?

Yours very truly,

4/28/33

Secretary. (Signed) Frances Perkins

NRH

102.

May 5, 1933.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
National President, Brotherhood of Sleeping-Car Porters,
239 West 136th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Just received for file

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 29th with further reference to previous correspondence with Mr. Totten and yourself concerning the proposed inquiry as to working conditions and wages of Pullman porters.

Since the receipt of your letter, the matter has again been taken up with Mr. Baldwin, Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who will be glad to confer with you at any time convenient to you, and, if possible, work out a plan of procedure along the lines proposed by Commissioner Stewart.

Copy of Senator Dill's address is acknowledged with thanks.

Yours very truly,

K/P

13/65

Race Riot, E. St. Louis. Ill. 1917

Coal Statistics.

3047. Production of coal in the United States in 1915 and 1916, compiled by C. E. Lesher, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. (For release August 10.)

State.	1915			1916		
	Total quantity (Net tons)	Number of employees	Average number of days worked	Total quantity (Net tons)	Number of employees	Average number of days worked
Alabama	14,927,937	22,591	223	18,086,197	25,308	262
Alaska	1,400	------	---	13,073	83	179
Arkansas	1,652,106	3,751	149	1,994,915	3,772	184
California, Idaho, and Nevada	12,503	36	285	a 7,240	18	188
Colorado	8,624,980	12,372	194	10,484,237	13,104	233
Georgia	134,496	368	187	173,554	411	280
Illinois	58,829,576	75,610	179	66,195,336	75,538	198
Indiana	17,006,152	22,777	179	20,093,528	23,965	187
Iowa	7,614,143	15,549	220	7,260,800	14,443	202
Kansas	6,824,474	13,260	184	6,881,455	12,132	204
Kentucky	21,361,674	27,960	186	25,393,997	31,222	208
Maryland	4,180,477	5,664	242	4,460,046	5,633	256
Michigan	1,156,138	2,569	198	1,180,360	2,535	216
Missouri	3,811,593	9,173	186	4,742,146	9,654	207
Montana	2,789,755	3,158	201	3,632,527	3,781	244
New Mexico	3,817,940	4,205	262	3,793,011	4,522	292
North Dakota	528,078	590	219	634,912	714	244
Ohio	22,434,691	40,053	142	34,728,219	41,394	197
Oklahoma	3,693,580	8,457	167	3,608,011	7,800	178
Oregon	39,231	151	206	42,592	106	236
Pennsylvania, bituminous	157,955,137	174,593	226	170,295,424	168,212	259
South Dakota	10,593	35	155	8,886	38	145
Tennessee	5,730,361	8,948	220	6,137,449	9,211	239
Texas	2,088,908	5,087	233	1,987,503	4,481	218
Utah	3,108,715	3,564	208	3,567,428	3,129	288
Virginia	8,122,596	8,959	235	9,707,474	9,777	272
Washington	2,429,095	4,850	169	3,038,588	4,797	217
West Virginia	77,184,069	75,882	208	86,460,127	78,067	237
Wyoming	6,554,028	7,244	201	7,910,647	7,255	248
Total bituminous	442,624,426	557,456	203	502,519,682	561,102	230
Pennsylvania anthracite	88,995,061	176,552	230	87,578,493	159,869	253
Grand Total	531,619,487	734,008	209	590,098,175	720,971	235

a No coal was produced in Nevada in 1916.

RM/RGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1917

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary
Department of Labor

I am returning herewith the file in regard to the East St. Louis race riots, together with the following documents submitted by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

1. Letter from Mr. Squires to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

2. "Negro Migration, East St. Louis, Illinois," being a summary of the facts and conclusions arrived at by the agents.

3. Extracts and summarization of testimony submitted in the investigations by the Labor Committee of the Council of Defense of Illinois into the recent influx of Southern negro laborers into East St. Louis.

4. "Negro Migration,-A Summary of Findings in Chicago."

Royal Meeker

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

This is apparently a part of the file which was sent to Secretary Wilson's office yesterday from Dr. Meeker's office.

August 21, 1917

No. 203
Ed. 7-24-16—300,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Might it not be well to send a good observer to the place for a judicious preliminary inquiry in preparation for a thorough inquiry by the Department or Congress if thought desirable later

July 8/07 L. F. P.

No. 203
Ed. 1-4-17—300,000

July 10, 1917.

Mr. John H. Walker,
304 Pierik Building,
Springfield, Illinois.

My dear John:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 5th, inclosing copy of letter to Victor A. Olander and report of the Labor Committee of the State Council of Defense of Illinois upon the inquiry into the recent race riots in East St. Louis. I have read them with a great deal of interest.

I was particularly impressed by the statements relative to the anonymous advertisements for and solicitation of Southern negroes to come to East St. Louis. Unfortunately East St. Louis is not the only place to which these people have been directed in large numbers without their having any jobs to go to when they arrive. When a single person starts out into a new field, taking his chance of getting employment when he arrives, no serious danger is done, but it is absolutely cruel to induce people in large numbers, as these people have been induced, to migrate into new localities and then be allowed to shift for themselves after they arrive there.

The Department will send out one of its best investigators within a week to make a preliminary survey of the field with a view to determining what, if any, kind of an investigation of the situation should be made. The situation is serious in many parts of the country.

It would not surprise me if similar outbreaks would occur in Pittsburgh, Newark and a few other points where Southern negroes have been induced to go in larger numbers than can be absorbed in the industries available to them. We have tried to keep in touch with the movement and have made a number of minor investigations; in fact, we are conducting one in the South at the present time with a view to finding out what the situation is there, but the movement is so widespread, ranging all the way from Montana in the West to Massachusetts in the East, that I fear to undertake a general survey of the situation because I do not believe we have sufficient funds available to make as complete an investigation as should be made.

When the person has been selected for the preliminary survey referred to, I trust he may have the privilege of examining the stenographic notes of the evidence taken by the Labor Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY E. B. WILSON
MAILED 3-10 BY [illegible]

Secretary.

3/4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

For the information of Asst Secy Post.

H.W.W.

Noted July 9/70
L. J. D.

OFFICERS

J. H. WALKER - - PRESIDENT
304-5 PIERIK BLDG., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

ROBERT G. FITCHIE - 1ST VICE-PRES.
175 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ED. CARBINE - - 2ND VICE-PRES.
5510 S. HALSTED ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MICHAEL J. WHALEN, 3RD VICE-PRES.
513 N. 7TH ST., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

THOMAS KELLY - - 4TH VICE-PRES.
720 S. PARK AVE., STREETER, ILL.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

J. H. WALKER, President
304-5 Pierik Building
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

OFFICERS

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156 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

AL. TOWERS - - - 6TH VICE-PRES.
A AND SPRING STS., BELLEVILLE, ILL.

EMIL REINHOLD - - 7TH VICE-PRES.
1419 E. CONDIT ST., DECATUR, ILL.

GEO. B. JENKINS - - 8TH VICE-PRES.
119 S. LYNN ST., URBANA, ILL.

WALDO CROSS - - 9TH VICE-PRES.
1314 N. CHURCH ST., DECATUR, ILL.

VICTOR A. OLANDER - SECY.-TREAS.
164-166 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

429

July 13, 1917.

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Friend Billy:

Yours of the 10th received. I believe if you could make a thorough investigation of one of these situations and then simply get the names of the places where they are sending them elsewhere, that it might serve the purpose of making a general investigation, and I don't know of any that is more important, where you would be likely to get the facts in the case in an authoritative way, more quickly, than the East St. Louis situation.

You may be sure that if a representative of your department takes this matter up, I will be glad to let him look over the verbatim record of the sworn testimony, and also give him some other information that I have on the subject that I think will be helpful.

With best wishes I am,

Sincerely yours,

J H Walker

PRESIDENT.

JHW:MM

Noted July 16-17
WBW

OFFICERS

J. H. WALKER - - PRESIDENT
304-5 PIERIK BLDG., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

ROBERT G. FITCHIE - 1ST VICE-PRES.
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1314 N. CHURCH ST., DECATUR, ILL.

VICTOR A. OLANDER - SECY.-TREAS.
164-166 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO

429

July 5, 1917.

RECEIVED
JUL 9
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. W.B.Wilson, Secretary,

Department of Labor, U.S.,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing copy of letter to Secretary Olander, which explains itself; also copy of our official report with reference to the investigation of the first race riot which took place in East St. Louis about a month ago, and I am satisfied that the aluminum ore corporation is the concern, more so than any of the others, although there are a number of others connected with it, that are responsible for the situation in East St. Louis, and for the race riots that took place the night of July 2nd, and the previous one also; and if it is true, that that concern is making such enormous profits (my information is that it is) and that it has practically a monopoly of the manufacture of aluminum in the United States, that enters into the making of practically every piece of war machinery of every description, as well of course as is also used in the machinery of a considerable number of other industries.

I would like very much if you can do so, that you put some of your men on the job to get at the bottom of this situation if possible, and get the actual proof. There is no question in my mind, but what there was a conference in which five

of the general managers sat; that they put in $5000 a piece to finance this campaign; that they did it by anonymous methods; that they practiced fraud and deception to get those men there, and I feel too that this action as it is being taken now, is in direct opposition to the resolutions adopted by the National Council for Defense, affecting employers and working men in our country, for the period of the war, and if, on top of all this, it can be shown that they are making such tremendous profits, I think the whole nation will agree that a concern such as that, that rather than pay wages that will permit men employed by them, and their families to live, according to the American standards, and in addition, hours, conditions of employment and treatment, in accord with the American standards, will during this war, adopt methods of this character, to destroy organized labor, break down the standards of labor and create strife within the state, should be penalized and stopped from doing the things that they are doing.

Would like to hear from you at an early date on this matter.

Yours very truly, J H Walker

REPORT OF LABOR COMMITTEE OF STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS UPON THE INQUIRY INTO THE RECENT RACE RIOTS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

At a meeting of the State Council of Defense of Illinois, held at Chicago, on June 2, 1917, the chairman read before the Council, telegrams from the mayor of East St. Louis and from the president and secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of that city. Both messages requested an investigation of the race riots then taking place there. The Council referred these communications to its committee on labor with directions to investigate.

Pursuant thereto the labor committee met in the city court room in East St. Louis, on Thursday, June 7, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M. There were present, Chairman John H. Walker and John H. Harrison. Dr. Frank Billings, the other member of the committee, was in Washington on other business for the Council. William J. MacDonald of Springfield, Illinois, appeared as counsel for the committee.

This committee was cordially received and was tendered the services of all who could in any way assist. Nevertheless, there was manifested an under-current of desire to minimize the disturbance, its causes and its consequences. The few days between the time of the riots and the time of investigation had brought about reaction in feeling due, doubtless, to the injury the city in its entirety had experienced because of the law-

less demonstrations. Indiscriminate assaults upon negroes had resulted in the departure of the good citizens of that race, as well as of the undesirable ones. Business was suffering in proportion. The publicity of the news dispatches of the trouble, had according to citizens, worked serious damage to the good name of the city as an industrial center. However, no obstacles were placed in your committee's way; on the contrary, the Mayor furnished an officer to serve summonses, and the Chamber of Commerce officially sent notice to all of its members, requesting them to come forward with any information that might be of value. The Trades Union Movement, through the President and Secretary of the Trades Council tendered their services to the committee. Stenographic notes were taken of the evidence, all of which was taken under oath, and which is hereby submitted in full.

The information obtained establishes that the riots were due to the excessive and abnormal number of negroes then, and for some months past, in East St. Louis. The feelling against the colored people originated in two sources, social and labor. There was resentment that the colored people, having over-crowded their quarters, were spreading out into sections of the city regarded as exclusively the precincts of the white people. The colored men, large numbers of whom had been induced there and who could find no jobs, in their desperate need were preventing desired improvements being made by labor, and threatening the existing standards of labor, and the white men were resenting it. These facts were set forth in the Mayor's first message to the chairman of this council.

The crisis came at a meeting arranged by the city council, to give a public hearing to protest against this situation, which had become intollerable. At that meeting inflamable speeches, which should have been stopped in their midst by the authorities, were made - immediately after that the rioting started.

East St. Louis, with a population of approximately 90,000 has had for a long time, a permanent negro population of from 10,000 to 15,000. This city is, accordingly, accustomed to the presence of colored people in numbers. It is therefore manifest that the trouble was due to the recent rapid influx of the colored people. The evidence shows these came mostly from the southern states. Estimates vary from 6,000 to 15,000 as the number that had come within the past year or so. Our investigation accordingly took the line of why they came, since discovery of that would doubtless suggest a remedy.

For more than two years, there has been a considerable migration north of the southern negro. There has been increased demand for labor in the north on account of the great numbers employed in plants devoted to war materials. This was accentuated by the return of some of the foreigners from the north to their native lands to take their places in the war, and the complete stoppage of the former supply of labor from those countries.

The negroes from the south furnish the most likely supply to meet this demand, because the south pays them lower wages, works them longer hours, gives them less consideration, and surrounds them with poorer working conditions. This movement, so far as it is a result of this condition, is a readjustment of the equilibrium of

population in accordance with present economic law, and so far as this is true, no issue can be taken with it.

But this committee finds that the situation at East St. Louis differs so much in degree, from the situation in most other cities, that it could not be explained as a result of ordinary operations. That East St. Louis, accustomed as it is, to the presence of colored people, could stage a racial outbreak, argues that a cause different than ordinary migration of colored labor was operative.

Such a cause was definitely established by evidence. It was shown that extensive advertising had been done in southern newspapers, setting forth the allurements in East St. Louis in the way of abundant work, short hours, and high wages, good conditions and treatment, Labor agents also were shown to have been very active in the south. They had gone about soliciting the movement of colored men to East St. Louis. They had invited colored men to assemble in groups of ten in order to get cheaper railroad rates. Excursions by train and by steam boat were offered cheaper for the round trip than the regular one way fare would amount to. That such things were being done, were recited in the local press of East St. Louis continually for many years, and seemed never to be denied.

A peculiarity of this campaign for the importation of unskilled labor to East St. Louis was its anonymous character, a fact in itself suspicious. There appear in all newspapers over the country almost daily, advertisements for labor in some other place, which are signed by those who want the employees. Such advertisements,

of course, are legitimate. But it seems strange that the extensive territory of the south should be covered by a propaganda urging migration to East St. Louis, and at the same time that these advertisements should not only be signed by no one, but that they should not designate any particular plant, of which there are many large ones in East St. Louis, that required additional labor. Likewise, labor agents were equally mysterious. It was related that these labor agents would assemble car loads of negroes and start north accompanying them. At convenient points these agents would leave the car with the remark that they had telegrams to send, or would get a lunch. They never came back, and the train pulled out without them. The negroes were thus left to shift for themselves upon their arrival at East St. Louis, to find work as they could and quarters as they might.

The evidence warrants the conclusion that there was an extensive campaign to induce negoes in great numbers to come to East St. Louis. Such campaign had required considerable financing, and its backers took pains to be unknown. Official recognition of these circumstances were taken in a resolution introduced to the Chamber of Commerce by M. V. Joyce its Vice-president, ten days before the race riots occurred. (Exhibit B, page 5) The resolution sets forth the things here related, and urges that steps be taken to discontinue the practice and to "Employ every legitimate means to prevent the influx of negroes into East St. Louis, and thereby take every precaution against crime, riot and disorder generally". The resolution was laid upon the table by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, pending the forwarding to every member of a copy. The Chamber of Commerce of East St.

Louis has within its membership the most influential and the most important, industrially, of its citizenship. This resolution was never acted upon. Its non-action at a time when the very atmosphere was charged with tense feeling is in line with the anonymous character of the influence bringing the extraordinary influx of negroes into East St. Louis.

As a result of the intense public interest and general discussion of the situation before and after the riots, this committee was confronted with many unverified statements as to conditions existing with relation to the matter to be investigated. It was urged that during the previous year there had been industrial troubles in several of the plants of the city, and that employers had brought about the extraordinary influx of colored men to have a surplus of labor and thus defeat the contentions of their employees. It was alleged that employers had had meetings to arrange a program of importation of the southern negroes and that the larger employers of the city had collectively been responsible. The managers of all the larger industries of the city were examined, and all denied any collusion, or knowledge of the campaign conducted in the south to bring negroes to East St. Louis. The fact remains however, that these managers were the chief beneficiaries of the surplus of labor, and the force of motive points in their direction. Fixing the actual personal responsibility, while it might be desirable, adds nothing at this point. This Council of Defense is a body organized to promote the country's war interests, and to pursue the research for responsibility further along this line would not serve the pur-

pose of this Council. The condition was there, no matter how it was brought about, or by whom.

Since this council is a war body, its endeavors must have a relationship to the war. A harmonious nation is necessary to successful prosecution of war. The situation at East St. Louis its causes and its consequences, contain a lesson and a warning valuable for guidance in relation to the war. To get the maximum of efficiency for success in this war, there must be harmony between capital and labor, between employer and employee. They must face the future with an equal degree of patriotism. Organized labor, in its national central body has, by formal action, inaugurated a policy of suspending or avoiding strikes as far as possible. It thus, as far as possible, waives its right of aggression in making the best bargain possible for its services. This is a most patriotic attitude but in all reason it cannot be expected to maintain that spirit, unless met half way by the employing class. If labor exerts every influence possible to avoid industrial strife, then capital must do the same thing, and must do nothing to impair existing standards of labor.

To import a surplus of labor will promote strife rather than repress it. To so act is not to meet labor half way. Labor has declared a truce, to whatever extent such may be possible, and the employer will be the opposite of a patriot if he does not do the same. Labor has set a patriotic pace which should challenge a patriotic rivalry from the employer. Thepatriotic spirit of labor thus far has given the government rich promises as to what extent it may be depended upon. This committee therefore recommends

the following.

First: That the widest publicity be given to the situation at East St. Louis through the Council of National Defense, and through the respective State Council's of Defense, that the danger in the situations of this kind may be made apparent to the south and the industrial centers of the north, to the end that migration of the southern negroes may be discouraged before other outbreaks of a similar nature occur.

Second: That migration of any class from one part of the country to another be allowed to flow along natural lines, that the equilibrium of population may not be disturbed; that the severest condemnation should be visited upon those who undertake to promote any artificial movement of population, because such artificial movement is sure to result in friction, and now more than ever should friction be avoided.

Third: That the problems of shifting labor where labor is needed during the war, be handled by the various State Councils of Defense, in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, in connection with those responsible officers of the labor movement who are daily showing their patriotism in endeavoring to restrain industrial strife, and in connection with the department of labor of the United States and similar departments of the states. It is anticipated that if this is done that labor can be shifted to where it is needed with sole reference to the benefit of industry as well as the workers themselves, and consequently to the welfare of the nation.

We believe such arrangement will be productive of the greatest co-operation and harmony between labor and the employing interests, and these must work during the period of the war in harmony and in mutual recognition of each others rights and responsibilities in order to preserve the life of democracy and maintain the honor of our country.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. Walker,

Jno. H. Harrison. Editor Com News (D.)

Labor Comm. State Council of S Defense.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Received at Wyatt Building, Cor. 14th and F Sts., Washington, D.C.

CH F52 WA 234 Collect Govt.

Minneapolis, Minn., 134PM Jul. 7,1917.

To the Secy. of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

I wish to call your attention earnestly and urgently to a condition of affairs that is developing in this state and to the west of us in Montana and Dakota Stop. The labor situation in this state is excellent we have no strike and none in prospect Stop. We have handled the I. W. W. agitation with tact and firmness on the iron ranges and there is no trouble in sight from that source Stop. There have been labor troubles on the Great Northern Railway in Montana and to the west of us largely the result of the tactlessness of the officers of that Company in handling such problems Stop. The Great Northern is now importing negros in large numbers to take the place of white workmen on the line in the yards and to some extent to the shops Stop. They are bringing them from Kansas City Stop. If this is permitted to continue the whole situation in this state will be in chaos Stop. It is a menace that cannot be over estimated specially in view of the unfortunate Roosevelt episode Stop. There is plenty of white labor available and the Government must stop the movement of negros into this section at once I shudder to think of the consequences if this is not done.

JOHN LIND, Chairman Labor Committee
Minnesota Commission of Public Safety.

COPY.

in fact.

Springfield, Illinois,

July 5, 1917.

Mr.V.A.Olander, Sec-Treas.,
Illinois State Federation of Labor,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Vic:

I have just been advised by an Associated Press reporter that the Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis and a so-called Citizen's Committee(which is a committed created by the Chamber of Commerce and big business down there) has issued a statement, inviting the negroes to return, guaranteeing them jobs , good wages and positively complete protection.

I understand that at the inception of the trouble which was started by them, some negroes, before they were dispersed, were beating up a doctor; they had overturned his automobile in which were himself, his wife and child; that one of them recognized him as the physician for the alumunum ore corporation; that he immediately advised the others that he (the physician) was alright; that he was the aluminum ore physician; then they apologized to him and left him.

Just before we went down there on the investigation,an express man had eight packages of tobacco stolen from him. A city detective picked up the men with the tobacco (they were trying to sell it) and when the express man reported it, he was immediately advised that they had the men and the tobacco. He lodged charges against them and was told to appear in court next morning at 9:15 against them.

In the meantime, the chief of police found out that these men were strike-breakers for the aluminum ore corporation, and he said that it would never do for it to be known that these strike-breakers had stolen this stuff, and tried to peddle it, and the next morning when the express driver appeared in court, he was given his tobacco and advised that the men had been let go.

Mr. Fox, the general manager for that corporation, while giving his testimony, after answering a question as to the influx of the negro labor, said in a sarcastic way, with his teeth bared-"there will be more of them too". It was reported to me that since that investigation, that he said he would employ nothing else but negroes where they were able to do the work.

There is absolutely not a particle of doubt but what it is that company and about four others, who are importing this labor for the express purpose of destroying the labor movement down there, beating down the standards that labor has established, of wages, hours, conditions and of treatment, to put the working people completely at their mercy. It is reported that this corporation , out of their one plant in East St. Louis, made four hundred seventy million dollars profit last year.

Yours fraternally,

J H Walker
PRESIDENT.

WE HAVE LICENSE TO SHIP ANY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES

Telephone 39 P. O. Box 168

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

No. 1 Nineteenth Street

Bessemer, Alabama

Do you want to go North where the Laboring man shares the profits with the Boss?

Are you satisfied with your condition here?

Are you satisfied with your Pay Envelope?

Are you making enough wages so save something to take care of you in the time of distress?

Has your family all the comforts they should have during these prosperous times, or are you just making 'Both Ends Meet" while the other fellow is growing Rich on your Hard Labor.

If you are perfectly satisfied with your present condition, we ask you to pardon us for mailing you this letter, but if you are not satisfied we want you to come to see us.

We want all the men we can get, can give them good jobs that they can make a good living at and save something to buy a home and get away from the 'House Rent man.

We have secured contracts from the largest Coal Mines in the Country for all the Miners, Drill Men, outside and inside Laborers and Coke men that we can ship. These mines are in the Coal fields of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Old Virginia and Carolina, the average coal is from four to eight feet, drift mines, no gas. We have secured jobs and homes for thousands of people. We are the largest shippers of labor in Alabama. We will ship every day except Sunday, will pay your railroad fare for you and your family and pay the freight on your Household Goods, we will also pay a reasonable amount of what you owe here.

Every camp has good houses to live in, good school houses, which means Good schools, good churches, also Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. for your Wives, sons and daughters.

Come to see us at once it will be to your iuterest, we want to talk it over with you and explain fully. REMEMBER WE CHARGE NO OFFICE FEES. Yours for prosperity,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

By.....

Jones & Maddox.

bring your baggage and come on we will get you out the same day you get here tell every body to come on.

Jones & Madden
Bessemer

P. O. Box 168 Telephone 39

Employment Office

No 1 Nineteenth Street Near A. G. S. Depot Bessemer, Ala

WANTED

Coal Miners, Coke Oven Men, Day Laborers, Contract Men, Drill Men and Helpers, Motormen, Track Layers. Machine Runners Mule Drivers, Power Plant Men, and other good jobs to offer around the Mines.

If You Want a Good Job Come see Us

We have Licenses to Ship to all Parts of the Unitee States

We ship to the following named places in West Virginia. Paragon Coal Company, Cub Fork Coal Co., Deegans Eagle Coal Co., Mullens Coal Co., Avon Coal Co.. New Pocahontas Coal Co., Loop Creek Colliery Co , Layland Coal Co., Williamson Coal Co. Huntington W. Va. and Charleston W. Va. We also ship to the following named places in Old Virginia: Glen Morgan, Wise, Blackwood, Stonega, Osaka, Rhoda. Ironore, Emboden and Kekee Coal and Coke Companies. Also the following named places in Kentucky, Hardy Stone, Pinson Fork, Peg, McVeigh and the Mines of the Pond Creek Coal Co. Also Holden W. Va. United States Coal and Coke Co. Gary, W. Va.

We ship every day and will furnish dray to move you to Bessemer and will send you out.

What wages would you get if we was to ship back all the men that has been shipped we have secured homes for more than 30,000 peaple and have one one left you.

Employment Office Bessemer, Ala

Maddox & Jones
Bessemer, Ala.

P. O. Box 168. Phone 39

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

No. 1, Nineteenth Street, near A. G. S. Depot

BESSEMER, ALA.

WANTED ! !

Coal Miners, Coke Oven Men, Day Laborers, Railroad Men, Contract Men and Section Hands. We have secured homes for more than 50,000 people.

We Ship Every Day

Special Train Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. We have license to ship to all parts of the World. Apply at once to

Employment Office

BESSEMER, ALABAMA.

Bessemer Printing Company

Handed out to negroes by a labor agent at Bessemer June 16, 1917. Distributed on trains also.

LET'S GO

BACK NORTH

Where there is no labor trouble.
Pittsburg, Pa. District.

We ship you and your household goods.
Go Now! While you have the chance.

Wanted 100 colored families—Coal diggers, 95c. and $1.00 per ton, Drift mines, Pick coal, 2 weeks pay, courteous treatment.

WANTED ☞ Ten Families to run BOARDING HOUSES.

All Colored Ministers can go Free.

WANTED:— 25 Colored Nurses, age from 16 to 18 years old. Good wages and pleasant surroundings.

We will Move you to Bessemer.

SPECIAL TRAINS MONDAY'S, TUESDAY'S and WEDNESDAY'S; EVERY WEEK.

Will Advance you Money, if necessary.

WANTED 200 Day Laborers, 100 Coke Oven Men. Wages: $1.05 per oven for pulling 72 hour coke, and 85c. per oven for 48 hour coke.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

MADDOX & JONES,

No. 1, Nineteenth Street, near A. G. S. Depot,

Telephone 39, BESSEMER, ALA.

Printed by John K. Harless, 2031 Carolina Ave., Bessemer, Ala.

Maddox & Jones.
Bessemer, Ala.

P. O. Box 168. Telephone 39,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

No. 1, Nineteenth Street, near A. G. S. Depot,
BESSEMER, ALA.

WANTED!

Coal Miners, Coke oven Men, Day Laborers, Railroad Men, Contract Men, Drill Men, and Drill Helpers, Etc.

If You Want a Good Job, Come to see us.

WE SHIP EVERY DAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

WE HAVE LICENSE TO SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

APPLY AT ONCE TO

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Printed by John K. Harless, 2031 Carolina Ave., Bessemer, Ala.

Jones & Madden
Bessemer

SAFETY FIRST!

GO NORTH

Where no danger of labor trouble exists.
No strikes; no lock outs.
Large coal, good wages, fair treatment, two weeks pay, good houses. If you haven't got all these things, you had better see us. We will send you where you can have all these things.

☞ Scores of men have written us, thanking us for sending them.

We fulfill every promise we make.

The Companies we ship you to, don't want to run your business. They want satisfied men, who will stick.

We ship you and your household goods.

Go Now! While you have the chance.

Miners, Coal Loaders, Coke Oven Men and Day Laborers.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

No. 1, Nineteenth Street, near A. G. S. Depot,

BESSEMER, ALA.

Printed by John K. Harless, 2031 Carolina Ave., Bessemer, Ala.

A National Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Colored Americans of Nebraska and the West.

THE MONITOR

The Rev. John Albert Williams, Editor

1119 No. 21st Street
Tel. Webster 4243

OMAHA, NEB.

GEORGE WELLS PARKER
Contributing Editor and Business Manager

JOSEPH LaCOUR, Jr.,
Lincoln Representative

Associate Editors
LUCILLE SKAGGS EDWARDS
WILLIAM GARNETT HAYNES

DEAR SIR:-

Your letter received and we are sending you attached application blank for full and necessary information. Please detach and return same to us with $1.50 (One Dollar and Fifty Cents) which will cover all expense of correspondence, full information, literature, and work in securing you employment before leaving the south. No further money will have to be paid us.

Many attempts are being made to discourage our people from leaving for the north and west, but we sincerely believe that the new opportunities should be taken advantage of at once. The north and west offer you the chance for a better home, a better job, better education for your children, better treatment, and the full rights of citizenship. The only requirement is that you prove industrious and make the best of the opportunities offered. Great industries need you and will welcome you. We are co-operating with them and will help you come.

Send us the names of friends and relatives who wish to leave, because the indications are that the demands for Colored labor will be exceedingly heavy.

Thanking your favor and asking your complete confidence, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE WELLS PARKER,

Business Manager of The Monitor
Omaha, Nebraska

Labor Situation Growing Critical

North and West in Need of Southern Help and Begin Considering It Carefully; the War Has Further Effect.

The North and West need the Southern Colored labor, and need it very badly. Six months ago The Monitor undertook to help direct migration. It was expected that near May the demand would increase, and it has done so. Five thousand Colored men can find employment in and around Omaha today and another five thousand could find employment in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Minnesota. Letters come to us from all over the East stating the labor wants of different sections of the country. Beginning next week The Monitor will publish the condition of the labor market all over the country for the special benefit of the many people of the race who are preparing to leave. It will be the only Colored newspaper of the United States that will give this information, and we believe that it will fill the greatest want of our race in the South at this time. Thousands are now ready to leave the South and do not know just where to go, so The Monitor intends to tell them where labor is needed most and where the labor market is not overcrowded.

The Monitor does even more than this. In addition to directing persons where to go The Monitor will secure jobs for thousands before they leave the South. All persons desiring this protection need do is to send for application blank, fill out and send as directed, and the position will be at once secured and held for them until their arrival.

The general minimum wage now is 25 cents per hour.

The one pressing consideration is the matter of transportation. Thousands of our people in the South who want to leave haven't the fare, and the companies, imposed upon by labor agents, hesitate to advance transportation for any large number and run the risk of losing much money. The Monitor, however, is constantly forcing this issue to the front and thinks it only the matter of a few weeks now when transportation will be advanced and the laborers allowed to pay it back in small sums weekly.

Labor agents fare badly in the South. Every one of our applicants coming here has a story to tell of the watchfulness of the South in preventing emigration. But the South is helpless before The Monitor plan started six months ago. We have secured the names of hundreds who want to leave, who are leaving and who will leave as soon as we induce the industries to advance transportation. If there are places North for every Colored family in the South The Monitor will have them away from the South in the next five years, unless railroads refuse to carry them and the South refuses to let them walk away.

The foregoing shows how absolutely necessary The Monitor will be to the Colored people of the South for several years to come. It is the only paper in the country making such an effort, and can be absolutely relied upon for every labor notice appearing in its pages.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

$1.50 per year. 75 cents for 6 months. 50 cents for 3 months.

Address, THE MONITOR,
Omaha, Nebraska.

THE WEST WANTS 5,000 MEN

The Monitor can give employment to 5,000 Colored men in and around Omaha.

We want 500 for packing house work. Wages from 25 to 60 cents per hour; average fifty-five hours per week. Fair treatment and good chances for promotion.

100 freight handlers at 20 cents per hour, eleven hours.

100 smelter laborers at 27½ cents per hour, eight hours.

100 railway shop men at 25 cents per hour, nine hours.

300 laborers on contract work, 25 to 35 cents per hour, ten hours and seasonable work.

2,000 men wanted for railroad work, $1.50 to $2 per day. Cooking camps and bunk cars. Excellent chance to save.

A great number of men wanted to work on farms, $25 to $40 per month, board and lodging.

Work for hundreds of women in domestic lines.

This is a bonafide list and The Monitor has a place for you before you leave the South. We want all good, substantial people here, and for that reason we send an application blank to every person. After application is received we acknowledge the same and if applicant can pay his own fare we instruct him at once. If he cannot application is placed on file and as soon as companies advance transportation he is sent for. Only those who send applications are considered, because it is the only way we have of getting the information we require.

When writing for application blank BE SURE TO ENCLOSE POSTAGE FOR REPLY, otherwise the letter will not be answered.

Address all letters to

GEORGE WELLS PARKER,
Business Manager of The Monitor,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Report to the

Illinois State Council of Defense

on the

Race Riots at East St. Louis

By its Committee on Labor

At a meeting of the State Council of Defense of Illinois, held at Chicago, on June 2, 1917, the chairman read before the Council, telegrams from the Mayor of East St. Louis and from the president and secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of that city. Both messages requested an investigation of the race riots then taking place there. The Council referred these communications to its committee on labor with directions to investigate.

Pursuant thereto the labor committee met in the city court room in East St. Louis, on Thursday, June 7, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M. There were present, Chairman John H. Walker and John H. Harrison. Dr. Frank Billings, the other member of the committee, was in Washington on other business for the Council. William J. MacDonald of Springfield, Illinois, appeared as counsel for the committee.

This committee was cordially received and was tendered the services of all who could in any way assist. Nevertheless, there was manifested an under-current of desire to minimize the disturbance, its causes and its consequences. The few days between the time of the riots and the time of investigation had brought about reaction in feeling due, doubtless, to the injury the city in its entirety had experienced because of the lawless demonstrations. Indiscriminate assaults upon negroes had resulted in the departure of the good citizens of that race, as well as of the undesirable ones. Business was

suffering in proportion. The publicity of the news dispatches of the trouble had, according to citizens, worked serious damage to the good name of the city as an industrial center. However, no obstacles were placed in your committee's way; on the contrary, the Mayor furnished an officer to serve summonses, and the Chamber of Commerce officially sent notice to all of its members, requesting them to come forward with any information that might be of value. The Trades Union Movement, through the president and secretary of the Trades Council, tendered their services to the committee. Stenographic notes were taken of the evidence, all of which was taken under oath, and which is hereby submitted in full.

The information obtained establishes that the riots were due to the excessive and abnormal number of negroes then, and for some months past, in East St. Louis. The feeling against the colored people originated in two sources, social and labor. There was resentment that the colored people, having over-crowded their quarters, were spreading out into sections of the city regarded as exclusively the precincts of the white people. The colored men, large numbers of whom had been induced there and who could find no jobs, in their desperate need were preventing desired improvements being made by labor, and threatening the existing standards of labor, and the white men were resenting it. These facts were set forth in the Mayor's first message to the chairman of this Council.

The crisis came at a meeting arranged by the city council, to give a public hearing to protest against this situation, which had become intolerable. At that meeting inflammable speeches, which should have been stopped in their midst by the authorities, were made—immediately after that the rioting started.

East St. Louis, with a population of approximately 90,000 has had for a long time, a permanent negro population of from 10,000 to 15,000. This city is, accordingly, accustomed to the presence of colored people in numbers. It is therefore manifest that the trouble was due to the recent rapid influx of the colored people. The evidence shows these came mostly from the southern states. Estimates vary from 6,000 to 15,000 as the number that had come within the past year or so. Our investigation accordingly took the line of why they came, since discovery of that would doubtless suggest the remedy.

For more than two years, there has been a considerable migration north of the southern negro. There has been increased demand for labor in the north on account of the great numbers employed in plants devoted to war materials. This was accentuated by the return of some of the foreigners from the north to their native lands to take their places in the war, and the complete stoppage of the former supply of labor from those countries.

The negroes from the south furnish the most likely supply to meet this demand, because the south pays them lower wages, works them longer hours, gives them less consideration, and surrounds them with poorer working conditions. This movement, so far as it is a result of this condition, is a readjustment of the equilibrium of population in accordance with present economic law, and so far as this is true, no issue can be taken with it.

But this committee finds that the situation at East St. Louis differs so much in degree, from the situation in most other cities, that it could not be explained as a result of ordinary operations. That East St. Louis, accustomed as it is, to the presence of colored people, could stage a racial outbreak, argues that a cause different than ordinary migration of colored labor was operative.

Such a cause was definitely established by evidence. It was shown that extensive advertising had been done in southern newspapers, setting forth the allurements in East St. Louis in the way of abundant work, short hours, and high wages, good conditions and treatment. Labor agents also were shown to have been very active in the south. They had gone about soliciting the movement of colored men to East St. Louis. They had invited colored men to assemble in groups of ten in order to get cheaper railroad rates. Excursions by train and by steam boat were offered cheaper for the round trip than the regular one way fare would amount to. That such things were being done, was recited in the local press of East St. Louis continually for many weeks, and seemed never to be denied.

A peculiarity of this campaign for the importation of unskilled labor to East St. Louis was its anonymous character, a fact in itself suspicious. There appear in all newspapers over the country almost daily, advertisements for labor in some other place, which are signed by those who want the employees. Such advertisements, of course, are legitimate. But it seems strange that the extensive territory of the south should be covered by a propaganda

urging migration to East St. Louis, and at the same time that these advertisements should not only be signed by no one, but that they should not designate any particular plant, of which there are many large ones in East St. Louis, that required additional labor. Likewise, labor agents were equally mysterious. It was related that these labor agents would assemble car loads of negroes and start north accompanying them. At convenient points these agents would leave the car with the remark that they had telegrams to send, or would get a lunch. They never came back, and the train pulled out without them. The negroes were thus left to shift for themselves upon their arrival at East St. Louis, to find work as they could and quarters as they might.

The evidence warrants the conclusion that there was an extensive campaign to induce negroes in great numbers to come to East St. Louis. Such campaign had required considerable financing, and its backers took pains to be unknown. Official recognition of these circumstances was taken in a resolution introduced to the Chamber of Commerce by M. V. Joyce its vice-president, ten days before the race riots occurred. (Exhibit B, page 5.) The resolution sets forth the things here related, and urges that steps be taken to discontinue the practice and to "Employ every legitimate means to prevent the influx of negroes into East St. Louis, and thereby take every precaution against crime, riot and disorder generally." The resolution was laid upon the table by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, pending the forwarding to every member of a copy. The Chamber of Commerce of East St. Louis has within its membership the most influential and the most important, industrially, of its citizenship. This resolution was never acted upon. Its non-action at a time when the very atmosphere was charged with tense feeling is in line with the anonymous character of the influence bringing the extraordinary influx of negroes into East St. Louis.

As a result of the intense public interest and general discussion of the situation before and after the riots, this committee was confronted with many unverified statements as to conditions existing with relation to the matter to be investigated. It was urged that during the previous year there had been industrial troubles in several of the plants of the city, and that employers had brought about the extraordinary influx of colored men to have a surplus of labor and thus defeat the contentions of their employees. It was alleged

that employers had had meetings to arrange a program of importation of the southern negroes and that the larger employers of the city had collectively been responsible. The managers of all the larger industries of the city were examined, and all denied any collusion, or knowledge of the campaign conducted in the south to bring negroes to East St. Louis. The fact remains however, that these managers were the chief beneficiaries of the surplus of labor, and the force of motive points in their direction. Fixing the actual personal responsibility, while it might be desirable, adds nothing at this point. This Council of Defense is a body organized to promote the country's war interests, and to pursue the research for responsibility further along this line would not serve the purpose of this Council. The condition was there, no matter how it was brought about, or by whom.

Since this Council is a war body, its endeavors must have a relationship to the war. A harmonious nation is necessary to successful prosecution of war. The situation at East St. Louis, its causes and its consequences, contain a lesson and a warning valuable for guidance in relation to the war. To get the maximum of efficiency for success in this war, there must be harmony between capital and labor, between employer and employee. They must face the future with an equal degree of patriotism. Organized labor, in its national central body has, by formal action, inaugurated a policy of suspending or avoiding strikes as far as possible. It thus, as far as possible, waives its right of aggression in making the best bargain possible for its services. This is a most patriotic attitude but in all reason it cannot be expected to maintain that spirit, unless met half way by the employing class. If labor exerts every influence possible to avoid industrial strife, then capital must do the same thing, and must do nothing to impair existing standards of labor.

To import a surplus of labor will promote strife rather than repress it. To so act is not to meet labor half way. Labor has declared a truce, to whatever extent such may be possible, and the employer will be the opposite of a patriot if he does not do the same. Labor has set a patriotic pace which should challenge a patriotic rivalry from the employer. The patriotic spirit of labor thus far has given the government rich promise as to what extent it may be depended upon. This committee therefore recommends the following:

First: That the widest publicity be given to the situation at East St.

Louis through the Council of National Defense, and through the respective State Councils of Defense, that the danger in the situations of this kind may be made apparent to the south and the industrial centers of the north, to the end that migration of the southern negroes may be discouraged before other outbreaks of a similar nature occur.

Second: That migration of any class from one part of the country to another be allowed to flow along natural lines, that the equilibrium of population may not be disturbed; that the severest condemnation should be visited upon those who undertake to promote any artificial movement of population, because such artificial movement is sure to result in friction, and now more than ever should friction be avoided.

Third: That the problems of shifting labor where labor is needed during the war, be handled by the various State Councils of Defense, in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, in connection with those responsible officers of the labor movement who are daily showing their patriotism in endeavoring to restrain industrial strife, and in connection with the department of labor of the United States and similar departments of the states. It is anticipated that if this is done that labor can be shifted to where it is needed with sole reference to the benefit of industry as well as the workers themselves, and consequently to the welfare of the nation.

We believe such arrangement will be productive of the greatest co-operation and harmony between labor and the employing interests, and these must work during the period of this war in harmony and in mutual recognition of each other's rights and responsibilities in order to preserve the life of democracy and maintain the honor of our country.

Respectfully submitted,

LABOR COMMITTEE, THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE,

By J. H. WALKER, Chairman.

JNO. H. HARRISON.

Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1917.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council.
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Secretary, FRANK MORRISON,
Treasurer, JOHN B. LENNON,
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104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4-5-6
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

Washington, D.C. July 31, 1917

Mr. Giles B. Jackson, Att'y.at Law,

#511 North Second Street,

Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:

Since the interview which you and your colleagues had with me at Washington on July 20, I have carefully read over the petition you left with me and have considered in connection therewith the oral statement you made. The work which you outlined as coming under the jurisdiction of the proposed Bureau of Negro Economics appears to me as very practical and necessary. Although I heartily endorse the purpose which the Bureau would further, yet, I question whether or not the plan you propose is the wisest one to secure the results you have in mind.

You say in your petition that the National Civic Improvement Association, which was chartered under the laws of Virginia, is to establish the new Bureau at Washington and you ask that federal aid be given to this Bureau. I question the wisdom of giving government money to a private concern. Would it not be much better either to secure a private contribution to finance the Bureau established under private control, or to have the bureau of Negro Economics

organized under government control as a government agency and then properly maintained by government money? When the government attemps to operate through private agencies, innumerable difficulties and problems develop over conflicting claims, rights, plans, and policies, as well as over the expenditure of money.

Everyone who has watched the development and progress of the negro race in this country since the negroes were given their freedom has a very keen appreciation of what negroes have done in the way of self-improvement and development and accretion of property. The increase in the number of negro farmers and the farm acreage comprised in their holdings is gratifying to those who have the welfare of the negro at heart, and we wish to do everything possible to maintain and further this substantial progress. It would be regrettable, indeed, if war hysteria and the demand for workers in the north should result in destroying progress made by these negro farmers.

Those who understand the underlying causes which resulted in race riots in East St. Louis and other places are indeed anxious to help any movement similar to the one you propose, that of intelligent self-help among the negroes.

I hope you will consider carefully the suggestions that I am making in this letter and will let me hear from you, as I would be glad to endorse and to assist any plan for the protection of the negroes to which I can give my sincere approval in the hope that the plan may bring nothing but good to all the negroes.

Very truly yours,

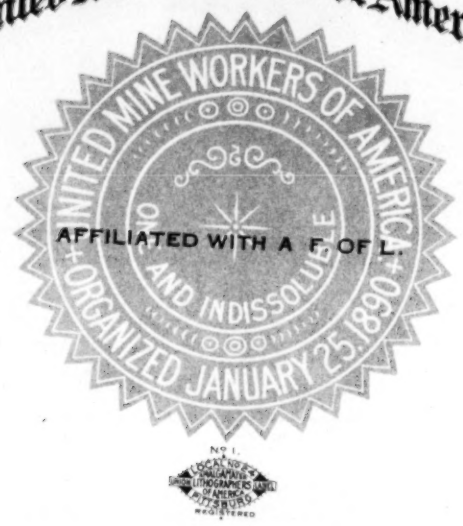
Samuel Gompers

President,

American Federation of Labor.

6.6.

United Mine Workers of America.



8/102

1410, E. 18th St. Des Moines, Iowa.

March, 6, 1918

Hon. Wm. B. Wilson,
Secy. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 9
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dear Mr. Secretary;-

I see by the press that there is some thought being given to the question of naming a representative of the Negro race to represent the Negro workers of the country during the war. I am writing you to urge such a course.

There are thousands of laborers of my race, who are continually roaming around the country seeking employment, and very frequently, become the victims of unscrupelous labor agents, and thereby become "strike breakers" or wage reducers. And at the same time, innocently, injuring the cause of labor, and themselves as a race. We are an industrious, thrifty people; and all we ask is a square deal; The right to work, and we will acquit ourselves credibly, and materially assist in the supposed "labor shortage" of our country.

United Mine Workers of America.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH A. F. OF L.
ORGANIZED JANUARY 25, 1890
ONE AND INDISSOLUBLE

W.D.W. # 2

If we had a representative, connected with your department, and working in conjunction with your department, and the A.F. of L. I am sure it would do a great amount of good at this time, and materially assist in simplifying the labor world after that war.

I hope you will, at your convenience, give this matter your deep consideration, and I am sure you will do the thing which is best for all. I have been identified with the labor movement for some twenty years, and I think I understand the status of the Negro in the labor world. I refer you to such men as John. P. White, T.J. Hayes Frank Farrington, John H. Walker, Francis Feehan, and Samuel B. Montgomery, labor commissioner of the state of West Va. I am now an organizer for the United Mine Workers, and have served in that capacity since, 1911; And if there is anything I can do to assist your department along the line of Negro labor, I am at your service.

Fraternally yours,

G.H. Edmunds

National Organizer, U.M.W.A. 1410, E.18th St.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Working in District 19,;

c o p y

You are in Danger staying here , don't you know it. This place is going to be as an electric fan after while , it will be swept by fire;in a short time every man and women who has separated must go back and get his old wife or her old husband - not a new one but htat old wife and husband of yours. This place will be war in a few weeks if you don't mind. My idea is for the negro had better leave the South and that soon because there is trouble here. I think when you begin to realize what the war of nations is you must or you will feel more like going North. There will be no money here for you to work. The money for the negro is in the North. To the Negroes of the South P L E A S E please P A S S T H I S N E X T D O O R DON'T L E T T H I S P A P E R S T O P. P A S S I T N E X T D O O R I F Y O U P L E A S E. P A S S I T NEXT D O O R please.

Let every negro see this.

Dr. Dillard:

This is a letter which was given me by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. I am told that it is being sent by mail by agents or sub-agents for some northern company employing labor. The negroes are later called on by the agents and told where they can get work.

T. R. Linsey

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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1102-8 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. OF L. BUILDING

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE, MAIN 3871-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS, 'AFEL.'

EH

Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1917.

RECEIVED
FEB 28
SECRETARY'S
OFFICE

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary,

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

2

Fitzpatrick

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Recently Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor arranged with R. T. Sims, who until recently was Financial Secretary of the Office Building Janitors' Union of Chicago, to make an investigation in regard to the negro laborers in Chicago in connection with the question of the importation of colored laborers from the South.

Mr. Sims submitted his first report to Secretary Nockels, under date of January 19th, and it was considered by the Executive Council at the meeting held at headquarters January 20-27, 1917. The Executive Council decided that the report of R. T. Sims be transmitted to you for your information and such action as you may desire to take in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Frank Morrison

Secretary
American Federation of Labor.

(COPY)

Chicago, January 19, 1917.

Mr. E. N. Nockels, Secretary,
Chicago Federation of Labor,
City.

RECEIVED FEB 28 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dear Sir:

In pursuance with your request I hereby take pleasure in giving you my survey concerning social, moral and economic status of the Negro in Chicago.

I have made a very careful investigation throughout various districts of this city and find a peculiar situation of affairs as regards the Negro has come about within the last decade.

I first desire to give you information regarding conditions in various districts: The district from 22nd Street - north to 29th street south - has changed wonderfully in complexion, that is, so far as living and housing conditions are concerned. From 22nd to 26th Streets formerly was a part of what is commonly known as "the red light district". Since the abolishing of that institution, placing the boundry at State Street west to Armour Avenue or Federal Street it is mostly populated by Colored people. From 26th to 31st Street the housing condition is abominable, to say the least. In this certain district, it seems most of the recent migration has centralized most every house in this district being inhabited by colored people and I will say, two-thirds of them are in unsanitary condition and in fact, uninhabitable; neverthaless, groups of colored people are residing there. In some instances three and four families are occupying space, which, according to the law of sanitation, should be occupied by one family only.

As for the moral status, I find within the boundaries of the above mentioned district, a number of low, cheap dives, run mostly by Jews, being saloons that exist by catering to the class of people who are low in their economic status of life, and must resort to the "free lunch" that is prepared in these brothels, consisting of the most unwholesome foods of the cheapest that can be purchased for that purpose. In every one of these places, we find groups of Negroes assembled all through the day, living on a bear pittance of ten or fifteen cents a day. I find the majority of these people are recent comers to Chicago, being imported here by the large Packing Houses and other corporations of similar industries. The working conditions of these people being arranged on a systematic basis, established by the employers in the packing indstry, using them by a reported list. They report in groups of hundreds, yes thousands daily at the stock-yards. They work on the hour scale, they are given two, three and sometimes four hours work a day. Out of approximately 3000 or more negroes that are employed in the packing industry about 2000 of them are depending for their living upon that method. Just enough work is given them to keep them from starving, and hold them out on the economic line of hoping for better job. Unfortunately, the conditions they are subjected to are the greatest menace to the race as a whole in the city of Chicago.

The classification of the Negro is epresented in two gradations: The former mentioned, mostly recent comers to Chicago; few ever get away from that low status of existence. The second gradation consisting of those who are employed in the Railway industry

and other menial service, such as porters, janitors etc. We find the class that are engaged in the Railway industry are confronted with the same economic condition but are at a better economic advantage of surroundings and use their ingenuity along the lines of providing more sanatarily for housing conditions. As a rule, the negro is forced to pay the most extortinate rent of any other working man and in order to meet these conditions, he is forced to live in a communistic form, I mean by that, where large rents are paid housing space is sublet to others and the result is that they are forced to live in squalor and unsanitary conditions. This is all due to the fact that the negro as a whole has not pursued a proper economic course toward enhancing his material interests. They form clubs and societies and connect themselves with religious institutions, all of which are non-interest bearing and of no material advantage, only to a select few. The organizations with which they are affiliated are compelled to rely on the organization for their maintenance, operation upon the basis of hoping to be cared for when they are sick and after death.

The great mass of the negro, as a whole, is very sacrilegious. Those in the ministrial world take economic advantage of their religious inclinations and use them advantageously for their own personal aggrandizement with no intent of purpose apparently to advise any method which looks forward to bettering the negroes economic condition, in fact, the most of the organizations with which I am acquainted are of no material advantage to the negro whatever, to the contrary they are to his disadvantage because they draw upon his meager wage for their maintenance with no visible returns emanating from the or-

ganization by which he can expect to secure better conditions for himself at the present time.

In my investigations I have found that the negro as a whole is very ripe for the development of economic interests along organization lines, and in fact, right here in Chicago there are over 2000 men engaged in the Railway industry who are subjected to the last point of human endurance and who are willing and ready to join any organization looking forward to bettering their wage condition. In the packing industry there are over 3000 who are also ready and willing to join any organization looking forward to bettering their wage condition, and in all other branches of menial labor the negro seems to be ready and willing to spend his money and his energy for the perpetuation of any organization that will secure for them better living conditions. The majority of negroes who are engaged in professional services are entirely too overcome with competition to give this line of activity any serious consideration. The white wage worker, as a rule, is too absorbed in advancing his own material interests to give the negro any consideration, nevertheless, if the wage working white man who would form a clear conception of his own ecomomic interests could very readily see the importance and necessity in becoming active and organizing the negro along economic lines in all branches of industry and thereby perpetuating more successfully his own security, as it is very well known, that the negro is a very strong competitor in the industrial arena and one that must be reckoned with in every branch of industry, due to the fact that the employing interests are exercising every means conceivable in acquainting the negro with every branch of industry for the express purpose of using him as a successful weapon in combating with the

white wage worker in the struggle existing between the employer and the employee.

The writer has had experience in various branches of industry. I have worked in the stock-yards, on the Railroad, in the building industry, in the commercial world and have filled various branches of menial service, such as waiter, porter, janitor etc. There are 2000 and more waiters, cooks and porters in the Railway industry who are waiting and anxious to join with the wage worker affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of bettering his material interest, and, in fact, the negro has proven himself to be consistent, conscientious and earnest along the lines of organization, although he has never formed a very clear conception of his economic interests by taking advantage of organizations for the purpose of bettering his material interests.

This being a brief outline of my future report, I wish to say, that in my next report I shall give you exact data with figures and facts that cannot be disputed, as to the economic condition of the negro as a whole in Chicago, that is to say, that I will be fully able to give you in my next report, if necessary, names and numbers of residences as inhabitated by negroes that cannot be disputed, as well as names of various organizations with which the negro is affiliated.

Hoping that this report will meet with your approval, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) R. T. SIMS.

MEMORANDUM ON EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM THE SOUTH.

Under date of May 10th, 1917, James W. Poe, President of the Colored Citizens' Patriotic League, with headquarters at Richmond, Va. gave out to the press that he had gathered the following statistics on the number of negroes that had left the South during the past eight months:

Virginia	49769
Georgia	48879
North Carolina	35376
Mississippi	35291
South Carolina	27360
Arkansas	23528
Tennessee	22632
Kentucky	21855
Louisiana	16912
Florida	10892
Texas	10870
Oklahoma	5386

The further statement was given out by Poe that within the past eighteen months from 400,000 to 700,000 negroes have left the South, and he gives the following figures as to the States to which they have migrated:

Ohio	45000
Indiana	32000
Illinois	54000
Michigan	18000
Pennsylvania	54000
*New York	53000
Delaware	15000
New Jersey	25000

*Outside of the City of New York.

A letter was addressed to the Commissioner of Labor of each of the following States: Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Oklahoma, asking for any data that they might have concerning Poe's statement.

The Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia replied by saying that he had no figures he could give on this subject at this time. This reply was dated May 14th, 1917.

The Commissioner of Labor of Georgia replied under date of May 15th, 1917, stating that he has not sufficient information at hand to be able to verify the figures, but states, "It is unmistakably true, however, that many negroes have left the State during the past ten months and numbers are still leaving.

The Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina under date of May 15th reports as follows: "I have no figures on the number of negroes emigrating from North Carolina during the past eight months, but I am of the opinion that Poe's statement that 35,376 have emigrated from North Carolina during that period is too high. We have lost quite a good many negroes during that time, but I should not estimate at the outside more than half that many."

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of the State of Mississippi under date of May 14th says: "(1.) I can not say as to the exact number of negro laborers who have left Mississippi, but there is no doubt that there has been a heavy exodus during the last eight months. I suspect that the number for this State will reach up into the thousands. (2.) It is my understanding that these negroes are taking the places of the white men who have been called to more difficult and better paying positions since the cessation of immigration. A good many are working in the packing plants. Some are draymen. A great many are doing the heavier construction work and the track maintenance on the railroads. Some have gone to the rolling mills of the great steel plants. In other words, they seem to be doing the type of work, generally speaking, that requires considerable physical strength but not so very much head work."

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina under date of May 14th, 1917, writes as follows: "We have no figures that would be of value on the subject. It is true that a great many South Carolina negroes have gone north, but how many I do not know, and I do not believe any one else, except the labor agents employing them, knows. The cause is very clear. They have been induced by high wage offers to fill the gaps in northern employment caused by the cutting off of the supply of immigrant labor."

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of the State of Arkansas under date of May 18th writes as follows: "Your favor of 12th inst., in re 23528 negroes having emigrated from the State of Arkansas to northern points or elsewhere, received. Replying to same beg to say we are unable to furnish information as to just how many negroes have left the State. It is true, however, that a great number have emigrated from the State. The only direct information I have is that about 200 left Little Rock, having been employed by northern agents, in the month of April."

The Chief of the Department of Workshop and Factory Inspection of the State of Tennessee under date of May 19th reports in part as follows: "Rumor is rife in the press of the South claiming authentic sources and indicating very similar information to that contained in your letter as relates to the volume of common labor having been attracted to other points from our State. The only basis of the approximate number available to this department and in fact to any governmental agency in our State, is a review of the labor agents' records for a given period. In the City of Memphis I recently made a review of the record of one agent, of which there are five of similar magnitude, same showing that 1,200 common laborers per annum had been shipped to the North and East from his agency. This by mathematical calculation would be readily discerned should the other three large cities produce a like number that in

some measure the figures mentioned by you are rather under than overestimated. This, however, can scarcely be other than problematical. The employees leaving Tennessee not directly connected with the agencies in question could logically be concluded to be a number that for the State at large would undoubtedly prove the claim of James W. Poe, of whom you make mention. The figures and reference as relates to the information referred to in the foregoing deals with an approximate 80% colored and 20% white. The cause is a higher wage offered in the North and East and the credulity of the average southern negro in accepting promises made by people from the North and East, supplemented by the irresponsible and roving disposition of this race of people. The southern railroads, large manufacturing interests, as well as plantations have been paying a wage scale of from $1.25 to $1.50 and even in some instances as low as $1.10 per day, and the offer of $1.00 on top of the scale obtained in the South is undoubtedly the cause of emigration."

Under date of May 16th, 1917, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics of the State of Kentucky replied as follows: "Replying to your communication of May 12th relative to negroes of this State seeking employment in the Northern States, beg to advise that James W. Poe, President of the Colored Citizens' Patriotic League, of Richmond, Va. is not far wrong when he states that 21855 negroes have gone from Kentucky, many of whom have gone to the coal fields and railroads of West Virginia as well as to the shops in Pennsylvania and other eastern and northern States. These negroes were led to believe that they would receive wages ranging from $2.25 to $2.75 per day and I am advised that many of them were forced to buy the necessities of life from the commissary, which means at the end of the month they had but few clothes and snormous appetites left, but quite a few of them have returned to Kentucky and are now seeking employment throughout the various sections of the State on the farms where they are now receiving from $25 to $30 per month and their board."

The Commissioner of Labor of the State of Louisiana under date of May 16th, 1917, replied in part as follows: "In the early part of this year thousands of negroes were sent to the Eastern and Central North-western States as strike breakers in the event the train organizations walked out. Some were given assurance of work in other capacities should the strike not take place, while others complain that they were sent to accept other positions and were never used. In every instance these men were either furnished passes or transportation both ways, but a great many who left never came back simply because they secured a better paying position, and the roads who were using the men for a specific purpose, are now short of help, and howling about the exodus of labor." His letter further states, "The average common laborer on a farm in this State receives about 80¢ per day and works from daylight until dark, 'and then some'. A laborer working for saw-mills receives from 11 to 16 cents per hour for actual hours worked, and is lucky if he gets as much as 90¢ on the dollar after his time goes through the "company store" or a redemption of punchout checks or order books on the commissary, etc." In conclusion he says, "The exodus has grown to that proportion that

there is a great scarcity of common labor all through the South, and no one is so largely to blame as the employers themselves."

The Commissioner of Labor of the State of Oklahoma under date of May 16th, 1917, reports in part as follows: "Replying to your favor of 12th, I have to advise that I do not doubt in the least the statement that over five thousand negroes have left the State of Oklahoma during the past eight months. I have no positive figures on this question, but am basing my opinion upon the agitation that has been carried on in this country in regard to this matter, and upon some observations I made while in Chicago a few weeks ago. There are many reasons why this condition should exist. In the first place, I think that the wages offered by the institutions in Chicago that are employing these men are in excess of the wages that they can earn in this country, and then too, perhaps, back of it all, is some thought of getting awqy from certain legislative regulations that have been enacted, from time to time, in the South. My judgment is that in all probability there will be more of an influx in the next year than there has been in the past. This will prove a handicap, in my judgment, to the North and the East, particularly in so far as the laboring man and mechanic is concerned, because of the fact that these negroes are very ignorant, have been restrained to a certain degree, and may probably find more freedom in the North and East than they have enjoyed here, which will, no doubt, have a tendency to make them independent, and things of that kind. I am offering this suggestion because I was raised in the North and have, during my eleven year's residence here, had an opportunity to weigh both sides of the problem. My experience with the better class of negroes, so far as organization is concerned, is that they can usually be handled when once organized, and are very loyal, but it is difficult to organize them, and that is especially true of the poorer class of them."

The Commissioner of Labor of the State of Texas under date of May 20th writes as follows: "The man Poe you refer to had his figures too low. More than twice 10,000 negroes have left Texas for Northern States. The principal reason for their going is the increased wage offered by the mines and railroads, with many promises of equality that will not be fulfilled. More Mexicans than negroes have left Texas for Northern States."

Inquiry was sent out to a number of railroad men in different parts of the South, and I quote from a few replies that have been received. One from Houston, Tex., under date of May 20th is as follows: "Replying to yours of May 12th in regard to emigration of negroes from Texas, upon inquiry among passenger conductors and brakemen and from press reports, I find there has been 15000 negroes leave Texas in the past year for the North and East, also there have been hundreds of Mexicans shipped east. I understand the latter were sent to the Pennsylvania Lines."

A communication received from Augusta, Ga., under date of May 20th states the following: "There have been quite a number of negroes going north from here, but from information we can gather they are mostly the women and help from the hotels. There were two or three men in this section who were working up parties, but understand they were arrested; then on one occasion there was a number that were to have gone off over the Southern that were left in Hamburg, S. C., they going over to catch train and were left." The writer of this letter enclosed a few newspaper clippings showing the activities of certain labor agents in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., some of whom were arrested for misrepresentations, etc.

A letter dated May 18th from Hattiesburg, Miss., states in part, "I am not able to give accurate numbers in figures as to the negro exodus from this country but can tell you this: we are in a negro section of the South and have always had plenty of farm labor, plenty of negroes on sections and around our little saw mills, but they are getting very scarce in the last six months, farm labor is very scarce, and I am afraid if it is not stopped that another season will find the Southern farmer in a destitute condition as far as labor is concerned. We have some passenger runs on the road, and I have seen it on Saturdays and Sundays where there wasn't standing room in the negro car and some days we would pull a special car for them, but now this is a thing of the past. They have left in numbers every Saturday and Sunday for the past six months. There would be a bunch collect here, sometimes as many as 150 at a time, and leave in parties. Most have gone to Chicago and some to Pennsylvania. I have talked to some about leaving, and they say they are equal to a white man in the North, can draw the same pay and have an equal show in the shops and manufactories. There are at least 50 who have left the Mississippi Central R. R., firemen and brakemen. One fireman making $2.60 here thought he had a good thing, told me he was going to some place in Pennsylvania and was going in the shops on a job that would pay him $4.00 to start with."

A letter from Van Buren, Ark., under date of May 18th, 1917, reads in part as follows: "For your information will say I have inquired into this matter from several reliable persons of Van Buren and farmers of surrounding country, and they inform me that any number of negroes have left in the past six or eight months for the North,—negroes who have been in this locality all their lives. They also inform me that it is almost impossible to get farm laborers, and are very desirous that something be done to stop this practice. I have inquired of passenger men and they inform me that the colored traffic north is very heavy and has been for several months past; have asked several negroes and they say lots of the boys have left home, some of them to go to Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and some in Indiana working in iron mills and making good wages, and have written for others to come, and said that somebody pays their fare to places of employment."

In a letter from Chicago, Ill. dated May 17th, 1917, from a representative of a line of railroad that runs from Chicago through the South, the following is quoted: "I understand they are using a great many of these negroes in the Stock Yards, to take the places of men who have joined the Army or gone into other vocations."

A letter under date of May 18th from Nashville, Tenn., reads in part as follows: "I have noticed of recent date how a great many negroes in Tennessee have taken their flight to the North."

Under date of May 23rd, in a letter from Savannah, Ga., the following is stated: "Beg to advise that for the past year the negroes have been leaving this part of the country by the train-load. Last summer the A. C. L. ran several trains of ten or more coaches from Savannah, carrying every coon that could hold on, for Pennsylvania points. The State authorities have been and are doing all they can to put a stop to this wholesale emigration of the negroes, as it has affected the fertilizer factories and cotton plantations, and other industries. These negroes that are going north are for the most part from the factories and rural districts, as we have not missed any on the different roads. To my own knowledge there have been at least 10000 left from around this territory during the past twelve months."

16/150 Segregation of Colored Employees

No. 50-150

May 6, 1919.

Dear Sir:

1. In the absence of Mr. Gompers, permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of February 10, received in this office on May 3, relative to appointing colored people to clerical positions within the Department.

2. In reply thereto I beg to state that this Department has among its personnel twenty-four colored employees who are filling clerical positions.

Respectfully,

W. S. Langenfelter
mailed 5/6/19 by LW

Acting Chief Clerk.

Mr. William H. Wilson,
1515 - 10th Street, NW,
Washington, D. C.

L W

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The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE CRISIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

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Phone North 5862

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2352 6th Street, N. W.
Phone North 3687-J

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943 T Street, N. W.
Phone North 4916
PROF. GEORGE W. COOK
Howard University
Phone North 1661

16/50

Washington, D. C. February 10, 1919.

CHIEF CLERK
MAY 3 '19
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
Department of Labor.

Dear Sir:

The Civil Service Committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has noted that the common practice of appointment clerks as regards Negro applicants under the civil service consists in refusal to appoint them to position. We do not know by whose authorization the civil service laws are abrogated to the serious detriment of these applicants' civic status and personal well being. We have never heard made the charge that their ineligibility to the benefits of the civil service laws was due to lack of ability or efficiency. On the contrary, in the isolated instances in which by fortuitous circumstances, they have been appointed to government service, the general opinion seems to be that not only was their examination rating unusually high but the character of service rendered was beyond that commensurate with the salary received. Indeed in civil service as well as military their record shows them not least among the Sons of Man. In the war just closing when it is recalled they were working and fighting that others might enjoy the benefits of government denied to them, their record is unparalleled in all the annals of man. We have heard it stated the races cannot work together, but daily observation leaves us unconvinced as to the truth of this charge. Certainly it is not true when the Negro remains the laborer or menial, nor is it true when the disaffected worker understands his tenure of position is contingent upon the performance of its duties and not upon denial of position to other human beings.

The object of this letter, therefore, is to request of you the attitude of your office toward legally qualified Negro civil service eligibles and the reasons therefor, if any, and also to offer whatever cooperation we can to the end that America's civil service laws no longer remain the playthings of temporary martinets' petty whims.

In the hope and belief that our efforts will meet your approbation, we have the honor to remain,

Respectfully,
COMMITTEE

W. H. Wilson M.D. Chr. 515-10-
M. Spencer
E. S. Cuney
A. N. Sculock

No. 16/150 January 5, 1914.

The Republican Club,
54 W. 40th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

The Department acknowledges receipt of your communication under date of the 30th ultimo, protesting against the segregation of employes on the basis of color, and will accord thereto careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED L. W. B. WILSON
MAILED 1-5-14 BY

Chief Clerk.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
54 & 56 WEST 40TH STREET

Dec. 30th, 1913.

Dear Sir:-

The Republican Club of the City of New York learns with deep regret that colored employes are gradually but surely being segregated in the Departments at Washington.

This departure is defended on the ground that it is better for the colored race.

Lincoln said there has never been oppression in history but claims were made it was to the advantage of the oppressed. Slavery was honestly defended by this strange error.

Members of the colored race have fought with honor in every war in which the United States has been engaged and now they are face to face with a bitter, ignorant race prejudice that has controlled states and now aims to grasp the National Capitol.

If this viper is allowed to fasten its fangs on the departments at Washington, no longer will merit, industry, skill or any desirable qualities count as against the color of the skin which God has given.

We must earnestly protest against this wrong at its very commencement. The way to overcome race prejudice is to expose it to the light; show it is unscientific, un-American, unpatriotic, selfish, cruel, hated of God and good men alike.

At a time when a new freedom is being hoped for and spoken of, it seems most inopportune for any leaders in our Government to assist in fastening upon one-tenth of our people the terrible blight of segregation which is the worst form race prejudice can take.

We, therefore, earnestly protest against any form of segregation in the departments at Washington on account of color. We ask for no favors, but simple justice. Wherever such a system has been inaugurated, let it be undone at once and segregation on account of color be forever prohibited.

RESOLVED: That a copy of this memorandum be sent to the President of the United States, to each Member of the Cabinet, and to all the Senators and Representatives of the State of New York and the press. RESOLVED: That the Committee shall have authority to represent this Club at any conferences on this subject.

No. 16/150 October 14, 1913.

Hon. Edward Osgood Brown,
701 W. 14th Place,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The Department acknowledges receipt of your recent letter, protesting against the adoption or extension of a segregation policy in the treatment of United States Civil Service appointees, and will accord thereto careful consideration.

Very truly yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 10/14 BY JOW

Chief Clerk.

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The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Mr. Leslie P. Hill, Manassas, Va.
Mr. William Pickens, Talladega, Ala.

September 12, 1913.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

The Chicago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully but urgently protests against the adoption or extension of a segregation policy in the treatment of United States civil service appointees. This protest is based upon the following grounds:

1. Segregation means discrimination against the negro employees and consequently less favorable conditions of work than those which have been enjoyed in the past and which will be continued to be enjoyed by white employees in the future.

It will not be denied that segregation on the railroads, on the street cars, in theaters, restaurants, hotels or schools has meant in all instances inferior accommodations for negroes. There is no reason to believe that the methods employed by their white superiors at this time in this connection will be different.

2. This discrimination is wholly undeserved; there has been no failure of duty on the part of the negro civil servants. They have, in fact, obtained their positions by

complying with the requirements of the civil service laws, and their presence in the government service means that they have met successfully the test of competitive examinations. Nor has any charge of offensive manner or unsuitable conduct been brought against them.

3. Such discrimination violates the principles of fair play and equal treatment. It humiliates a group of workers who are subject to handicaps of every sort in other relationships, who struggle against the fact that most avenues of employment are closed to them, and who, in spite of these difficulties, have shown themselves competent and worthy.

4. Such discrimination will tend to lower the efficiency of the service.

a. The colored workers will be less contented.

b. The abler members of the group, resenting such unjustified humiliation will seek other employment.

c. The competition to which the white applicants will be subjected will be less severe, so that a lower grade of efficiency and service will be rendered by them.

5. Discrimination by the Federal Government will be a precedent for similar discrimination everywhere. Nothing could be more unfortunate or more far-reaching in its significance.

Very respectfully yours,

Edward Osgood Brown
D. Laing Williams
S. P. Bergenwaldes
Wm. Pickney Fryer
Julius Rosenwald
Charles T. Hallinan
Geo. R. Clerihan
George Packard
Charles E. Bentley
Thomas H. Allinson
Robert McMurdy

20/458 M. Bay - Negro Coal Miner 1917

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

20/458

No. 20/458 September 6, 1917.

Mr. M. Gay,
P. O. Box 92,
Belle Sumter, Ala.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, regarding labor conditions in the mine where you are employed, and to advise you that the same will receive careful consideration.

Respectfully,

Robert Watson

Chief Clerk.

W

No. 20/458 September 6, 1917.

Mr. M. Gay,
P. O. Box 92,
Belle Sumter, Ala.

Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, regarding labor conditions in the mine where you are employed, and to advise you that the same will receive careful consideration.

Respectfully,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY ROBERT WATSON
MAILED 9/7 BY J. M.

Chief Clerk.

W

U.S. PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

1712 EYE STREET

August 27th, 1917.

Third Bureau

AUG 28 1917
CURRENT CLERK

To; The Department of Labor

From: U. S. Public Service Reserve

Subject: Letter from M. Gay, negro coal miner, of Blue Creek, Belle Sumter, Ala., in which he speaks of an injustice done to a member of his race by his employer.

PUBLICATIONS & SUPPLIES
RECEIVED
AUG 29 1917
DEP'T OF LABOR

Director.

W. E. Hall

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
AUG 29 1917

RECEIVED

Belle Sumter Ala 8/20/17
Mr. W. B. Wilson dear Sir
I take this Means of
consulting you as a Sub-
ject that deeply interest
My Self while it indirectly
concerns the T. C. I. Co.
they are just due a Month
My invitro race they have
had them to Sind us as
first affidavits tell they
if the Government forced
them to preach with the river
and a Strike was ordered
the company would perteck they
dear Sir thes Men did not

that thay was Lead in to a
Blind thing un till thay
had Sind it, dear Sir I
am a vetro My Scaft and
I do hat to See My raa
dar So Bad and hap you
and athers har Mer of the
white raa maad take dey
inlross in this a far this is
a aal Mney of Blue
Creak I remain your Most
aBedient Servant

M. Ray
po Box 42

20/659 Negro Brick-Layers 1918

West Sabbath

April 20, 1918.

~~670~~ 659

Mr. G. W. McKissack,
4000 Charlotte Avenue,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

Your communication of the 16th instant has been received, and the matters complained of will be taken up at once with the object of having, if possible, the difficulties remedied.

Respectfully yours,

EXACT COPY AS SIGNED BY HUGH L. KERWIN
MAILED 4-20 BY CHH

Assistant to the Secretary.

K-H

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
RECEIVED
APR 18 1918
DEPT. OF LABOR

Nashville, Tenn: April 16th, 1918.
#4000 Charlotte Avenue.

To the United States Commissioner of Labor,
Washington, D. C.
My dear sir:-

This letter is to inform you of the restrictions now being inforced in the construction of the a certain Powder Plant by the Dupont Company in regard to the employment of Negro Brick-Layers.

The requirement I have been informed that none but Union Brick-Layers are employed and a band of our people well experiences in this business have been denied on the part of the bric-layers Union of this city a charter and for that reason we have been unable to work in the construction of the plant. We though should the fact be brought to your attention, we, might, as we are able , be allowed to work and thus contribute our ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ~~sxxxxxx~~ strength to the cause of Free Democracy. we have been called upon by the Governmen to assist in that we have contributed to the Red Cross, the First, Second and are now contributing to the Third Liberty Loan. We have invested out funds in the War Savings stamps in fact we are doing all within out power to help ferret the cause of the United States in the war.

Realizing, as we do, that the success of these States is our success and that should the Federal Government be in possession of the facts as they exist, it would take such steps as would result in the betterment of Labor Condition in that behalf and for that reason, I am writing you this letter. I trust that you will find it within your power to right the wrongs, which are most grevious to my people in this behalf .

Trusting that~~xxxxxx~~ you will give this matter your ~~xxxxxxx~~ immediate consideration and believing the same~~xxxxx~~ will have your approval, I am yours, complainingly,

C. W. McKissack

20/746 Reports of Mr. L. F. Post
Re Pacific Coast

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

October 5, 1918.

From: The Assistant Secretary:

To: The Secretary.

Subject: Report of Western trip.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

Incidental to my speaking tour on the "War Policies of the Department of Labor," made during the five weeks from August 24 to September 28, 1918, under the direction of the Information and Education Service of this Department and of which I have sent you for your information copies of my reports to that Service, I gave attention to various local or regional conditions affecting the Department regarding which I now respectfully submit a special report.

In considering this report it is to be understood that in no sense whatever did I make any investigation, and consequently that the report is to be regarded merely as a statement of personal impressions. In several respects, however, a systematic investigation by the Investigation and Inspection Service would in my opinion be very desirable, whatever the facts might prove to be.

I. ENGINEERING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

I have already reported to you from Chicago a disturbing condition regarding civil engineers. Referring to that report and to documents subsequently received and hereto attached (as Exhibit A), it seems to me that the difficulty grows out of a division among engineers, some of whom rexent being considered as wage earners (regarding their vocation as a "profession" in contradistinction to "labor"), while the others regard themselves as wage earners and desire to affiliate with the Department of Labor in connection with its Employment Service. Such an affiliation has been established at Chicago. But the "professional"group, objecting to this "labor" connection, are endeavoring to break it up. They appear to be supported by private

employment agencies--those that procure places for engineers at about 60% of the first year's salary and which are ranked as "respectable" in contradistinction to the ordinary labor employment agency.

It is charged that these agencies have been "grafting" by uniting their interests with Government activities through one dollar a year men of their own group. This is one of the matters that I think should be investigated by the Investigation and Inspection Service, and I recommend that a systematic investigation and formal report be called for. An informal report made at my request is hereto attached along with documents, and marked Exhibit "Engineering Employment Agencies."

II. NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

From St. Paul to Seattle I was in the atmosphere of the Non- Partisan League agitation. Its influence was first felt at St. Paul, where I was informed that U. S. Attorney Jaques had incurred the displeasure of certain domineering political and business interests because he has refused to prosecute cases for disloyalty resting upon charges of Non-Partisan League activities that were only political.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Similar information reached me at Butte and from Helena with reference to the U. S. Attorney from Montana, for whose appointment the responsibility is locally thrown upon Senator Walsh. This U. S. Attorney is said to be accused of refusing to prosecute I. W. W. charges, an accusation which seems to hold good only as to cases in which the evidence does not show sedition or any other lawlessness of a Federal nature.

On the other hand, the Department of Justice officials who are said to be regarded as worthy by certain local interests, are those who vigorously prosecute and (aided by juries alleged to be prejudiced), convict of sedition men whose only offence is that they are leaders in locally popular political agitations which those interests resent. Prosecutions of Non-Partisan League members and leaders in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington (also lynchings as evidence of motive) are offered as instances.

From such cursory inquiries as I could make I am of opinion that while German agents, disloyal agitators, or treacherous adversaries posing as members may have tried to involve the Non-Partisan League, it is as a body and as to its leaders a loyal movement of citizens who believe in the President's "New Freedom" and his war and peace policies and are therefore

antagonized by beneficiaries and hangers on of special interests and other undemocratic political cliques.

On this and other subjects I wrote you directly by letter of September 3, 1918, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit I.

Among the persons with whom I conferred was Judge Amidon of Fargo, who has been on the Federal bench for more than twenty years, having been appointed by President Cleveland. His circuit is very large and he has the reputation, which his personality and conversation confirm, of being a loyal man of marked judicial qualities and stamina.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED

III. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The conduct of some local officials of the Department of Justice, of which complaint was made to me, but which I received of course only as a listener, is strongly condemned by citizens of unimpeachable loyalty. If these complaints are well founded, the suspicion is reasonable that an undemocratic movement may be on foot for using an agency of the Government itself to provoke impatience with the President among loyal supporters of his war administration and his war and peace policies, who are well disposed to confide in him but do not understand these "persecutions" as they call them.

An instance is the prosecution of a Mr. Bouck, a farmer of Washington and head of the Grange of that State. The State Grange was broken up at Walla Walla by a mob, and thereafter representatives at Seattle of the Department of Justice began a prosecution of Mr. Bouck for seditious speech, notwithstanding, as is asserted, that his speech, while an attack upon certain financial interests, was altogether patriotic. Regarding these accusations I have no opinion, but I should recommend an investigation of this subject also, if it were not outside the functions of the Department.

Like complaints are locally made with reference to agents of the Department of Justice at San Francisco.

A special complaint of its secret service branch at El Paso is made by the Rev. John M. Jackson, whose full statement I append (as Exhibit B). Obviously, the agent of the Department of Justice should have prosecuted Mr. Jackson or left him unmolested.

On this whole subject I am reporting to you not as the Executive head of this Department but as a member of the Cabinet.

My letter to you (See Exhibit I) refers also to this matter.

IV. LABOR UNEASINESS.

1. San Francisco.

At San Francisco I was urged by boilermakers employed at shipping plants across the Bay to give them a hearing on a grievance of theirs with reference to the Bethlehem Steel plant. I refused to act officially but expressed my willingness to listen to their complaint and to advise them unofficially if I found I could. Accordingly they met me, along with Employment Director Boyce, in his office at San Francisco. From their statement it appeared that continuance of a Saturday half holiday after August had been demanded on their part. Information of a similar demand at Portland had meanwhile come to me. It appeared that there had been a cessation of work in shipbuilding plants on the Coast at noon on the first Saturday in September and that employers had denounced this as a strike. The San Francisco complainants included several other grounds of complaint and indicated discord within the larger organization of which theirs was a constituent. As to the Saturday half holiday, I found that the existing contract made under the auspices of the Shipping Board provided for such half holiday for June, July, and August only. Accordingly I advised that the men had put themselves in the wrong by quitting work at noon on the first Saturday in September. As to the other causes of complaint stress was laid upon a statement that the men were willing to abide an authoritative decision by the Government but that they had been unable to get one and felt that they were being trifled with by Government representatives. On this phase of the matter I advised that the Conciliator for the Department at San Francisco (Commissioner White) be appealed to with a view if necessary to bringing the whole matter before the War Labor Board for adjudication.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

2. New Orleans.

Another occasion upon which I agreed to act unofficially in an advisory way was at New Orleans. Representatives of iron workers asked me to confer with them with reference to a strike then on over a jurisdictional question, namely as to whether iron rods for concrete should be placed by common labor or by the iron workers. I told the representatives of the iron workers that I would meet both sides unofficially and confer with both for the purpose of advising, if such a conference were brought about. One was brought about and after learning that other points in dispute between the same parties were already before the War Labor Board, I advised that the additional point be submitted to that Board, work to be resumed pending decision. Both sides agreed. I then drafted a telegram to Mr. Kerwin as Chief of the Adjustment Service of the Department of Labor and submitted it to the parties. Both sides assented. The original draft is hereto attached as Exhibit C. When this proposed telegram had been typewritten (Exhibit D hereto attached), the representatives of the strikers receded temporarily on the plea that they wanted explicit authority from their organization. I therefore withheld

the telegram pending such ation. The organization refused to give authority, and, as their principal representative at the conference told me, he himself, notwithstanding his previous assent, had advised them to refuse. When he told me this, I declined to take any further part in the controversy. Thereupon, however, Mr. John A. Moffett, who happened to be in New Orleans at the time and to be present at this latest interview, conferred personally with the representatives of the strikers, with the result of inducing them to have their organization reconsider the matter. Thereupon I signed the telegram (Exhibit D) and left it with Employment Director Jacobson under written directions to send it or not according as the strikers' organization might or might not recede from its refusal to confirm the original understanding. The newspaper reports (Exhibit E and F) hereto attached, describe the whole situation. Their quotations of my remarks are not verbally exact but there is no substantial perversion of the sense, and on the whole the reports are correct.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3. Colonel Disque's "Loyal Legion."

In passing through Portland I called upon Colonel Disque with reference to the spruce-cutting labor agreement which, during your absence a year ago, he and I made in conference with President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, Grant Hamilton (of the American Federation of Labor), Charles T. Clayton, and Major Leadbetter. Conflicting reports regarding Col. Disque's "Loyal Legion," implying that he had organized this forest labor in such a manner as to suppress voluntary labor organization during the war and to obstruct such organization after the war, reached me in my journey through the Northwest. It was on this point especially that I conferred with Col. Disque. At the interview he assured me that he had not done as stated and that he had no intention of doing so. On the contrary, as he explained, he had so organized the Loyal Legion as that, when at the end of the war its connedtion with the army should cease, it could without reorganization drop directly into the American Federation of Labor in its present organized form and under the latter's rules and policies, precisely like any union or federation of unions.

4. Shipping Yards.

At the shipbuilding points on the Pacific Coast there are indications of subsurface conflicts between employers and employed which are hardly to be attributed wholly to the latter. I am without convincing facts, but I gather the impression (1) that labor is not as short as it is represented to be; (2) that sub-bosses cause a great deal of slack working by refusing or neglecting to keep employees busy; (3) that some labor is lying down, whether under instructions or voluntarily; (4) that efforts to lessen turnover are neither vigorous nor judicious on the part of employers; (5) that the Shipping Board appears to be indifferent to complaints of workmen and that it gives to workers an impression of partisanship for

the employer; (6) that the Shipping Board's labor agents are not cooperative with the agents of the Department of Labor but that much juriddictional confusion persists; (7) and that there is a disposition to "nag" employees with an apparent view to provoking the less thoughtful ones to disregard contracts and arbitration decisions, and the more impatient ones to revolt-- all with a view to (or the result of) charging such conduct to organized labor in the lump. An investigation on these seven points by the Investigation and Inspection Service, and especially as to where the responsibility lies for "slacking" on the job, would, in my opinion, be of special use, and I recommend that it be made.

5. Telegraphers.

Organized Telegraphers at Seattle complain that they have not been reinstated as they understood they were to be, but that they are only permitted to apply for reemployment and can get no satisfaction from the Post Office Department.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

6. Post Office Carriers.

Post Office carriers at Seattle complain that they are overworked and can get no consideration of or attention to their complaints.

7. San Pedro Metal Trades Council.

My letter to you of September 3, 1918, (Exhibit I) deals with several phases of the general subject of labor uneasiness. In this connection also, I call your attention to the following telegram from San Pedro Metal Trades Council to our Investigation and Inspection Service:

> "Metal Trades Council protests twelve thousand men losing three hours daily in travel entailing loss of twenty seven thousand days.Time per day worth one hundred twenty one thousand five dollars. Twelve thousand fares in jammed cars at twenty one thousand six hundred dollars per week. Dissipated energy and lessened efficiency endangering life and limb and curtailing output of shipyards. Further protest transportation service on antiquated half efficient trolley system bringing men late at yards much lost time and consequent dissatisfaction. Homes in labor district imperative. Should permit building twenty five hundred dollar homes. Advise use of railroad coaches on Pacific Electric with electric freight engines for temporary relief. Details by letter."

The original of the foregoing is attached as Exhibit J.

V. CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR.

In my speeches I emphasized your position with reference to conscription of labor--namely that if it comes, it must be for Government service and not for private profit. But the conscription of labor idea has taken on a new form. The so-called "work or fight" order has been used in many places for peonage purposes. This is especially true of the States in which wage earners are for the most part Negroes. The "work or fight" order is referred to nominally without discrimination of race or social condition, but in fact it is felt by the working classes to be directed at them. The Ku Klux demonstration at Montgomery, Alabama (Exhibit C hereto attached) appears on its face to have applied to everybody; but there was a significance in the historical allusion of its gowns and masks, which, together with other circumstances, leaves a general impression that it was intended to intimidate Negro workers. Wherever I heard the "work or fight" demand it was made directly at the wage working class and was regarded by all classes apparently as aimed especially at that class. Yet where complaints of "slacking" by wage earners were most prolific, it seems that the local wages offered were inadequate and that the "work or fight" order was being literally interpreted, by innuendo, as an order to work for employers for low wages or be penalized. In my opinion this matter should be investigated by the Investigation and Inspection Service.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Such labor unrest or reluctance to work steadily in war production as exists seems to me to be due in largest measure to a feeling on the part of wage earners that they are working not for the Government but for profiteering employers. Perhaps the thought would be better expressed if I were to say that it is attributable to a lack of patriotic imagination due for the most part to the fact that among employers the profiteering motive seems often to be more conspicuous (except in verbal expression) than the patriotic motive. Consequently, however sincere the patriotic declarations of employers may be, workers get the impression that their demand for workers is inspired by a desire for profits rather than in a spirit of patriotism.

VI. THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

I am confirmed in previous impressions that the Negro problem is at bottom only the general labor problem with a local label. One hears the same industrial criticism of Negroes in the South that one hears of labor, especially organized labor, elsewhere. The question is, of course, complicated by those race antagonisms which separate white from colored workmen. These antagonisms, however, are becoming modified in places--notably New Orleans--to the extent of permitting a considerable development of inter-race labor organization.

There is an appearance, also, of much wider inter-racial cooperation irrespective of unionism than has been usual heretofore.

At Montgomery, Ala., I was one of seven speakers of whom two were Negroes, at a meeting in the Capitol grounds, which was composed of both races. They were separated by an aisle on the platform and by a path in front. On the platform at one side was a large choir of colored women and a large representation of colored men; at the other side was a representative gathering of white citizens; below and separated by a path were anywhere from 2500 to 4000 or 5000 auditors of both races. I was told that a similar meeting had been held recently at Birmingham and another at Mobile. I was also told that Cliff Williams, District Superintendent of the Employment Service for the District comprising Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida (while the country was districted for Employment Service work) is entitled to the credit for this demonstration. As the result of conferences with persons familiar with the movement, there appears to be a doubt as to permanency of its effect.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

A more important consideration, however, is the relation of this movement to the plans of the Director of Negro Economics, which the Secretary has approved. As both Dr. Haynes and Mr. Williams have the same purpose in respect of securing industrial cooperation of the two races on a fair basis, the crucial question is whether the same thing should be attempted in two ways and under two officially unrelated directors. It would seem to me that if Mr. Williams were to confine his authoritative activities to Employment Service work distinctively, leaving Negro interests to the Department as advised by the Director of Negro Economics and cooperating where overlapping becomes inevitable, there would be no great difficulty in harmoniously adjusting the work.

One feature of the Williams plan has been criticized from the labor viewpoint. The joint executive committees he is creating issue work cards which are so framed and so used as to be regarded as operating to coerce the Negro wage worker and his dependents into private service while employers and their dependents are undisturbed.

VII. THE STATE UNIT IN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The abolition of districts and the making thereby of the State the unit in the U. S. Employment system appears to be causing confusion, owing in part to its incomplete operation and in part to its political tendency in some localities, notably California. I recommend the special attention of the Secretary to the actual working of this substitution of State units for district units.

VIII. MEXICAN BORDER.

Two subjects relative to Mexican Border problems were brought to me en route.

1. Mexican Labor.

One relates to importations of labor from Mexico. Immigration under the Secretary's temporary relaxation of immigration rules appears to be light, owing, as I am informed, to the relatively low wages on this side of the Border. On this subject a letter hereto attached (Exhibit H) is self-explanatory.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

2. Border Transit.

The other subject relates to the requirements of the State and Labor Departments with reference to the passage of citizens of the two countries across the Border. Both the American Consul and the Immigration Inspector in charge at El Paso are of opinion that the rigid enforcement of these regulations regardless of personality is likely to disturb international good feeling at the Border. It is their opinion that if they were allowed a reasonable degree of discretion jointly with reference to distinguished and trustworthy Mexicans, the safety of this country could be as well conserved, while amity would be promoted. I infer that the distinguished persons they have in mind are humiliated, especially by the thumb mark requirement which is by the rules exacted of everyone and under all circumstances--even of an invited guest at a dinner or other temporary engagement in El Paso.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis F. Post

LFP.LC

Assistant Secretary.

46/11 Bureau Reports Re Problems Encountered During Mobilization Period 1918

Note: See Report of Nov. 26, 1918, re Negro workers

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

November 26, 1918.

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
From: The Director of Negro Economics

Pursuant to your instructions, outline statement of the work of the Director of Negro Economics is submitted for your consideration and for that of the Reconstruction Committee appointed by you. This outline report covers the following points:

I. Reconstruction problems
II. Principles upon which the work for Negro wage-earners is based
III. Functions of the Director of Negro Economics
IV. Field organization
V. Work undertaken by the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees during the war period.
VI. Utility of the plan for peace needs.

- - - - - -

I. Reconstruction problems:

1. The thousands of Negro workers in war industries who will now be shifted to peace-time industries, along with other workers, need special attention the same as during the period when they were being shifted into war industries.

2. Probably between 600,000 and 800,000 workers have migrated from the South to northern communities. The potential race friction and difficulties of adjustment, both with white wage-earners and in industrial communities, where they must find community life with the white residents, are legitimate concerns of this Department.

3. There will be special problems connected with the adjustment of colored women in industry and probably in domestic and personal service calling for advice to the Women-in-Industry Division.

4. The problems of creating increased efficiency and thrift among Negro workers will be even greater than during the war.

5. In the South the common interest of the white employer who wants to buy the services which the Negro wage-earner has to sell will make the adjustment of the labor situation one of the most far-reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. These conditions are acute, growing out of the present unsettled conditions following migration and war restlessness of the two races.

6. The adjustment of the farm labor situation in the South is very largely a Negro labor question.

7. The problems of demobilization of the thousands of Negro soldiers will probably call for more tact and judgment than were needed during the period when they were being drafted out of production into the army. In fact, it is not an exaggeration to say that the return of the Negro soldier to civil life is one of the most delicate and difficult questions confronting the Nation, north and south.

8. The question of living conditions of Negro wage-earners must receive more attention during the period of peace than it could receive during the war period.

9. The problem, therefore, of finding ways by means of which there may be counsel and cooperation between white em-

ployers, white fellow employees and Negro wage-earners will probably be more critical with the coming of Peace than during the period of the war.

It is the conviction, therefore, of the Director of Negro Economics that some provision should be made for the continuation of this special service in the office of the Secretary in relation to Negro wage-earners in the enlarged peace organization of the Department of Labor. Full provision should be made for giving special attention to the Negro labor problems as they will vitally affect the interests of industry and agriculture throughout the Nation. It may be well, therefore, to summarize field organization and the work undertaken during the war period, under your supervision, by the Director of Negro Economics, and to point out the utility of the plan for peace needs.

- - - - - - -

II. Principles on which the work for Negro wage-earners is based.

1. Representation: In view of the fact that Negroes constitute about one-tenth of the total population of this country and about one sixth of the working population of the country, it is reasonable that they should have representation around the counsel table when matters affecting them are considered. When given such representation and opportunity Negroes will respond and shoulder their part of responsibility on the farm, in the factory, at the shipyard, and wherever else an opportunity is given them to serve.

2. The two races are thrown together in daily work. The majority of the employers and a large number of the fellow employees of Negro workers are white persons. This condition gives rise to misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms, fears and suspicions. These facts must be recognized and dealt with in a statesmanlike way.

3. Local character of the problems: The problems are local problems between local employers and local employees. The local people need the vision of national policies and standards to apply to them.

4. Cooperation: Therefore, any plan or program should be based upon the cooperation of white employers and representatives of Negro wage-earners, and, wherever possible, of white wage-earners.

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III. Functions of the Director of Negro Economics:

1. To advise the Secretary and the directors of the several divisions on matters relating to Negro wage-earners.

2. To outline and direct plans for greater cooperation of Negro workers in agriculture and industries.

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IV. Field Organization:

1. State Supervisors.

The state supervisors work in close cooperation with the Federal State Directors of the U. S. Employment Service, and under the authority of that Service. They receive advice on their work from the Director of Negro Economics. The work has been so organized in connection with the Employment Service that the supervisors may, first, assist the Employment Service in matters of placing Negro workers, and, second, in giving the Federal State Directors and the Department advice on the difficult problems arising in their states. Working under the authority of the Employment Service they also have needed official standing with local white and colored citizens.

2. Negro Workers' Advisory Committees.

State committees, county committees and city committees have been organized and appointed after Conferences have been held. These conferences were made up of representatives of Negro workers, white employers, and, wherever possible, white workmen.

The personnel of the committees is similar to that of the conferences, namely,- representative white employers, Negro wage-earners and white wage earners, wherever possible. On November 1, 1918, committees had been organized as follows:

3. Table of details: Approximate Number:

State Supervisor	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Virginia	1	49	3
Ohio	1	23 (includes------14)	
Georgia	1	20	3

3. Table of details: (Cont'd) Approximate Number:

State Supervisor	State Committees	County Committees	City Committees
Illinois	Now being organized		
Mississippi	1	20	-
Florida	1	14	6
New Jersey	Now being organized		
North Carolina	1	10	4
Kentucky	Union War Work Committees, Council of Defence		
Pennsylvania	Three city committees now being organized.		

In the following states, steps have been taken toward organization:

Michigan
Missouri
Alabama

- - - - - -

V. Work undertaken by the Negro Workers' Advisory Committees during the war period:

1. Assistance has been given the U. S. Employment Service in the recruiting and placement of Negro wage-earners.

2. Educational campaigns have been carried on to inform Negroes of the relation of their work to winning the war and of the necessity of 100 per cent production. This has been done through mass meetings, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

3. Housing, sanitation and general conditions: Efforts are being made to induce employers to look after sanitation in industrial towns and camps. Employers and contractors are appealed to on the ground that proper conditions produce greater regularity, stability and contentment among Negro workers.

4. Efficiency Campaign: Shop talks on the Nation's need, the Negro's opportunities for large earnings, on race pride, promptness, regularity and full time work have been given. Employers and other citizens have gladly arranged hours for such work and have commended the efforts.

5. Compulsory labor legislation applied to women: This question has been dealt with in several localities in two ways:

a. Through a campaign of education among Negro workers by which an effort was made to show them that the proper response to the call for war labor would prevent the passage of compulsory legislation, or the applying of the "Work-or-fight Principle" to women.

b. Through committee meetings with state and city officials, the case has been presented against such legislation.

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VI. Utility of the plan for peace needs:

The utility of this plan, as carried out during the war, for peace needs may be clearly seen from a review of the nine (9) items named as reconstruction problems. Furthermore, the questions of race relations will probably affect and modify labor problems, so far as they relate to Negroes, for an indefinite period. There will be need of a constructive plan of organization and program of work, such as have been carried out during war times, to create better feeling between white employers, white workers and Negro wage-earners and to increase their opportunities for profitable employment. The combination of white and colored citizens as volunteers on local committees advising and cooperating together and with the officials of the Department of Labor may be regarded as a most desirable means of securing the largest result in applying the national policies and standards of the Department to local problems. These committees will help the Department in its attempts to apply these policies and standards through the several divisions of the Department which may be continued into peace times, so far as they deal with Negro wage-earners. In fact, already these Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and the State Supervisors of Negro Economics have very quickly readjusted their war plans and program for cooperation with the Community Labor Boards, the Federal State Directors of the Employment Service and all the other divisions of the Department in the readjustment now upon us.

Special effectiveness is given to this work by the Secretary having it under his personal attention with an adviser in his office, as has been the case during the war period.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Haynes

H-p Director of Negro Economics.

129/14-C U.S. Employment Service
Functions and Scope

1918

179/14

July 24, 1918.

My dear Mr. Jackson;

Having reference to our conversation of several days ago, in which I promised you that I would confer with and explain to you the character and effect of the Secretary's conclusion when he should have acted upon your plans of June 7 to Mr. Clayton, and to your supplementary plan of June 8, I herewith hand you the subjoined written statement as such explanation, and as a memorandum of the oral explanations I am making to you in connection with the delivery thereof.

I. The Secretary directs that any of the activities of the U. S. Employment Service pursuant to Division I, Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 of your plan and also Division IV thereof, must be submitted in advance and by memorandum from the Director General for Departmental approval. That is to say

1. You are not to campaign among Negroes through Negro churches or Negro newspapers and magazines without specific authority in each case upon recommendation of the Director General and approval of the Department;

2. You are not to work among benevolent, fraternal, and other organizations of the Negro race without such recommendation and approval;

3. You are not to make patriotic agitation among Negroes with reference to labor except upon such recommendation and approval;

4. You are not to prepare or circulate addresses of the Employment Service to Negroes until they have been first recommended by the Director General and approved by the Department;

5. You are not to campaign among Negroes to secure labor except upon such recommendation and approval;

6. You are not to canvass Negro churches or other Negro organizations without such recommendation and approval in each case;

7. Similar recommendations and approvals must be made before action on your part with reference to your suggestions as to Baptist Conventions, Business League, Elks, Odd Fellows, Baptist State Conventions, Methodist Conference, and directory of the Negro Exposition Company of 1915.

II. The Secretary also directs that your sketch plan for a Negro Women's Division in the U. S. Employment Service is for the present disapproved.

III. The Secretary further directs that your proposal for a Negro Boys' Division in the U. S. Employment Service be referred by the Director General to the Director of the Boys' Working Reserve for his recommendation.

IV. The Secretary further directs that your proposal for a survey of rural districts with reference to farm work and farming conditions be referred by the Director General to the Farm Labor Division of the U. S. Employment Service for your recommendation.

V. Your proposal for securing Negro labor where there are many Negro idlers, and especially in states where the laws compel idlers to work, the Secretary disapproves for the present.

VI. The Secretary directs the Director General to instruct you to file regularly with the U. S. Employment Service all communications received and copy of communications sent out by you which relate to any of the activities of your Division in the Employment Service.

VII. The Secretary also instructs the Director General to direct you to suspend until further Departmental instructions the activities outlined in your supplementary statement.

The foregoing notations constitute the substance of our conversation of this date and are handed you merely for personal reference and to refresh your recollection.

LFP.LC

Assistant Secretary.

July 9, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

This Departmental memorandum relates to the hereunder "Sketch for the Plans of Operation of the Negro Division of the U.S. Employment Service", dated June 7, 1918, proposed by the Chief of the Negro Division of said Service and transmitted to the Department along with the hereunder memorandum of the Assistant Director General, received June 8, 1918; also to supplement the foregoing plans, dated June 8, 1918, and transmitted June 10, 1918.

The aforesaid sketch-plan and supplement, and the Employment Service memoranda having been considered by the Secretary, the U.S. Employment Service is hereby instructed regarding the same as follows:

I. Any activities of the U.S. Employment Service pursuant to Division I, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 of said sketch-plan and of Division IV thereof must be submitted in advance and by memorandum for Departmental approval.

The activities comprehended in this instruction relate to all undertakings to mobilize Negro labor (1) by campaigning among Negroes through Negro churches and Negro newspapers and magazines, (2) by working among benevolent, fraternal and other organizations of the Negro race, (3) by agitating patriotism among Negroes with reference to labor, (4) by preparing and circulating addresses of the Employment Service to Negroes, (5) by campaigning among Negroes to secure labor, and (6) by canvassing Negro churches and other Negro organizations.

II. List of meetings and conventions projected by Negro organizations for this summer (alluded to in Division I, subdivision 5 of the aforesaid sketch-plan) of which compilation has been directed by the U.S. Employment Service as per Assistant Director General's memorandum of June 8, 1918, also the list by states and counties of correspondents, etc. (referred to by the Assistant Director General as in line with the suggestions of

Division VI of the aforesaid sketch-plan), must be submitted to the Department in recommendatory memoranda prior to action thereon.

This instruction comprehends all matters referred to in said sketch-plan under its Division I, subdivision 5, to wit (a) Baptist Convention, (b) Business League, (c) Elks, (d) Odd Fellows, (e) Baptist State Conventions, and (f) Methodist Conference; and also all matters referred to in Division VI of said sketch-plan, to wit, Directory of Negro Exposition Company of 1915 at Richmond.

III. The proposal of said sketch-plan for a Negro Woman's Division in the U.S. Employment Service is for the present disapproved.

This instruction comprehends the matters set out in Division II of the sketch-plan and commented upon by the Assistant Director General in his aforesaid memorandum of June 8, 1918.

IV. Refer the proposal of said sketch-plan for a Negro Boy's Division in the U.S. Employment Service to the Director of the Boys' Working Reserve for his recommendation.

This instruction comprehends all matters set out in Division III of the sketch-plan and referred to by the Assistant Director General in his memorandum of June 8, 1918.

V. Refer the proposal of the said sketch-plan for a survey of rural districts with reference to farm work and farming conditions to the Farm Labor Division of the U.S. Employment Service for recommendation. This instruction comprehends the matters set out in Division I, subdivision 6 of said sketch-plan. They are referred to in the first paragraph of the Assistant Director General's memorandum of June 8, 1918.

VI. The campaign proposed in said sketch-plan for securing Negro labor where there are many Negro idlers, and especially in states where the laws compel idlers to work, is for the present disapproved.

This instruction relates to the matters set out in Division I, subdivision 7 of the sketch-plan.

It is referred to by the Assistant Director General in his memorandum of June 8, 1918.

VII. Direct the Chief of the Negro Division of the U.S. Employment Service to prepare the letters, papers, memoranda, and other documents necessary for effecting the purposes of these instructions and to submit the same to the Director General for transmission and recommendation to the Department.

VIII. Instruct the Chief of the Negro Division to file regularly with the U.S. Employment Service all communications received and copies of communications sent out by him which relate to the activities of his Division.

IX. Instruct the Chief of the Negro Division to suspend, until further Departmental instructions, the activities outlined in his supplementary statement of June 8, 1918, transmitted by the Assistant Director General in his recommendation of June 10, 1918.

Signed: W.B. Wilson

Secretary.

W/MLC

Noted HCB
July 22/18

July 3, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

Because of the fact that the Employment Service files are in a separate building and, therefore, not readily accessible to the Assistant Secretary's office, it frequently becomes necessary to retain copies of memorandums forwarded to the Department by the Employment Service. This is an unnecessary duplication of work which can be readily avoided by having all memorandums other than those regarding personnel forwarded to the office of the Assistant Secretary in duplicate. It is understood that there is at present an informal arrangement to that effect, but that it is rarely complied with.

It is therefore requested that you issue instructions to all persons within your Service whose duties it may be to dictate or transcribe such memorandums, that they be hereafter prepared and forwarded in duplicate.

HR.LC

Assistant Secretary.

July 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR D. E. MILLER:

Mr. Post's understanding with reference to the sending of telegrams authorizing the immediate assignment of persons who had been recommended, was that such telegrams should not be sent out in advance of actual approval by the Department.

Our records indicate that a memorandum was submitted by Mr. Densmore about May 15th, asking that authority to send telegrams in advance of approval be granted. This, as I recall it, was disapproved. The original memorandum, however, is in your files, and if any different procedure is being followed, it should either be discontinued or else specifically authorized in writing by the Department, as a written order directing one course and an oral order directing a contrary course are, of course, in opposition.

Will you not get the memorandum from your files and see what the records show, in order that we may have the machinery of the two offices operating smoothly?

Private Secretary.

HR.LC

July 1, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Referring to your hereunder memorandum of June 10, which, as shown by notation, did not reach my office until June 21, since which time I have been away from my office three days, and referring to the supplemental memorandum from the Chief of the Negro Division, noted by you June 10, I beg to offer the following advice for consideration of the Secretary.

I.

Your memorandum for the Director General of the Employment Service seems good to me, with the exception of section VI, page 4. Such section refers to the campaign proposed in the accompanying sketch-plan of the Chief of the Negro Division of the Employment Service for securing Negro labor where there are many Negro idlers.

Your memorandum directs that this recommendation of the Chief of the Negro Division be referred to the appropriate state directors of the Employment Service. This does not seem to be best for the following reason: In twelve states, eight of them in the South, the Director of Negro Economics has launched organizations among the colored people in close cooperation with representative white citizens, including the hearty support of several of the district superintendents and federal directors of the United States Employment Service. The first step of these organizations is to arouse the enthusiasm and secure the active help of the representative citizens among the colored people, in cooperation with representative citizens among the whites.

These two classes of citizens in some states are already working to arouse the rank and file of Negro workers. These citizens understand that the first efforts will be made to secure full response from Negro workers. When persuasive methods have secured all but a minimum of recalcitrant "Won't-Works" we may expect that the leading colored citizens and the body of colored workers will be ready themselves to take more drastic measures with such "Won't-Works". In those states where there are laws compelling men to work, such methods of securing the cooperation of industrious and representative Negro citizens will be effective means of securing real enforcement of such laws. Furthermore, I wish to inquire if such effort, which is a matter of molding community sentiment among white and colored people, falls within the functions of the Division of

Negro Economics of the Employment Service.

II.

With reference to the publicity program of the Chief of the Negro Division of the Employment Service, I beg to submit that this is not wise at this juncture, nor does his program for carrying out such publicity fit into the general plans for reaching the Negroes previously approved by the Secretary. Such publicity is unwise, now, because we need to get representative white and colored people together in each of the states so as to have the colored people understand the liberal purpose of the Department in this matter, and so as to have the white people understand the movement.

A nation-wide publicity program among the colored people, previous to such understanding that they may have with the local white citizens with whom they will have to deal daily, will only be confusing. It may serve further to increase the unrest and indifference in the colored population.

This opinion about a publicity program is clearly illustrated by our experience in North Carolina where this understanding has been reached in a conference of white and colored citizens, called by Governor Bickett; in South Carolina, where a similar conference is soon to be called, probably by the Governor; in Georgia and in Mississippi. In the latter state, as well as in Alabama and Louisiana, Mr. Cliff Williams specifically asked the Director of Negro Economics that he delay any general publicity until Mr. Williams had prepared the ground and our Negro organizations were well under way.

It seems to me, therefore, that your instruction to the Director General of the Employment Service that the Chief of the Negro Division submit, in detail, his plans for such publicity, is wise. Such publicity plans might be followed only in such part as, from time to time, the Chief of the Negro Division can be directed to perform in harmony with our larger organization work, which is being built up in the several states.

Noted and recommended
to the Secretary for
approval July 4, 1918
Signed: L.F.P.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: George E. Haynes.

Director of Negro Economics.

Noted
H.S.B.
July 17, 18

approved
July 4-18
W.B.W.

MLC

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S. Employment Service

Washington

June 10, 1918

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Attached hereto is a supplemental memorandum just received from the Chief of the Negro Division, which is forwarded for your consideration in connection with the memorandum directed to you on June 7th.

Signed: C.T. Clayton

Assistant Director General.

Noted
June 10, 1918
L.F.P. (Signed)

COPY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

There is submitted therewith a memorandum from the Chief of the Negro Division of the U. S. Employment Service. Among the recommendations under the first heading is one paragraph numbered five which may have some practicability. Paragraph six while practicable possibly, would be likely to cost a great deal of money. Paragraph seven seems to fit into the idea advanced in paragraph one.

Subdivision II recommending the establishment of a Women's Division is not recommended. The present situation of the Women's Division in the Employment Service is as a staff organization without power regarding operations of the Service officers. The creation of a Women's Division of like character, but devoted to Negro Women's interests solely would not be practicable it is feared at the present time.

Subdivision III proposes the creation of a Boy's Division. There may be some practicability in this suggestion.

Subdivision IV seems to be a repetition of paragraph 1 of subdivision I of the statement.

The Chief of the Negro Division has been requested to compile two statements; one a list of all meetings and conventions projected for this summer by negro organizations giving the date and place and

probable attendance at each. The other following his suggestion in subdivision VI for a list by states and if practicable by counties showing the number of persons with whom he can correspond or in other ways organize auxiliary assistance for the U. S. Employment Service.

(Signed) C. T. Clayton

Assistant Director General.

COPY

June 7, 1918.

A Sketch for the Plans of Operation of the
Negro Division
of the U. S. Employment Service.

Mr. C. T. Clayton,
Assistant Director General,
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

As Chief of the Negro Division of the U. S. Employment Service, I would respectfully submit the following:-

I. How to Mobilize Negro Labor,

1. It will be the duty of this division to produce Negro labor for the service by inaugurating a campaign among Negroes, through the Negro churches of the country, Negro newspapers and magazines.

2. To work among the Benevolent and Fraternal Associations and through other organizations of the Negro race.

3. To inaugurate an Educational campaign invoking the patriotism of the Negro to the cause of labor.

4. To prepare and circulate an address to the colored people of the country, stating the desire of the Employment Service, to have the co-operation of the Negro in producing labor for distribution by the Employment Service.

5. That representatives from the Negro division be sent to all the Negro State and National Conventions, in order to reach the bulk of Negroes with less expense to the division as there will be a number of such conventions held in different sections of the country.

a. Among them, the National Baptist Convention, which usually constitutes a membership of from 15,000 to 20,000 delegates.

b. The National Negro Business League, of which

5. b. the late Booker T. Washington of Tuskogee, Ala. was President.

c. The Negro Elks Convention, which represents nearly all the states and constitutes a large delegation.

d. The Odd Fellows Convention, which has a delegation of from 12,000 to 15,000.

e. The Baptist State Conventions, which have representations from every County, City, and town and rural district in the various States.

f. The Methodist Conference, which has a large delegation and meets in the different sections of the country at various periods.

6. To cover the rural districts to ascertain what labor there may be unemployed in farm work and to find out those who have harvested their crops and desire other employment between the harvesting and planting of their next crops.

7. To make vigorous campaigns to secure labor in such sections of the country where there may be found sufficient number of idlers and inducing them by proper argument to go to work and to make special efforts in the states where the law compels them to work.

II. The Women's Division.

It will be the duty of the Women's Division to encourage activities among Negro women for the use of the U. S. Employment Service in the same manner that is herein before mentioned and giving special attention to the Negro Women's organizations throughout the country.

III. The Boys' Division.

It will be the duty of this division to secure Negro boys through the adult members of the race for the use of the U. S. Employment Service.

IV. To make a canvass through the Negro churches and local organizations to secure labor of both sexes.

VI. To take up the labor proposition with a view of considering the same with the representatives of the race through the various agencies established by me in 1915 in the different sections of the country, evidence by directory prepared by me as President of the Negro Exposition Company, who held the Exposition in Richmond, Va., 1915, with the aid of the Government of the United States by an appropriation of $55,000. This directory is of great value for reaching the colored people in all districts in several states, where the Negro population justified it. It is true that this directory is over three years old, but I am satisfied it would put me in communication with at least 85% of the element of the colored people that would be interested in helping to produce labor for the U. S. Employment Service.

Hoping that this statement will give some idea of the plans by which I desire to operate this division, in order to carry out these plans there will be the necessity of a number of persons to do the work, at once.

In reply to your memorandum of June 6th, returning to me the statement for plans, I will say that it is not the purpose of this division to ask for 25 field agents or a number of men for public office, but I ask for the privilege of recommending the appointment of agents as I find the work progresses. These agents will assist in mobilizing labor as your office may direct as I have said before in previous memorandums, I understood my appointment was made for this purpose.

You will not expect me to make plans for white service and such is not my intention.

I was and am now anxious to get the work started, You handed me some days ago, the U. S. Employment plans,

upon which the department was established and told me to work in some way with these plans. I felt in making the last statement submitted to you that I carried out your instructions. Now that you have returned the statement, I would respectfully ask that you fix a day and hour that you and myself might go over the situation and work out a plan as would be satisfactory to you and the U. S. Employment Service.

I am receiving communications daily from the Senators and others by whose influence I was appointed in this service, inquiring of me as to the status and progress of the work I am to do, but even if they were not inquiring of me, I am anxious to work and the whole matter can be thrashed out in a short time, if you would give me a conference for the purpose of working out this plan.

I would therefore respectfully ask for a conference, if possible, this P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Giles B. Jackson

Chief of Negro Division.

MLC

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Assistant Secretary
Washington

June 10, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS:

Hereunder is a draft memorandum and instructions for transmission to the U.S. Employment Service after it shall have been submitted to and been approved by the Secretary of Labor. Your advice thereon to the Secretary in a memorandum to accompany the said draft when submitted to the Secretary is requested.

For your further information in preparing such advisory memorandum, the appropriate U.S. Employment Service file is herewith delivered to you. It contains the sketch of plan proposed by the Chief of the Negro Division in the U.S. Employment Service, together with the memorandum of the Assistant Director General of Employment (received June 8, 1918) in transmitting the plan to the Department.

LFP.LC Expedite

Signed: Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

Note:
On June 20, Dr. Haynes reported that this had never been received. Mr. Mason found it the same afternoon on Mr. Giles Jackson's desk.

Signed: Reid
6/20/18

MLC

COPY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
U.S. Employment Service
Washington

June 8, 1918.

Mr. C. T. Clayton,
Asst. Director General,
U. S. Employment Service.

Dear Sir:-

Supplementing my plans for producing labor, submitted June 7, 1918, I would add:-

It is my purpose to attend the State Grand Lodges of the Negro Masons of the various states; the State Grand Lodges of the Negro Odd Fellows of the various states; the State Grand Lodges of the Negro Knights of Pythians of the various states.

The State conventions of these organizations are very popular among colored people and delegates attend the local and state conventions, who do not attend the national conventions. Usually, the delegates selected from the subordinate lodges are from the most intelligent members of the various lodges, hence by attending these lodges, we would get in touch with the most intelligent colored persons from the different sections of the country in the various states.

Delegates of the State Grand Lodges are elected from all the counties and rural districts in the states where there are a considerable number of colored people. It is through these lodges that we would be able to meet the masses of colored people and will be where we will meet those who we fail to meet at the National conventions. The delegates are larger in proportion for attendance upon the state conventions, than they are upon the national conventions.

I make this statement because I have the knowledge of all the National Negro organizations of the country. Negro organizations are patterned after state government, as they have local lodges in the different counties, cities,

and towns of the various states; these local organizations send delegates to both the state and national conventions, who as aforesaid, they usually send a larger delegation to the state conventions, than they do to the national conventions.

It will take me some little while to find out when and where the various conventions will meet, but they could be covered by representatives from this division, from time to time as they meet; where they meet on the same day, as will be the case in a number of instances, we would have representatives to cover each convention.

I would suggest for the productive operations, that activities be at once put into operation in the City of New York, where, in my opinion, the Proclamation of Governor Whitman, issued June 1st, 1918, known as the Anti-Loafing Proclamation, would necessarily arouse thousands of Negro men to obtain productive employment so as not to come under the compulsorily feature of the Governor's proclamation.

This plan could be strongly handled through the Negro ministers of the City of New York. I say this, because I have spoken in the large churches in that city and I know how the ministers feel towards the part the Negro should play to help Win the War.

It would be my purpose to personally visit New York and call a conference of all the Negro ministers of that city to meet me as they have done on other occasions, at a stipulated time, when I would take the matter up before them, the full body of Negro ministers of that City and outline a plan of action, after securing their cooperation, which I feel that I cannot fail to do. With their pledge to aid our representatives, I do not fear the consequences.

In fact, there are organizations in Greater New York, known as the Ministers Conferences,

they meet once a week and I could find out the date of their meetings and appear before them.

There are two organizations, one known as the Baptist Ministers' Conference and another, the Methodist Ministers' Conference. When I shall have appeared before each of these conferences, I will have been able to work a plan by which our representatives will be able to reach the entire population of Negroes in the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Giles B. Jadkson

Chief of Negro Division

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

29
6-1B

May 21, 1918.

The Secretary of Labor:

Your attention is respectfully invited to a situation regarding the recruiting of labor for war industries that has grown to serious proportions, and unless prompt action is taken by the Federal Government will result in grave curtailing of production and construction.

Due, I feel in large measure, to the irresponsible and reckless stealing of labor by agents of the contractors on government work nearly all of the southern states have taken the position that no labor shall be taken out of their respective states to other parts of the country where they are required on government construction or production. Florida has arrested numerous of these agents and now has in jail at Gainesville two officers of our Service who have been recruiting common labor for the Army projects at Norfolk. The telegram from our officer reads: "Florida absolutely forbids recruiting labor from that state." The Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Georgia, and Congressman Howard of Georgia have telegraphed this office protesting against recruiting in Georgia, the Chamber of Commerce stating that "the feeling is running high and they don't know if they can restrain action by the local people."

Recruiting in Tennessee has met with similar experiences. This situation appears confined to the southern states where we are now

obliged to turn for common labor, and if officers of this government service are not permitted to recruit labor for the war industries by the action of these states, or semi-official bodies therein, we shall be subjected to a severe handicap in supplying this much-needed labor. Private employment agencies can get the labor away because they can operate secretly; but they also take it away from essential industries. Unless our officers are permitted to operate unmolested, trusting them as officers of the Government not to disturb other war industries, our recruiting in these states must cease.

May I suggest that you give this matter careful thought and consider the possibility of some action by the administration in the form of patriotic appeal or other form necessary to obtain the result?

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. Dunmore
U.G.S.
Director General.

Hotel Astor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY:

Upon consideration of the hereunder unsigned memorandum of the Chief of the Negro Division referred to me by the Secretary through Mr. McGraw May 7, 1918, I am of opinion that the said Chief of the Negro Division should be supplied at once with a stenographic secretary, and I am taking the necessary steps to that end.

As to the remainder of the aforesaid recommendations, I am of opinion that the said Chief of the Negro Division should formulate and submit his mobilization plan through the Director General of the Employment Service for Departmental approval prior to further action thereon, and will so instruct the Director General, unless otherwise directed by the Secretary.

Louis F. Post
Assistant Secretary.

LFP/LC

May 9, 1918.

MEMORANDUM TO DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT:

Please make appropriate recommendation immediately for a stenographic secretary to the Chief of the Negro Division. Also take notice of my memorandum to the Secretary, of which copy is herewith transmitted to you, with reference to the other recommendations of the Chief of the Negro Division.

L. F. P

Assistant Secretary.

LFP/LC

THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

5/7/18 - 12.30 P.M.

Respectfully referred to
the Assistant Secretary
by direction of the Secretary,
For action.
~~and the writer so advised.~~

Edw. S. McGraw,
~~H. L. KERWIN~~
Private Secretary.

2 Communications in
re Negro Employment matters.

THE NEGRO EMPLOYMENT BUREAU IN THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON,
D. C.

May 6, 1918.

To the Honorable
W. B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In order to perfect a gigantic plan for the mobilization of Negro labor for the farm and for other industries where the Negro would be best fitted to aid the Government in the present war emergency, I respectfully recommend:

1. That I may be allowed to nominate and appoint an assistant chief, at a salary of $.....

2. That I may be allowed to nominate and appoint a secretary and an assistant secretary, who shall be stenographers, at a salary of $..... each per annum.

3. That I may be allowed to nominate and appoint, from time to time, from three to five other assistants, clerks and stenographers as the work of the Bureau progresses, at a salary of $..... each.

4. That I may be allowed to nominate and appoint a publicity agent, at a salary of $.....per annum.

5. That I may be allowed to purchase a strong road automobile, the purchase price not to exceed the sum of $.....

6. That I may be allowed the sum of $....., per month, for the up-keep, operating expenses, expense of garage and a chauffer, for said automobile.

7. That I may be allowed to nominate and appoint not less than twenty-five agents in various localities where their services can be most productive and useful tothis cause.

In view of the fact that there is a great deal to be done ingetting Negro labor back from the large municipalities in the North which has migrated there from the South and are now not employed, I recommend and submit that it is imperative to appoint not less than 25 field agents immediately.

I also submit, further, that in view of the fact that German spies are now pregnant throughout the South, creating dissatisfaction among good Negro farm laborers, disturbing them and driving them from the farms, and causing thousands and tens of thousands to leave the farms and to go to the large cities where they are now living in idleness, that certain missionary work must be carried on to counteract the work of these German spies.

I am, therefore, satisfied that if the Labor Department understood

these Negro labor conditions as I understand them to be, having derived my information from personal investigation, that you would agree with me that the organization of this Bureau is one of the most essential agencies for usefulness that could well be established for the production of food and the co-ordination of Negro labor in this great war crisis.

I respectfully submit, then, that having thoroughly investigated Negro labor conditions everywhere, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Richmond, Virginia, I can fully and unqualifiedly attest as to the importance and immediate necessity for this work among Negro labor.

If you will, therefore, adopt the recommendations herein submitted, I am sure great and good results will be produced in a very short period of time in the immediate future entirely satisfactory to the United States Department of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief of Bureau.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S.EMployment Service

Washington.

June 24, 1918.

Memorandum for the Assistant Secretary:

I am informally advised by Mr. Clayton that you have directed him to have charge of all the business of this Service connected with the Negro Division. If this is correct may I ask that I receive official notice thereof from the Department, as the Chief of the Negro Division frequently takes up official business of this Service with me.

(Signed) J. B. Densmore

Director General.

JBD-T.

Hon. L. F. Post,
Assistant Secretary,
Department of Labor.

There is some misapprehension. I have not intentionally given any instructions placing any of your functions in charge of any one else.

Louis F. Post,
Asst. Secy.

June 25, 1918.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE IN RE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

At the call of the Assistant Secretary of Labor a conference was held in his office on Wednesday, September 5, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering methods for promoting the efficiency of the United States Employment Service, in executing an arrangement between the United States Shipping Board and the Department of Labor. Those present were: Assistant Secretary of Labor, Louis F. Post; the Commissioner-General of Immigration, A. Caminetti; the Chief of the Division of Information, T. V. Powderly; Assistant Chief of the Division of Information, J. L. McGrew, and C. T. Clayton, Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Post, acting as Chairman, called the meeting to order and explained the functions of the Public Service Reserve, a newly organized emergent division of this Department, and emphasized the benefits which the United States Employment Service would derive by cooperating with this organization and using its registers to the fullest extent. After this explanation and further discussion it was agreed that whenever the United States Employment Service should have requests for workers which they were unable to supply from their own registers that they should present an itemized list of the workers wanted to this office and that in turn this office would submit the list to the Public Service Reserve who would immediately notify the United States Employment Service of whatever classifications their registers might contain. In other words to use the registers of the Public Service Reserve as a supplement to the regular registers of the United States Employment Service.

After discussion of the Emergency Fleet letter to shipyards, contractors, etc., to which letter is hereto attabhed, it was understood that

the managing responsibility for the United States Employment work in behalf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is lodged in the Chief of the Division of Information, subject to the supervision of the Bureau of Immigration and of the Department.

The following motion relative thereto was also adopted:

> "In order that the Bureau and the Department may be continuously advised of the progress of this work, the Chief of the Division of Information is instructed to report its progress to the Bureau and to the Department at appropriate intervals."

The conference agreed upon the following forms of telegrams for notifying local offices:

FORM #1

To all Zone Officers of the U. S. Employment Service:

The United States Shipping Board in behalf of Emergency Fleet Corporation has notified all establishments engaged in building vessels, machinery, and equipment under contract with said Corporation to make known to United States Employment Service offices in their vicinity requirements concerning skilled and unskilled labor. Department has assured said Board and Corporation that active effort to meet their requirements will be made. As soon as any such request is made of you take immediate steps to ascertain their wants definitely and then use every effort of your office to supply same. Proceed immediately to such corporation or individuals having contracts for above purposes of which notice has been given you heretofore by this office and follow course above suggested. If unable to promptly meet demand for these workers wire number class wages working conditions and your reasons for inability to fill demand. If at any time your office force is such as to prevent you from meeting demands for workers as presented by corporations and individuals having such contracts wire number and class of help needed. Give above your personal attention. This is war emergency work.

FORM #2

Sometime ago by department instructions registration of ship carpenters calkers, etc. was made by your office. Mail note enclosing franked envelope immediately to each person so registered requesting information if he still desires to accept employment applied for and report result.

The conference then adjourned subject to future call by the Assisant Secretary.

APPROVED: Louis F. Post
Chairman and Assistant Secretary.

C. T. Cearyton
Secretary.

At a conference of representatives of labor and various departments of the Federal service held in the office of the Secretary of Labor at eleven o'clock this morning, which was called by Secretary William B. Wilson, plans were formulated for securing the full benefit of cooperation by all available forces in locating, appraising and quickly producing where needed labor for the purposes of the Government, both in its own plants, navy yards and arsenals and at factories and other establishments operated by private concerns doing work on Government contract.

~~Afterxthexconferenxe~~

Representatives of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, ...

After the conference Secretary Wilson made the following statement:

"The purposes of the conference were to find ways and means to prevent overlapping of effort in ~~securingxaxforcexofxlabor~~ mobilizing the resources of industry for the support of the Government. We ~~planned~~ are planning to work together first to find where help, male and female, can be quickly located for the navy yards, arsenals, and other factories of the Government and for any private plants working on supplies for the use of the Government; second, to ascertain the fitness of any offered workers and where they best can be employed; and third to smooth their way to the work where they are needed. In doing this we are working to avoid duplication of effort, needless expense, and to save time.

"The Civil Service Commission is required to ascertain the qualifications of persons employed by the Government, generally. Ordinarily, a scholastic examination has been ~~employed~~ used for this purpose. It is proposed to abandon this method, so far as the mechanical service is concerned. Those who offer will nnot be given a mere academic examination, but will be examined for physical fitness and mechanical experience only. ~~The attitude will be reversed, and instead of being required to prove competency, the effort will be to find those unfit and accept those who can~~

~~be used.~~ There will be school examination and no technical examination.

In reaching the country the whole power of the local unions of the American Federation of Labor will be availed of. Their officers and business agents have wide pwrsonal knowledge of the men and localities needing work and can speedily advise the working force. The Post Office Department has agreed to transmit information and aid by posting advertising material also. The Civil Service Commission has a force of 3,000 boards of examiners and the country is divided for their purposes into 12 districts, the whole available force in each of which can serve in examinaing men. The field forces of the Bureaus of Immigration, Naturalization, Labor Statisics and Child Labor will be directed by the Department of Labor to work as temporary examiners for the nonce with these regular officials, and will very largely increase the available force.

The Government will appreciate the active assistance of all organizations and individuals having means of cooperating with these officers in locating and preparing persons desiring employment under the Government for appointment. In Government places the Civil Service Commission will furnish the examinations. For work under private concerns doing work for the Government the United States Employment service 's eighty stations throughout the United States will be solely engaged, and will cooperate with the Civil Service Commission also."

These plans propose utilizing the machinery already in existence to meet the immediate needs of the government for workers, and the end in any measure interfere with the plans being developed by the sub committee of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense dealing with the Mobilization of Labor

March 19, 1919.

My dear Mr. Jackson:

I have your letter of the 14th with regard to the notice given to you by the Federal Director for Virginia that your name will be dropped from the pay-roll after March 22. This undoubtedly occurred because the Federal Director had instructions there to curtail the State organization to the extent of 80%. In so doing, he undoubtedly acted upon the assumption that your office was a part of the State organization. I understand that a similar action was taken with regard to the office of the Supervisor of Negro Economics in that State. It is not the intention, however, of the Department to discontinue Negro work.

Arrangements will be made within the next few days for your transfer to another appropriation. You may therefore consider the whole matter as simply a change in the source from which you are paid. It does not in any way affect your duties or responsibilities in the State nor your official title. There will be no discontinuance prior to the fiscal year. Of course, you understand Federal legislation well enough to know that I can give no assurance beyond that point.

Sincerely,

HR.LC

Mr. Giles B. Jackson,
Richmond, Virginia.

Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary.

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mechanics Bank Building
3rd and Clay Sts.
Richmond, - Va.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

March Fourteen,
Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen.

Hon. Lewis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have this day been informed by Mr. Botts, Federal Director for Virginia, that after the 22d of March I would be dropped from his pay-roll on account of lack of funds for operating this department. I am therefore writing you to inquire as to my status.

I note from the amendment to the plans for the establishment of the United States Employment Service that a division known as the Negro Division was created by the Honorable the Secretary of Labor, and Giles B. Jackson of Richmond, Virginia, was appointed Chief of said Division with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Sometime in October, however, my headquarters were transferred to Richmond, Virginia, where I have been operating under the supervision of the State Federal Director for Virginia. Of course I did not complain of the transfer because Richmond is my home and I felt that I could render as effective service with headquarters at Richmond as I could with headquarters anywhere else. Yet, I didn't quite understand how a national officer could be put under supervision of a State Federal Director. To this, however, I did not complain. You will probably remember that during the whole time I was in Washington, although I confronted many problems, I never complained of anything that was done and am not complaining now. I am simply trying to ascertain my status with respect to the position I occupy. I would not at this time make this inquiry had I not the information from Mr. Botts above referred to, and it is necessary for me to find out from what pay-roll I am to receive my pay after March 22d. It was upon the request of Honorable Thomas S. Martin, Senator from Virginia, of the Honorable W. Schley Howard, Congressman from Atlanta, Georgia, Governor H. C. Stuart of Virginia and a number of other senators and congressmen who took the matter up with the Secretary, that I was appointed as Chief

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Mechanics Bank Building
3rd and Clay Sts.
Richmond, - Va.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

-2
LFP

of the Negro Division, United States Employment Service. Since my appointment I have striven to win the admiration and respect of my superior officers.

I regret that I was not in Washington before Congress adjourned. I feel that had I been present and been permitted to appear before the committee having in charge the appropriation for the continuation of the United States Employment Service, that a statement from me would not have failed of results. I have obtained several appropriations from Congress, singlehanded, which were not as meritorious and important as an appropriation to continue the United States Employment Service, I therefore feel that if I could have been present that my efforts would have been successful. To discontinue the Employment Service together with its Negro Division would almost be a calamity to the Negro soldiers on their return to this country. I had hoped to be able, with your permission, to go before Congress on the first dat upon which it may be called by the President to present these facts on behalf of the colored people of this country. The Employment Service should be continued at all hazards.

I would respectfully ask whether the notice from Mr. Botts (that I will no longer be on his pay-roll after March 22d) severs my connection with the United States Employment Service. I am not writing this letter in the nature of an appeal from his decision, but feeling that I am a national officer and not a state officer, that my status may be looked upon from another view-point.

It is my desire to come to Washington on official business between now and the 22d. I would therefore respectfully ask that you kindly send me travel authority for that purpose.

Awaiting your favorable reply, I am

Respectfully yours,

Giles B. Jackson

Chief of Negro Division,
U. S. Employment Service.

LH

Mr. Reid: Mr. Post and the Secretary discussed that matter of Giles Jackson down in Richmond. The Secretary wants to keep him if it is at all possible. He can finance that thing from outside. Do you see any objections otherwise?

Mr. Densmore:
No, I don't see any objection, only my desperate effort just now is to keep somebody who can do some work.

Mr. Reid: Well, I guess you understand the background.

Mr. Densmore:
Are you going to switch him to some other appropriation?

Mr. Reid: Yes, the Secretary will find some way of financing it.

Mr. Densmore:
I'm only interested in saving that salary from going to him, in order to give the job to some persons who can do some work.

Mr. Reid: Well, he doesn't want to raise any other questions that might be involved just now.

Mr. Densmore:
Well, that's all right.

CONVERSATION OVER THE TELEPHONE BETWEEN MR. POST AND MR. DENSMORE

March 17, 1919

Mr. Post: I have got a letter which just came in today from Giles Jackson. I want to ask about it and then either send it over or not, as may seem wise. In the first paragraph he says:

> "I have this day been informed by Mr. Botts, Federal Director for Virginia, that after the 22d of March I would be dropped from his pay-roll on account of lack of funds for operating this department. I am therefore writing you to inquire as to my status."

If that is all there is to it I would send it over to you for draft reply. But then he goes on with a long explanation of his services and his relation to Senators, etc., and then he says:

> "I would respectfully ask whether the notice from Mr. Botts (that I will no longer be on his pay-roll after March 22d) severs my connection with the United States Employment Service. I am not writing this letter in the nature of an appeal from his decision, but feeling that I am a national officer and not a state officer, that my status may be looked upon from another view-point."

Then he says:

> "It is my desire to come to Washington on official business between now and the 22d. I would therefore respectfully ask that you kindly send me travel authority for that purpose."

Ordinarily, I would just send it for reply, but since there seems to be a hurry for it, I thought I had better take it up over the telephone.

Mr. Densmore:

No, there isn't any occasion for quick action. He is only an employee. I think it would be highly proper to say you do not see any occasion for him to come on official business. Otherwise, he will write out a transportation request, and come anyhow.

Mr. Post:

I will send it over to you for reply.

Mr. Densmore:

Well, I'm pretty well tied up with work just now---

Mr. Post:

All right,--he ought to have an answer, and I'll have one prepared along the lines of our conversation.

RG 183
Bureau of Employment Security

Correspondence of
Karl F. Phillips 1924–1931

Andrews, R. McCarta

R. McCants Andrews
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Durham, N. C.

June 17, 1925.

Personal

Mr. Karl F. Phillips.
Asst. to the Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington, Dist. of Col.

My dear Karl:

"Pressure of work" has made me a derelict, together with "Pressure of recreation". There is so much to tell you that a long conference will be necessary.

Many thanks for your continued interest. I should have, of course, congratulated you long since. I hope you are able to supply from your usual thoroughness what ever you you may lack in the funds provided for your work. I wish yo you would arrange to come to this state in July and be in Durham during the meeting of the National Association of Colored Teachers. I have not the dates at hand but will supply them. If you will come I shall be glad to arrange for to arrange for your presentation in some of our towns. Please let me know immediately if the trip is possible.

My plans for the summer include trips to Richmond and as far north as New York and, possibly, to Tulsa for the session of the Business League.

I do hope you will come down in July and see Durham and its new developements. You cannot possibly imagine the developements of the last five years and the trip will be immensely informing.

Please extend my best wishes to our mutual friends and particularly to the family at whose table I sat with you.

Sincerely,

Andrews

MKR

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June 22, 1925.

R. McCants Andrews, Esq.,

Durham, N. C.

My dear Andrews:

Your kind letter of June 17th was received with genuine pleasure. Thank you for your congratulations, and, particularly, thank you for keeping in mind this humble office which is still alive and mindful of some of the national difficulties which we are earnestly endeavoring to eliminate.

If you will advise me of the July, 1925, dates upon which you and the National Association of Colored Teachers would like to have me visit North Carolina, I shall be pleased to advise you at once whether or not I can be present. At any rate, I am glad to have your invitation, so sincerely extended; and if the Association cares to augment it with any additional statement, I shall take pleasure in advising Secretary Davis that North Carolina, too, is interested in the attitude he is showing towards labor.

With kindest personal regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

R. McCants Andrews
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Durham, North Carolina

July 11, 1925.

PERSONAL

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, Dist. of Col.

My dear Karl:

On July 2nd, I dictated a letter to you which I had supposed was mailed until I found, after my stenographer had gone on her vacation, it had not. Please therefore pardon the delay in reply.

Referring to your kind letter of June 22nd, I have been in touch with Dr. Jas. E. Shepard, president of the N. C. Negro College and president of the N. C. Negro Teachers Assn. He informs me that the set programs of the National Negro Teachers Assn. have been completed for some time and since there are no resident officers of the Assn. here in Durham it would be impractical to seek any rearrangement at this time. However, we both desire your presence here and ample opportunity will be had to present you and the work of your Department during the sessions.

I am therefore urging that you arrange to be here. The dates are July 29, 30 and 31 and August 1st.

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Sincerely yours,

R. McCants Andrews

July 20, 1925.

R. McCants Andrews, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Andrews:

I regret the mishap which overtook your letter of July 2nd; also the delay which attended your letter, dated July 11th, but not received until this morning. I could not hold my plans in further abeyance, and have outlined an intinerary of official travel to Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. I shall be very glad, however, at some later date -- probably late August or early September -- to come to Durham and briefly survey its industrial and other progress.

With appreciation for your sincere efforts in behalf of this office, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

R. McCants Andrews
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
Durham, North Carolina

September 2, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

Please permit me to file a reminder with you of a promise, contained in a certain letter of yours dated July 20, 1925, as follows:

> I shall be very glad, however, at some later date--probably late August or early September--to come to Durham and briefly survey its industrial and other progress.

Please advise me sufficiently in advance of your coming, so that I may secure permits from New York for tours of inspection in our giant tobacco plants, and also arrange a public meeting for your presentation to the good people of Durham. I shall try to make your coming an event of some note. Perhaps, I may suggest October as a better time, so as to have you present and on the program of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Negro Bar Association, which will meet at Raleigh during the State Fair (dates to be furnished). What say you?

Very sincerely,

Andrews

A:h

September 9, 1925.

R. McCants Andrews, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Andrews:

Acknowledgment of your kind letter of September 2d has been delayed because of my absence in New York City.

I thank you for your suggestions concerning my coming to North Carolina. It seems to me that the October meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association would make a more advantageous time for the presentation of your humble servant and such industrial phases as he might be able to set forth. You may, therefore, book me for that event, and for Durham, also, if you wish. Kindly give me the dates as soon as possible; and make Durham follow Raleigh, if you think best. The quiet, intelligent poise of the Bar appeals to me, and I think I could interest its members in the Government's work in this humble office, and in other phases of industrial work which confront our group.

Please do not make my coming any particular "event of note". As you know, I am no orator. In homespun style I am merely trying to fill public office to the credit of the people. If you could augment your letter with a formal invitation, or, rather, a request of the Honorable Secretary of Labor to send me to do your bidding, that, it seems to me, would be a good way of starting the ball to rolling.

Kindly keep me advised fully and promptly, as I am frequently out of town; and am now preparing for a long trip west. As far as possible, I like to keep my "ducks in a row". I know you are busy too, and appreciate this additional burden which you have volunteered to "put over".

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

September 25, 1925.

R. McCants Andrews, Esq.,
Attorney-at-Law,
Durham, N. C.

My dear Andrews:

On September 9th, I wrote you regarding the possibility of my coming to North Carolina next month. Doubtless you have been very busy and, therefore, have been unable to inform me definitely regarding tentative dates.

I am severely pressed with October dates for Ohio, Michigan, and, possibly, Missouri; and unless some definite information is soon forthcoming regarding North Carolina, I shall have to yield my out-of-town time for October to the Middle West.

Kindly advise me of prospects promptly.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

(Beckett, Bishop) W. W.

June 16, 1925.

Bishop W. W. Beckett,
200 Adelphi Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Bishop:

The Secretary of Labor was much inspired by the recent visit which you and Mr. E. P. Booze made to his office. He is very much interested in the project which you and Mr. Booze are fostering in Mississippi and desires to place at your disposal whatever assistance and advice this office can properly tender to you. You may guide yourself accordingly, and, as occasions arise, call upon this Department for such coöperation as is consistently available.

With cordial regards, I am

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

$25,000

Bishop W. W. Beckett

A. P. Boozer

200 ADELPHI STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Buckwitz, Frank R.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

SAMUEL R. ARTMAN, CHAIRMAN
RAY V. GIBBENS
WALTER W. WILLS
EDGAR A. PERKINS, SR.
HORACE G. YERGIN

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

Indianapolis

May 22, 1929.

Mr. Karl Phillips, Commissioner,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate the promptness with which you replied to my telegram. I had originally planned for the conference upon information that we might expect you here for May 30th. I was later advised, by Mr. Dynes that you would be unavoidably hindered from coming at that time.

According to the original understanding, tentative plans were made. These plans however were later temporarily relinquished, pending further information from you. You understand I know, that such an affair would not be as successful as possible on a short notice. And it was for that reason only that I suggested a later date. We think here that upon your coming and during your visit here, that such a conference should equitably represent the entire state of Indiana. It is our purpose to reach down into the hearts of the wage earners and inspire them by having them meet you and hear you in person.

Magnus
L
P
C
MWS
Overme

On July 4th the Colored Auto Races, will be held at the state Fair Grounds, and there will be persons here from practically every point in the state. If you could arrange to be here for several days, including the above mentioned date, it would afford us an ideal time for the conference.

I am impressed to a considerable extent with your desire to confer personally with Mr. Dynes and me, regarding general matters. In fact, I had hoped that such could be the case, within the near future. Mr. Dynes is a wonderful man.

Kindly advise me soon, as to when and where we may meet.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith
Director Negro Welfare.

B:L

May 24, 1929.

Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Director of Negro Welfare,
Room 404, State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Beckwith:

Thank you for your letter of May 22d. One from me undoubtedly crossed it in the mail.

I shall arrive at 7:57 a. m., Penna. R. R., on the morning of May 30th. This reminds me to say that it will be unnecessary for you to arrange any accomodations for me, as per your kind message through Mr. Dynes, who left here yesterday. I have a prior engagement with a group of friends from the South who are also expecting to be in Indianapolis on Memorial Day. I am advised by them that they have arranged lodging for me. Since the race begins at 10:00 a. m., I shall hasten to the track, after a light breakfast, and understand that I shall see you there, inasmuch as your tickets are next to mine.

I shall be in Indianapolis all of the day, as well as the following day, May 31st, and will be glad to go over thoroughly and carefully all the matters you and Mr. Dynes have in mind.

I am asking you to do me a special favor, however; and that is please engage me a lower berth, Indianapolis to Philadelphia, for train No. 26, Penna., R. R., leaving Indianapolis 7:30 p. m., May 31st. (DISREGARD THIS REQUEST, AS I HAVE JUST MADE ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH THE OFFICE HERE.)

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P.S. I have mislaid a letter -- kindly give me the address of the Hotel in Indianapolis, where I am to meet my friends.

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Industrial Board of Indiana

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CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

VOCATIONAL PREPARATION
OR
THE NECESSITY FOR APPRENTICE TRANIING.

INTRODUCTION.

With the development of modern machinery, providing the mechanical means of production, which was formerly the function of the mechanic, artisan or craftsman, there has been a lessening in the development of these three in the manufacturing field.

Some companies have, long since, realized the need of developing and improving the ability of their personnel and have instituted an apprentice course. The latter fact was revealed to us, recently, through the discovery of a young negro now engaged in a steel foundry course in the State of Indiana.

THE COURSE.

In the course, conducted by the company, operating the foundry referred to in the preceding paragraph, no pains are spared in making the course an effective one.

First of all, the exacting physical requirements of the steel industry, are such that only those, who are sound both physically and

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SECRETARY

mentally are capable of success. Each applicant must successfully pass an examination given by the medical authorities of the company.

The course in molding includes dry sand molding, machine molding, sandslinging, sand finishing, coremaking, core-setting, cleaning of castings, sand mixing, sand reclaiming and miscellaneous work.

The apprentice is required to supplement the practical shop training by pursuing certain prescribed studies.

Proper arrangements have been made with the city school authorities for conducting the classroom work. One afternoon, each week, he spends four hours in school, for which time he receives full pay.

The studies consist of shop mathematics, drawing and sketching, shop practice, english, shop economics, general science, etc. The company subscribes for trade papers and maintains a library containing many valuable books dealing with subjects of particular value, to the steel industry. These books are available upon application to the librarian and the apprentice is encouraged to read them.

Conscientious attention to duties and passing grades in studies are requisites for continuation on the apprentice course.

Throughout the entire course, (four years) the apprentice is paid living wages. These wages increase, a few cents, each six months, beginning at forty cents, per hour, and reaching sixty cents per hour during the last six months of the course.

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CONCLUSION.

In the iron and steel industries, there still remains an urgent and continuous need of finished craftsmen. This need can be met only through the development of apprentices.

There are many concerns in Indiana, who are no more averse to hiring negro skilled workmen than they are to hiring them as common laborers.

The average negro, according to statistics, marries at the age of ____ years, and consequently, at the time when he would take life seriously enough to pursue a trade, his economic responsibilities are prohibitive of his tolerating a beginner's wage scale. Too, the average concern must have finished craftsmen in order to manufacture its products, without unnecessary delay.

Therefore, it would be a tremendous advantage if molding, a practicable trade, were offered to negro youths in the public schools.

Prejudice in Indiana has been overestimated. There is a vast field here for trained workmen and if properly equipped and competent, there are many concerns who employ men upon merit and merit alone, regardless of their color.

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HORACE G. YERGIN

~~Indianapolis~~
Gary, Ind.
June 4, 1929.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of conciliation,
Wash. D.C.

Dear Sir: I have been away since Monday morning and your letter which was forwarded to me has just been opened I am pleased to know that you reached your office as contemplated. It is quite gratifying to receive a letter from you so soon after your return to your work. I presume that by now your chief has received the resolution from our committee.

Do you think your work would permit your return in July as well as it would in September? I want our state meeting to be a real success.

I appreciate your interest in us and wish to thank you again for your visit.

Sincerely Yours,
Frank R. Beckwith

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Industrial Board of Indiana

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SECRETARY

Indianapolis

August 1, 1929.

Mr. Carl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U.S. Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Phillips;

I wish to thank you for the material which you have been sending me.

I received a letter a few days ago, from a man at Hot Springs, Akransas, who wrote to me upon your suggestion. While I was on the verge of answering him, I received another communication, stating that he was leaving for the South, and that he would communicate with me upon his return to Arkansas. At present I cannot offer him any immediate encouragement, but will look forward to the things which he has in mind.

I am preparing a conclusion in accordance with the advice which you gave me. Upon the advice of Mr. Dynes, when it is finished, I shall send to you and to Perry Reeves, a copy each for your approval, or constructive criticism. The general theme of it will deal with the fact that prejudice toward Negro skilled laborers has been over emphasized. It will point out the fact that the average Negro marries at a certain early age and by the time he realizes seriously the responsibility which he must bear, his econimic condition will not allow him to serve an apprenticeship at its corresponding wage scale. It will emphasize the fact that more trades should be offered him during his school days. I will send you a sample of this in about three weeks, when I return from a trip which I shall begin tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith
Director of Negro Welfare

B:L

August 2, 1929.

Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Director of Negro Welfare,
Industrial Board of Indiana,
Room 432, State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Beckwith:

I have your kindly letter of August 1st, and note what you say about preparing conclusions concerning Negro skilled workers. I shall indeed be very glad to read this material, when you send it forward, and realize that you are in a State which affords a wealth of industrial situations, as to which you may form opinions.

Your previous letter was also received, but I was waiting, rather, for your Indiana friends to make the requisition upon the Department for my services. I do not think, either, that the resolutions of the Luncheon Committee ever reached the Department.

Mr. Dynes has informed me of your desire to locate in Washington, so as to prepare yourself for legal work in the future. I told him I would be very happy to do whatever I could ti assist in this matter.

I cannot refrain from expressing the hope, however, that the work in Indiana will go on, and that the friends there will see that the full facts concerning the struggle of the "brother" are brought to light and presented to people who have the urge to lift him out of the shadows into the sunlight. It is so hard to get a hearing, so difficult to place the case of this minority group before the country, so inevitable that he seemingly continues to stand in need -- that the harvest is great but the workers few -- that I hope and pray the work you have begun there will be fostered and carried on.

Whenever this office can serve you, please call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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Industrial Board of Indiana

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~~Indianapolis~~
Marion, Ind.
Aug. 14, 1929.

Mr. Phillips—

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter was forwarded to me a few days ago in Kokomo. I hope you will pardon the brevity of this one. There is a young man by the name of George Francis, who is leaving a job of some kind in the Labor dept. to come to Marion Ind. and practice law. At least that is the allegation. If you can find out whether such is the case and let me know as to the nature of the work and salary, Mr. Dynes and I will work on it. I will send a more decent looking letter next time and I trust that I may hear from you soon.

Sincerely Yours
Frank R. Beckwith

August 16, 1929.

Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Room 432, State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Beckwith:

I have your letter of August 14th, written from Marion, Ind.

I know Mr. George Francis very well, and he has also informed me of his intention of locating in Indiana. Mr. Francis, however, is not an employee of this Department, and does not, therefore, leave a vacancy here which might be filled. In fact, I do not know of any places in the Labor Department which are available at this time. I shall be glad, however, to help you in any way I can as to possible openings elsewhere which will permit you to pursue your desire.

Wishing you success, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

Indianapolis
August 17, 1929.

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Concilliation,
United States Department of Labor
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am at this time sending to you a copy for the pamphlet, which I mentioned to you in a recent communication. You will find it enclosed.

Upon the advice of Mr. Dynes I am also sending a copy of it to Mr. Perry Reeves. I would like for you and Mr. Reeves to go over it together and return it, as early as possible, with any constructive criticism you see fit to make.

This, as I told you, is to be the first conclusion with regard to the negro in industry, and will be printed in pamphlet form.

With my best wishes for your continued success and happiness, I am your friend, as ever.

Yours sincerely,
Frank R. Beckwith
FRANK R. BECKWITH,
DIRECTOR OF NEGRO WELLFARE.

FRB/MEJ
ENC. 1.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

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WILLIAM A. FAUST

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

Indianapolis
Sept. 10, 1929.

219 E Ohio St
up

Mr. Phillips;
Dear Sir—

You, perhaps, will remember that when you were here, Mr. Dyres and I discussed with you the financial condition of our department. Since that time, two more inspectors have been employed and beginning Oct. 1st my work will probably be discontinued unless we are able to get the governor to give us some money from his contingent fund.

Mr. Dyres suggests that you write the governor telling him of your interest in the bureau and complimenting Indiana upon being one of the few states to institute such a department. Convince him as far as you can that the work should be continued. Also try to get secretary Davis to write to the governor, urging the continuance of the work. All that you can do along this line will be greatly appreciated

Sincerely yours
Frank R. Beckwith

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1929.

Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Director, Bureau of Negro Welfare,
Room 432, State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Beckwith:

I have your letter of September 10th and regret that extreme pressure of work here prevented an earlier acknowledgment and reply.

I certainly regret that there is the possibility of a termination of your work, and hope that some means may be found whereby you can continue to develop a program for the Negro wage-earners of Indiana.

I took up with Mr. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, the matter of securing letters of endorsement to the Governor of your State. He was of the opinion (and I agree with him) that pressure from the Federal Government might be construed as too much intereference with State matters, a policy which Secretary Davis has steadfastly kept from pursuing during his more than eight years tenure of office. As you know, such steps are very delicate ones, and frequently lead to misunderstandings as to the scope of work of the various Federal Departments. Mr. Kerwin thought that Mr. Dynes, who is in close touch with the Governor, should handle this delicate matter in the way which seems best to him. He and you are on the "ground floor" and can take steps without throwing any light of seeming interference on the part of this Department. Probably Dr. Furniss and the other friends who were present at the Luncheon will also press the matter.

Hoping that some way will be found to continue the work, and assuring you of our continued deep interest in your and its success, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

Indianapolis

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CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

October 1, 1929.

Mr. Karl F. Philips,
Commissioner of Concilliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have just finished a conversation with my good friend, Mr. Dexter, and I wish to thank you and your department from the very bottom of my heart, for the many courtesies and kindnesses shown him while he was in the Capitol City.

With regard to our shortage of funds, I am pleased to advise you that our good Governor has transferred several thousand dollars from his contingent fund for our use.

Our mutual friend, Harry Dynes showed every possible interest in this matter and I wish to thank your department for the assistance which it rendered through him.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith

Frank R. Beckwith,
Director of Negro Welfare.

FRB:MEJ.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

Indianapolis

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WILLIAM A. FAUST

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

October 17, 1929.

Mr. Karl Philips,
Commissioner of Concilliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

I sent you several copies of the Indianapolis Recorder, carrying a story, together with Tom Dexter's cut, regarding the treatment which he received at the hands of you and your Department while at the Capital.

We are getting along fine with our work. Mr. Dynes mentioned you in a conversation this morning, and I thought I would write you.

With my best wishes for your continued health and happiness, I am your friend, as ever.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith

Frank R. Beckwith.

FRB:MEJ.

October 21, 1929.

Honorable Harry G. Leslie,
Governor of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Governor Leslie:

I am especially desirous of thanking you for the continuation of the special work in behalf of Negro wage-earners of your State, which was being so splendidly carried on by Mr. Frank H. Beckwith, under the auspices of the Industrial Board of Indiana. I know personally, from my contacts in the State of Indiana, that this work is very much appreciated by the substantial Negro citizens in a number of important cities, who are thoroughly acquainted with industrial and economic conditions throughout the State.

Several months ago I had the privilege, through an official assignment of this Department in connection with its Conciliation Service, to become acquainted with the work of Mr. Beckwith, and to advise with and assist him in formulating several plans looking to the general aid of both employers and workers in Indiana, where Negro employees were involved; and I was very happy to know, after eleven years in this Department, that Indiana had joined Michigan, West Virginia and Missouri in conducting a program of education and efficiency in connection with its Negro population. I am informed, through my good friend Commissioner Harry Dynes, of this Department, that this attitude, together with the funds with which the work is to be carried on, is due to your broad vision and interest in the welfare of your working population; and I wish to thank you heartily, as will the rank and file of colored citizens, both within and without your State, for your kindly interest in the much needed work.

If this office can cooperate further with your Department of Labor and Industry, at any time, you may be sure that we shall be very glad to serve you.

Very respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Beckwith

November 14, 1929.

Hon. Harry Dynes,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Dynes:

Here below is just a very brief plan which may appeal to you and Mr. Beckwith in relation to the promotion of helpful activities among the Negro workers of your State:

Brief Plan of Proposed Activities

Negro Labor Bureau of Indiana

based upon a cooperative arrangement with individuals and agencies genuinely interested in labor welfare, and particularly the advancement of Negro labor up to the proper standard:

I. Cooperation
II. Surveys
III. Publicity and statistics
IV. Recommendations and service

I. Cooperation:

Cooperation should at once be personally established with --

a. State governmental organizations
b. Federal governmental agencies
c. "Key" men and women in the principal industrial centers.
d. U. S. Employment Service
e. Chambers of Commerce
f. Organized labor
g. The principal employers of Negro labor.

II. Surveys:

A faithfully-compiled list of large employers of Negro labor should be made up, and employment managers and officials advised that the State labor office is in a position to render a special service to

a. Promote greater efficiency

b. Aid in lessening turnover
c. Promoting cooperation and good will between workers and employers.

A survey could be inaugurated, at first of very simple purport, for instance as to

a. Payroll statistics.
b. Number (and sex) of workers
c. Occupations -- skilled, unskilled, etc.
d. Efficiency.

These surveys could be extended to any feature desired, according to the majority of employers or employees in connection with matters of special interest to them.

A state committee (or local committees) of key people could be formed to meet monthly or quarterly, etc., consider industrial findings, and to recommend to employers or to workers any special matters innuring to the welfare of the welfare.

III. Publicity - Statistics:

As surveys progressed in scope and detail, page or pamphlet releases could be issued and the facts broadcast in the press of the State. A selected mailing list of employers and employees, and other interested persons, would be given the benefit of the information disclosed by the survey.

I would suggest as a beginning a study of employees engaged in some important industry such as steel, glass, or automobiles.

IV. Recommendations:

Each report would carry with it some recommendation or some service which could be seriously considered.

At odd times the Negro welfare director could give some special period to matters indirectly connected with labor, such as health, housing, safety, unemployment, and many other allied subjects.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

Indianapolis

ROSCOE KIPER CHAIRMAN
HARRY J. McMILLAN
WALTER W. WILLS
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WILLIAM A. FAUST

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

April 15, 1931.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your last letter kindly be advised that I will be very glad to secure for you the two tickets for the speedway races. If you discover later that you will be unable to attend, I will dispose of them so that you need not have any particular worry concerning them.

I presume that you know by now of the recent appointment of Clarence Baker, who has been with our state department for several years, to a position with your department. Commissioner Dynes is getting along fine and sends his kindest regards to you. I saw him yesterday.

Lucille Brown, one of our co-workers, and a very competent lady, is seeking your guidance toward some federal position. She has ask me to cooperate with you in any possible way. However, without something definite to shoot at, it would be a rather indefinite task for me to secure endorsements.

If you have anything in mind, I will be very happy to assist in getting for her the proper endorsements here up to and including our national committeemen.

Sincerely yours,
Frank R. Beckwith
Frank R. Beckwith,

Director of Negro Welfare.

FRB:MEC.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

Indianapolis

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HARRY J. McMILLAN
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CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

May 14, 1931.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have some plans for combatting communist activities among negroes , which I would like to take up with you and secretary Doak, before I start the execution of them.

However, I am desirous of coming down to see you without instigation or apparent solicitaion on my part. Will you consider writing Governor Harry G. Leslie requesting that you would like to have me come down for a conference concerning communist activities among negroes in Indiana.

I have been very active in opposing them and you might state in such a letter that you understand that I have some definite plans for proceeding to counteract the influence and activities of communism and that you would like to confer with me along that line.

Are you coming to the races? Please let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith
Director of Negro Welfare.

FB/TS.

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ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

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WALTER W. WILLS
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CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

Indianapolis
May, 27, 1931.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation
U. S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I received your kind letter of the 14th. and wish to express my thanks for the interest which it expressed.

I have been expecting, however, to hear from your letter to the governor and to receive a copy of it, but I presume that you have been to busy to get them started as you had expected to do.

I regret that you will not get down to the races but we will meet as soon as I can come to your city.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith

FB/TS.

May 29, 1931.

The Honorable Harry G. Leslie,
Governor of Indiana,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Sir:

For the past two years it has been the pleasure of this office to cooperate with your Bureau of Negro Welfare, under the direction of your appointee, Mr. Frank R. Beckwith, and from personal visits which I have made in your State in connection with Federal Conciliation work, and from conferences I have had there with Mr. Beckwith and the leaders who are supporting the splendid work he is doing, I want to say that this office is much impressed with the fine results which are attending this effort to improve social and industrial conditions among the Negroes of Indiana, and to awaken wholesome cooperation between the citizens in this behalf. You have also probably been given reports of this work by Mr. Beckwith, himself, and by Commissioner Harry Dykes of this Department, who is also cooperating splendidly in connection with this work.

Through recent months, as you probably know, the Communistic Party has been endeavoring to influence various Negro groups throughout the country, including the good State of Indiana. Personally, I have known of some of these efforts, and have kept a check on various movements, particularly in Chicago and New York.

I learn that Mr. Beckwith is also very interested in this phase of social and industrial work and that he has worked out some plans which will be helpful in offsetting the activities of the Communistic Party. I am wondering if it would be possible for you to authorize Mr. Beckwith to make an official visit to Washington at some time in the near future for the purpose of going over these details with me and other parties who are interested in checking the pernicious activities of the Communists. If you could make such an arrangement as this, I am sure it would be very helpful.

With great respect, Sir, I am

Respectfully.

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Beckwith - Indiana

July 19, 1932.

Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Director of Negro Welfare,
Room 404, State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Beckwith:

As you may glean, we are still in the throes of pressing problems here, and it is necessary for me to be in the office, without respite, practically every hour of the working day. For this reason, I am still unable to get to Indianapolis.

Hence, I am writing to ask your cooperation in a matter that is of interest to the Department, as follows:

I notice in the National Bar announcements an Address to be made Friday afternoon, August 5, 1932, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m., with discussions, on the subject "Governmental Policy Regarding Employment at the Hoover Dam," and I am asking if it would be possible for you (or Dexter) to attend this particular session and get for me a report of summary of this Address and the discussions.

I would appreciate your letting me know if it will be possible for you to do this in a confidential way, in order that I may be able to make other arrangements to cover this session, in the event you cannot attend and I find it impossible to be present myself.

Awaiting your reply, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Earl F. Phillips,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation.

Branch, Dr. Joel P.

February 12, 1925.

Mrs. Joel Branch,
2178 East 78th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Branch:

I shall be in Cleveland some time next week upon official business, and am writing ahead to express the hope that, if necessary, you may be able to have me stay at your house for one night.

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Mr. Karl F. Philips,
Commissioner of conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Wash., D. C.

2178 E. 86th St.,
3-20-1925.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Philips:

am sending a statement in regard to the negro labor situation in Cleveland.

The Negro labor is at a stand still. The same depression among negro laborers, both skilled and unskilled is being felt, and a large percentage are applying for aid.

It is expected and hoped that business will start about the 15th as Southern negroes have already began their early spring migration in the expectation of obtaining employment in the various plants and factories of this city.

When the situation has become more promising shall advise you.

Sincerely yours
J. P. Branch

March 28, 1925.

Dr. Joel P. Branch,
2178 East 86th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Branch:

I am very grateful for the labor information so kindly forwarded by you under date of March 20. The same is being used by the Department in an official release, in which you are being given full credit for your kind coöperation with the Department.

This office has been so pressed with work that I am quite behind in a number of matters of importance, including the issuance of your commission, but I shall take this up early next week.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Bruce, Dr. Philip Alexander

Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce
BOX 228
UNIVERSITY
VIRGINIA

Oct 22 1921.

Hon Phil. H. Brown,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir – Last Spring, you kindly sent me, at my request, a number of documents relating to the Northward Migration of the Negro. With these and others of a like character obtained from other sources, I have prepared an article treating every phase of that subject. This article is about 7000 words in length, and, therefore, too long for a magazine or review and too short for a booklet – As it represents much research and thought, it seems a pity that it should not be printed. It has occurred to me that your bureau might find it of value, and therefore, be willing to issue it as a short pamphlet in keeping in character as it is with others appearing from your bureau. – My literary record will be found in Who's Who – I will simply add ~~[illegible]~~

that I am the author of the Manchester Negro as a Freeman, issued by the Putnams about 1889, and of the Rise of the Rev. Smith, published by Barrie & Sons, of Philadelphia some years ago. My Economic History of Virginia is also probably known to your Applicant —

Should you express a desire to examine the manuscript, I will take pleasure in forwarding it to you —

Yours truly,

Philip Alexander Bruce

Late Professor of History of the University of Virginia —

P.S. As the manuscript is based chiefly on documents sent me by your Bureau, it might well be considered as authorized by your Department if otherwise acceptable for publication —

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1924.

Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce,
Box 228,
University, Va.

My dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the late Phil H. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation, is deceased, your letter of October 22 came to me for attention and reply.

If you will be kind enough to forward the manuscript of your treatise of the northward migration of the Negro, I shall be more than glad to take it up with the officials of this Department, having your request in mind.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

University, Va.
Nov. 1. 1924

My dear Sir — You will kindly find enclosed the article to which I referred; and I trust that it will be found of sufficient value to justify its publication by your Department —

Yours truly,
Philip Alexander Bruce

November 10, 1924.

Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce,
Box 238,
University, Va.

My dear Sir:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your monograph, entitled "Northward Migration of Southern Negroes," which is being given attention by this office.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

KP

Bruce

BOX 228
UNIVERSITY, VIRGINIA

Dec 12, 1924

Commissioner,
Bureau of Conciliation,
Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

In my letter to you enclosing the article on the Northward Migration of the Negro, I think I mentioned that I have, for some time, contemplated an intensive study of the Condition of the Negro, at the present time, in the City of Norfolk. — I was, for many years, a resident of that city, and am a considerable owner of Negro property there, which has familiarized me with the economic aspects of the question by actual practical observation. — Mr. William Archer, who visited the South some years ago, stated, in his book, that the Negroes had reached a higher

platform of moral and economic advancement in Norfolk than in any Southern City which he had visited in the course of his tour. There could hardly be found a more interesting field in which to examine and assess the negro's progress than this city afford. — Back in the 80's, I wrote a book entitled The Plantation Negro or a Freeman, in which I described the condition and character of the race in Southside Virginia at that period. The Monograph which I have in view would present the urban negro of Virginia in the light of the advance which he has made in the course of the last forty years. — I shall feel concerned to take up and conclude the study alluded to should your department pass favorably in the article which I have already submitted. — and I am writing now to ask that you will kindly let me know what decision has been reached on it's acceptability or the reverse —

Yours truly

Wheelji Alexander Bruce

Bruseau, Sheridan A.

SHERIDAN A. BRUSEAUX, PRINCIPAL
E. LEE HUGHES, GENERAL MANAGER

PHONES: VICTORY 9400
VICTORY 9401
NIGHT PHONE DREXEL 2152

WE COVER THE WORLD

Keystone National Detective Agency (Inc.)

LICENSED AND BONDED

SECRET SERVICE

Private and Criminal Investigations

129 EAST 31ST STREET SUITE 19-21-23-25
CHICAGO, ILL.

Br

Dec. 2, 1925

Mr. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Philips:

In reply to your letter of November 3, I regret very much that this time has elapsed before answering. Owing to heavy business, I was called out of the city, and answering your letter at my earliest convenience, I want to thank you for your interest that you have taken in the matter of which we discussed, and I am writing a letter to Mr. Victor A. Olander today and whatever the results are I will inform you accordingly.

With kind regards, I am yours sincerely,

Bruseaux

SHERIDAN A. BRUSEAUX, PRINCIPAL

PHONES: VICTORY 9400
VICTORY 9401
NIGHT PHONE DORCHESTER 9400

2

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WE COVER THE WORLD

Keystone National Detective Agency (Inc.)

LICENSED AND BONDED

SECRET SERVICE

Private and Criminal Investigations

129 EAST 31ST STREET SUITE 19-21-23-25
CHICAGO, ILL.

January 14, 1928

Hon. Karl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

Will you kindly advise me as to the economic conditions of the Negro, as to corporations, etc. We are beginning to launch an investigation throughout the United States to ascertain why the Negro is constantly being discharged from positions, and even the commonest labor at which he has previously been employed. Conditions in the middle west are alarming and are getting more serious.

I am sure that your position will enable you to furnish me with such information as you have. Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,

S. A. Bruseaux

S. A. Bruseaux

SAB/K

This information will be handled with the utmost confidence.

February 18, 1928.

Mr. Sheridan A. Bruseaux,
Principal, Keystone National Detective Agency, Inc.,
129 East 31st St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Bruseaux:

Reply to your letter of January 14th has been delayed because of illness and official absence from the office practically ever since the date of your letter's receipt. Your inquiry seems to deal with two subjects: (1) The Negro's economic condition as to corporations, etc., and (2) The Negro's economic condition as affected by his labor relations with employers.

Upon the basis of the postscript of your letter, to the effect that this reply will be handled "WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE" I am writing to you as follows, in a general way, and in some degree as a matter of my own personal opinion, excepting that the portion dealing with the Negro's labor status is based upon official facts on file in this office. This office has no authentic official information as to the Negro's corporate undertakings, etc. It is known, of course, that the race has approximately 68 insurance companies and a number of building and loan associations, banks, and other forms of corporate holdings, some of which are bringing excellent results, others of which are perhaps only bringing forth fair results, and a few of which are probably not coming up to reasonable demands. For additional information on this line, I suggest you write to Mr. J. A. Jackson, Commerce Expert, U. S. Department of Commerce, Room 722, Railway Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

As to the Negro in labor fields, despite the fact that, as you state, he is being frequently discharged from places which, rightfully, he should be permitted to retain, and despite, further, the fact that there is room for much improvement in his labor status, the Negro worker is enjoying the greatest opportunity and happiest period of his work life. As a matter of fact, he is engaged in occupations which were closed to him just a few years back; he is drawing a wage higher than any he ever before enjoyed; he is being advanced into skilled occupations which before now have been absolutely closed to him; and his home life is improving and the public utilities for his family and the education and welfare of his children are being daily made more largely available to him.

On the other hand, he still suffers from industrial discriminations; and he is still being competitively harassed by certain foreign groups whom certain unscrupulous American employers persist in employing. He is being made subject to the same displacements by machine inventions which his white co-worker is experiencing. On the whole, though, he is far advanced over his racial predecessor of 10-20-30 years ago.

You speak of certain conditions in the middle west which to you seem alarming with regard to Negro workers. If you will kindly point out specific instances in which you are interested, and the situation warrants the official attention of this Department, I shall be glad to see that a representative is assigned to make a survey of the facts and conditions, and to hand you a copy of his report for your confidential use.

In the meantime, I am inviting you to confer freely with this office's Chicago representative, Mr. Morris Lewis, Commissioner of Conciliation, whom you will find in the office of Mr. Oscar dePriest. Take up the matter with Mr. Lewis, and then write me concerning any arrangement which you and he might desire to make; and I will see that it is given immediate official attention.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure to hear from you; and hoping that you will give me the details of the cases which you have in mind, I am

Sincerely your friend,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Burton, James D.

R. H. KING, Associate Director
R. B. ELEAZER, Educational Director

JOHN J. EAGAN, Chairman
WILL W. ALEXANDER, Director

Mrs. LUKE JOHNSON, Director Woman's Work
Miss RUTH REED, Field Worker

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MR. JOHN L. HUNTER
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MR. EARLE GODBEY
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MR. N. C. NEWBOLD
DR. WM. L. POTEAT
MR. J. WILSON SMITH
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MRS. W. D. WEATHERFORD

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DR. JAMES E. GREGG
MR. M. W. LEE
DR. S. C. MITCHELL
MRS. B. B. MUNFORD
DR. J. G. VENABLE

Commission ON Interracial Cooperation

409 PALMER BUILDING
TELEPHONE WALNUT 0352
ATLANTA, GA.

JAMES D. BURTON, Interstate Secretary
FOR ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE
OAKDALE, TENNESSEE

July 13, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Pardon delay in replying to yours of June 12th. It was my hope that I could get up the information personally called for in your letter, but I now find that this will be impracticable, as my field work extends in other directions on the territory.

The miners are working on the 1917 scale, I am informed, and the lowest wages are paid at Petros, Morgan County, in the Harriman, district. This is in waht is known as District 17.

The Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, Knoxville, Tenn., and the Southern Coal Operators Association, Knoxville, Tenn., should be in position to give you the lowest, average, and highest mine wages paid in the various mining occupations in the Coal Creek, Harriman, Jellico, and LaFollette districts of the State, and the names of the principal operators in the Eastern Tennessee District, respectively. Communications addressed to the secretaries of these organizations, at Knoxville, should bring the desired information.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

James D. Burton

July 16, 1926.

Mr. James D. Burton,
Interstate Secretary, Commission Interracial Cooperation,
Oakdale, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of July 13th concerning miners of eastern Tennessee. I was able, personally, to get a birdseye view of the general situation. I am grateful for the references you have given me, which will be helpful in the future.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Campbell, Chas. C. (Mich.)

50,000—7-8-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES A. KENNEDY, LANSING
CHAIRMAN
THOMAS B. GLOSTER, DETROIT
CARL YOUNG, MUSKEGON

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
(COMPENSATION DIVISION)
SAMUEL G. BEATTIE, DETROIT
CHARLES E. RAVENS, EAST LANSING
GEORGE A. KROGSTAD, DETROIT
JOHN V. FRENCH, PORT HURON
(LABOR DIVISION)
PERRY J. WARD, DETROIT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

FRED S. JOHNSON, SECRETARY
EDNA M. GLERUM, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

COMMISSIONERS' ASSIGNMENTS
CHAIRMAN KENNEDY,
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSIONER GLOSTER,
ARBITRATIONS, PETITIONS
COMMISSIONER YOUNG,
LABOR LAWS, BOILER RULES

TELEPHONES:
LANSING OFFICE,
STATE BUILDING
BELL 3100 AUTOMATIC 3154
DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
December 30, 1924.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Brother Scott:-

In reading your article in the "Pittsburgh Courier" of the December 27th issue, I notice that you have reference to the industrial situation as it affects the North.

I am particularly interested in this particular phase of the migration, as far as it affects our industries,and in agriculture. I thoroughly believe that if I can hit upon a plan or the proper propaganda, that it would not be very hard for those that come to Michigan to be induced to look towards the agricultural industry. I note that the hue and cry all over the North is that the migrants settle in the cities and cannot be induced to take up farming although a large proportion of them are ruralites.

I am just wondering if you have any data that you could furnish me, that would give me an idea as to the best plan of procedure. This may seem to be an unusual request, but I believe that if we make any claim at all to assist in the solution of the problems of our Race, we must consider more than one avenue for assisting them. Factories of all descriptions are located in the cities, but we must do something to get those that know farming out on the farm, and I shall appreciate, as I said before, your opinion on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry,
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Epsilon Chapter, A.P.A.

CAC/L

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH.D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

January 2, 1924.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U.S. Department of Labor.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

You will note what I have written Mr. C. A. Campbell, whose letter I will ask you to answer at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Emmett Scott

Enc:
BMG

January 2, 1924.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Department of Labor & Industry,
Labor Division,
State Building,
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your letter of December 30th . I shall take up the matter in detail with my friend Mr. Karl F. Phillips. Mr. Phillips is better prepared than anyone I know to cooperate with you in the movement referred to, and you will be hearing from him shortly.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am

Yours very truly,

BMG

50,000—7-8-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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PERRY J. WARD, DETROIT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

FRED S. JOHNSON, SECRETARY
EDNA M. GLERUM, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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CHAIRMAN KENNEDY,
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSIONER GLOSTER,
ARBITRATIONS, PETITIONS
COMMISSIONER YOUNG,
LABOR LAWS, BOILER RULES

TELEPHONES:
LANSING OFFICE,
STATE BUILDING
BELL 3100 AUTOMATIC 3154
DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
January 3, 1925.

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Every once in a while I notice that you have something to say in the newspapers concerning labor, and I am quite sure that you are collecting data and receiving reports concerning this matter from all of the States.

I notice that in your articles, nothing is said about Michigan. I am just wondering if there is anything that could be done that will place us in a position to have constant affiliation with your office.

I do not seem to get any material from the office until I ask for it. We can handle your releases in Michigan if you so desire, and I can assure you now that we would be pleased to do anything that will place us in a position to receive the kind of information that is needed in this work.

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry.
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

CAC/L

January 5, 1925.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Scott:

I have your reference of January 2, with attached copy of letter from Mr. C. A. Campbell, of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Michigan. I shall be very glad to tender Mr. Campbell the full coöperation of this office and will so advise him within the next few days.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

January 12, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Negro Welfare and Industry,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Campbell:

Our mutual friend, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, has referred to me your letter of December 30, 1924, in which you mention the splendid desire to divert some of the Negro population entering your State from the cities to farm life. The thought is an excellent one, and this office will be very glad to take a part, be it ever so humble, in consummating such a plan. The patience and energy required upon the part of all concerned would, of course, be great; but the project is a most worthy one, and could, I feel sure, be successfully carried out.

You ask Dr. Scott for some plan of procedure, and, accordingly, I am submitting a few suggestions for your consideration.

1. It seems to me that the psychology surrounding such an effort would grow out of the local farm situations existing in Michigan. That is to say, the success of the present Negro farmers in Michigan would give impetus to a new farm movement. If your Department of Labor has facts and figures which tell the story of the present farm efforts of Michigan Negroes, such data could be tastefully prepared for special release and will circulated all over the State.

2. Next, you could form a Farm Committee containing some state officials, such as yourself, and some public-spirited citizens, with the avowed purpose of sounding the call of encouragement to prospective Negro farmers. This Committee, after a number of conferences, could make specific representations to the State Labor Department, the Federal Government, and the public at large. I have no doubt that full cooperation would be forthcoming from all three groups. For instance, I am sure that at the proper time, the Federal Department of Agriculture would send farm demonstration agents and home economic experts out into your district for demonstration purposes. I am confident that the U. S. Bureau of the Census would come to your assistance in every possible way. The U. S. Employment Service, of this Department, could perhaps help you in some farm diversions,

when desirable. The Federal Farm Loan Board would undoubtedly consider the applications of the present farmers for loans to expand their territory and thus create land space upon which additional farmers could settle and work.

3. At the proper time, if you so desired it, the Secretary of Labor might authorise my coming to Michigan to put in a few days with you and your Committee in working up enthusiasm. Perhaps a State Conference could be arranged, fostered by the State Labor Department and assisted by the federal departments of Agriculture and Labor. The Michigan press, of course, both white and colored, would, I presume, assist you in bringing the project to the attention of the people.

If you care to pursue this outline and will so advise me, I shall make it my personal business to go to the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Loan Board, and the Bureau of the Census and secure for you some helpful data along this line.

With kind regards and best wishes for your success, I am

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

January 12, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Negro Welfare and Statistics,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your kind letter of January 3, 1925, and regret that this office has not been in closer touch with yours during the past months. I shall certainly avail myself of the privileges which you have extended and shall see to it that you are kept fully informed of the activities of this office in the future. Also, we shall be glad to form any kind of official coalition which is possible under the circumstances. We have been somewhat shorthanded and have been operating upon a limited budget, but are hopeful of genuine progress, nevertheless and are more than glad that we can count upon affiliation with you in the months to come.

Enclosed herewith I am sending you a release which I feel bespeaks special encouragement to Negro workers the country over. I shall be pleased to have you give it as wide a distribution in your State as possible. I shall enter your name upon the permanent mailing list of this office and shall, too, send forward material to you in a personal way during the months to come.

If there are any detailed statistics which you need, and will so advise me, I shall canvas the bureaus of this Department in an effort to procure them for you. In another letter, I am endeavoring to answer your letter of December 30, 1924, referred to me by our mutual friend, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University.

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—7-8-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES A. KENNEDY, LANSING
CHAIRMAN
THOMAS B. GLOSTER, DETROIT
CARL YOUNG, MUSKEGON

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
(COMPENSATION DIVISION)
SAMUEL G. BEATTIE, DETROIT
CHARLES E. RAVENS, EAST LANSING
GEORGE A. KROGSTAD, DETROIT
JOHN V. FRENCH, PORT HURON
(LABOR DIVISION)
PERRY J. WARD, DETROIT

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

FRED S. JOHNSON, SECRETARY
EDNA M. GLERUM, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

COMMISSIONERS' ASSIGNMENTS
CHAIRMAN KENNEDY,
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSIONER GLOSTER,
ARBITRATIONS, PETITIONS
COMMISSIONER YOUNG,
LABOR LAWS, BOILER RULES

TELEPHONES:
LANSING OFFICE,
STATE BUILDING
BELL 3100 AUTOMATIC 3154
DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
January 14, 1925.

H.M. Dwyer
8-20

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I desire to thank you for your letter of January 12th and for the matter enclosed. I have sent your release to our papers and am now trying to get them to one of our big dailies.

I want you to know that I appreciate your promise to keep in touch with us and to furnish any material that eminates from your office. I have been for some time interested in your career and just missed meeting you at the football game in November. I am deeply interested in the Labor Department and in your work.

I wish that you would kindly give me some idea as to how one can get in touch with the gentleman that has the authority to consider extension workers. I am at present anxious to know about the work of that office. I trust that I am not invading any of the rights that you are entrusted with.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry.
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Special Industrial Agent.

CAC/L

X

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No.

C. A. Campbell, Special Agent,
621 State Office Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

Gentlemen:

This division of the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry, working in conjunction with the Employment Service of the U.S. Labor Department, has inaugurated a plan to assist in the employment situation insofar as it effects colored people.

We find that in proportion to the number of men employed by our leading industries, the colored workers are very few in number. They also represent a much too large a proportion in the unemployed ranks and this in the face of the fact that Lansing Negroes are property owners and splendid citizens by a very large majority.

We will appreciate your cooperation if you will give this matter your favorable consideration and assist this division by making a small increase in the number of these workers. We would like very much to have the opportunity to go further into this matter with you and wish you would advise when it would be convenient for us to confer with you.

Very truly yours,

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

_____
Director.

CAC
HL

THIS DEPARTMENT AIMS--

To gather a census of the Negro population, with such facts as to show the social, industrial and civic conditions confronting the Race in Michigan.

To open new avenues of employment, and to serve as an employment medium.

To make a concerted effort towards providing openings for Colored farmers, as owners, tenants and farm laborers.

To encourage sanitation and better living conditions, with the co-operation of the State Health Department.

To establish Inter-racial Commissions in each community.

To encourage thrift.

To aid in an "Own Your Own Home" movement.

To promote a "Go to School--Go to College" movement among the young people.

THIS IS TO BE DONE--

By presenting a concise statement to the Legislature, such statement based upon the figures shown by the census now being taken, and designed to show the necessity of an appropriation to enlarge upon the work.

By ascertaining through an industrial canvass, the worth of Negro labor and the demand for same.

By locating desirable farm properties in fertile sections, and through inquiries, seeking out the farmers willing to rent to Negroes or employ them, and by aiding them, through the Agriculture Department to adjust themselves to the farming conditions in those particular localities.

By co-operating with city and state Health and Public Safety officials in providing sanitary living conditions and desirable quarters for Negroes, thus eliminating undesirable neighborhoods.

By appointing or recommending for appointment, a number of calm, conservative men and women of both races in each locality, to work together in an amicable adjustment of racial difficulties or misunderstandings, and to prevent such conditions arising by the use of forethought and judicious action.

By publicity, and through the work of local organizations, to keep in the minds of the group, the thoughts of "SAVING", "OWN YOUR OWN HOME" and "GO TO SCHOOL".

By co-operating with similar Bureaus and Commissions operating under the supervision of the State departments of West Virginia, Missouri and Pennsylvania.

THUS FAR, WE HAVE--

Established a bureau to give this work special attention, and formed an Advisory Board consisting of forty prominent Negro men and women of the State.

Served as an employment bureau and have given work to many Colored people otherwise ignored.

Been seeking farms for Colored applicants who wish to leave the overcrowded cities.

Been instrumental in the satisfactory adjustment of several cases where unsuspecting Negroes from the East and South have been sold worthless lands at exorbitant prices.

Interviewed the authorities of one city, resulting in that city placing proper street lighting facilities in the Colored neighborhood which, before that time, had been grossly neglected.

Started taking a census of the Colored population of the State, with the assistance of local organizations and interested individuals.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
C. A. CAMPBELL
SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL AGENT.

January 16, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: Director-General, U. S. Employment Service

Will you kindly add to your permanent mailing list, for the receipt of all releases of the U. S. Employment Service, the name of --

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—7-8-24

Mr Phillips

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
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CHAIRMAN
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CARL YOUNG, MUSKEGON

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LANSING, MICHIGAN

January 16, 1925.

JAN 19
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. James J. Davis
U. S. Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:--

For your information I desire to point out to you that during the negro migration for the past two years that Michigan has received more than its share of these migratory workers. Among the great number who selected Michigan as their future home we did receive a good percentage of those who are willing to obey the laws and to do the things that good citizens should do. However, in that migration a great number came who have not done the things that make for good citizenship and it immediately became a great problem in this state to solve. The matter was taken up with Governor Groesbeck and I was authorized to place Mr. Charles A. Campbell a colored man, in charge of this work under my supervision.

While we do not have sufficient funds to carrythe work on as it should be, still I am happy to tellyou that the work progressed beyond our most sanguine expectation. Mr. Campbell succeeded in many districts in getting these people organized in a way that would bring about a solution of many of the difficult problems with which they were confronted. However, the work outgrew both our funds and our ability to put it across with one man, and the Governor, through the Administrative Board, made a special appropriation of $4,000.00 to carry the work on. That will soon be exhausted and unless we have help from either the State or Federal Government, I am fearful that the work will have tobe left undone, that means so much not only to this state but to the Nation at large.

I am pleased to say that as a result of the work so far accomplished that we have succeeded in reducing crime encouraging thrift, better citizenship, better homes and better everything, for the colored people. If there was no

other reward for the efforts and money expended, in the past than the mere fact that crime has been reduced it would be worth the money spent.

We are writing you in regard to this matter expressing the hope that through your department we may have some assistance in the future in this work. I understand that several states particularly northern states, where the migration has been great, that through your department some agents have been placed in some of those states, for the purpose of rendering such assistance as was possible for the solution of this problem.

My information is to the effect that these men have done splendid work in states where they have been placed, and I am writing you to ascertain if it is possible for your department to render us such assistance either in the way of providing a suitable man for field work or of appropriating enough funds to provide for the employment of such a man to assist Mr. Campbell.

I do not know just how the appropriation of your department stands, upon this all important question, but I do not know that you have it in your heart to render assistance to the down-trodden workers of this na tion as no other man who has been Secretaryof Labor has had. The most splendid work that you have done as Secretary of Labor in the President's Cabinet, speaks volumes of praise of you and your able assistants, and I want to say that I very much regret your apparent determination to quit this great work on or about March 4th, of this year. I feel Mr. Davis, that you have accomplished so much that no matter who may take your place that the intensely progressive program that you have carried out will not be continued in the way that you would continue it, and I am sure that when the time comes for some other man being appointed in your place, that all of the working people of this great nation of ours, will watch with interest the success or failure of the new appointee and I believe that the working people of this nation are almost a unit in desiring you to remain in this office, knowing of course that you are making a great sacrifice personally in so doing.

May I not hear from you as to what hope I may have for some Federal Aid in the work above outlined. As to me it is about the most important work that I have today to see that every citizen, including the colored citizen, has an

#3- Hon. Jas. J. Davis. 1/ 16/ 25.

equal opportunity and a square deal.

Thanking you in advance for anything that you may do to help us, and extending to you my kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Labor Division,

Carl Young
Commissioner

CY:EAM

Carl Young

P.S. Since writing the above I see by the Press that you have finally concluded to remain with President Coolidge's Administration. This brings great joy to me and not only to me alone, but to the millions of working people of this nation. Since it was announced in the Press that you had practically determined not to stay in the office, I have talked with meny working people and they have expressed their sentiment in full accord with mine, viz, that you have done more for the working people as Secretary of Labor than has ever been done by any predecessor, and in expressing to you my appreciation of the splendid work that you have already accomplished, I can assure you that I voice also the sentiment of the great mass of the workers of this nation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1925.

Memorandum:

To: Assistant Secretary Henning

The attached correspondence relates to the request of a Negro official of the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry for helpful advice from this Department in the matter of pointing out to the congested Negro population of Michigan cities the splendid possibilities which might accrue if such of them as are farmers or skilled in farm occupations were to divert themselves to the productive farm areas of the State.

You will note that in letter, dated January 12, I have outlined a tentative plan of procedure, based upon satisfactory experiences of this Department in the past. The same is submitted for your approval and further instructions.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

approved
E. J. Henning

January 16, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your letter of January 14th and have read, with considerable pleasure and satisfaction, the announcement of the "aims" of your Department. They are certainly splendid ones which go to the heart of quiet, firm, helpful endeavor which should go a long way toward serving the people of your State.

For full information concerning the farm extension workers, demonstrators, and home economics experts, you should write to Mr. H. M. Dixon, Extension Economist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

You are never "invading" our rights. On the contrary, we shall always be pleased to offer you our humble services; and it is not the policy of Secretary Davis, by any means, to confine such assistance to the absolute functions of the U. S. Department of Labor.

My reply to your letter to Dr. Emmett J. Scott will be sent forward within a few days.

Cordially yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

~~50,000~~ 7-8-21

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
January 20, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

In reply to your letter of January 12th, I want you to know that I appreciate your advice and suggestions.

There is one County in this State that has a large number of Colored farmers, I think about 250, Farm Owners and the plan that you have suggested has been broached to them, of course not in detail as you have stated, but in a general way. We have not been able to accomplish much because of the inactivity of those that were interested in having us send prospective farmers to that locality. The temperament of this particular group is well seated from having been perfectly satisfied for a long term of years. There are exceptions and I find that it is hard for the interested ones to arrange a committee to create the public spirit, but I am very optimistic and I am sure of success in time.

We have the Agriculture Department behind us, and with their co-operation I am hopeful of getting something agreed upon later.

You might be interested to know that since our release has been printed, we have unearthed quite a few prospective farmers and will no doubt go at this in an intelligent way.

In the same mail with your letter I received word from Mr. Jones advising that through your request we would be placed on the mailing list for all releases and publications. I thank you for this favor. Relative to your letter of January 16th, I thank you for the

Jan. 20, 1925.

#2 - Mr. Karl F. Phillips.

address of Mr. Dixon and shall write him concerning the information that I desire.

Trusting that you are well, I am

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry.
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Special Industrial Agent.

CAC/L

K. Phillips

January 24, 1925.

Hon. Carl Young,
Commissioner of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Young:

Your kind letter of January 16th has given me a deal of pleasure and satisfaction, and I am, indeed, very hopeful of continued splendid results from the intensive work which is being carried forward by you and your associates. Congressman Hudson, of Lansing, also has called to see me with reference to the splendid work you are doing.

I am very glad to say that this office has already been in close touch with your Mr. Charles A. Campbell, who is assisting in the handling of problems growing out of the Negro migration, and I am inclosing copy of a letter recently sent forward to him, under the approval of Assistant Secretary Henning, from which you will note that this office has tendered its fullest assistance and cooperation to your Department and to Mr. Campbell in the special work which he is so capably performing. I appreciate fully the needs which you and the Congressman have pointed out and the Federal Government will give such aid as it can, under all the circumstances.

Thanking you for your kind personal expressions and assuring you that so far as Congressional funds will permit I shall be glad to have this Department take an active part in any matter which you may submit, I am

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

50,000—7-8-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN

February 2, 1925.

Mr. Carl Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.
Department of Labor.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I have a letter from Mr. Jones, under date of January 30th advising that you ~~would~~ had handed him a copy of the aims of this Department for which I desire to thank you.

Mr. Jones is extending to this Division the franking privilege which I appreciate very much altho our work in the Free Employment Service is very, very small at present.

If I am successful in securing an employment office for Detroit, my intention is to have the industrial committees of our organizations thruout the state to cooperate with this office as a medium of contact that they may know at all times the conditions. I am going to write you as a friend in this particular matter probably different than I would as a business associate.

I want to refer you to Mr. Wm. C. Matthews, who I believe is a friend of yours, I am trying to put accross this division in a big way. We are handicaped for funds but Commissioner Mr. Young has written to Mr. Davis along the same line as I wrote to you. What I want to have your Department to quote us an appointment of a field worker who will work under the direction of this Division and report to your office and to be paid by your Department. If this is absolutely impossible then we wish to have your department set aside a sum of money equal with the appointment in amount of salary and give to me and I will report according to the system of your department. Personally I prefer

#2-- Mr. Carl Phillips,

to have the money given to our work as it would then allow me get another stenographer and extend our activities. I am making this confidential explanation and appeal to you that you may sit down and give it consideration and then go to Mr. Davis with such appeal as will be conclusive.

Trusting that I may hear from you and your views on this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Special Industrial Agent.

CAC:AH

February 7, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have delayed answering your letter for the reason that I may be in your vicinity within the next ten days. Kindly let me know whether you could meet me at Detroit on February 15th or 16th, at which time we could discuss the matters in which you are particularly interested.

I shall thank you if you will reply in return mail.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—7-8-24

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CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
February 9, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

In reply to your letter of February 7th, I wish to state that it will be possible for me to meet you in Detroit the 15th or 16th.

I am immediately answering this letter hoping that it may be the means of having you change your plans enough so that you can attend our meeting at Lansing on the 19th. At that time the members of the Advisory Board are convening in our annual meeting, to discuss the work of 1924 and make plans for 1925. This Board is composed of Race leaders of Michigan and was organized December 18,1923, to aid the Department in any way possible. These members are connected more or less with the organizations in the respective cities, and it is through them that this Division is cooperating.

I am sure that this meeting would be of great benefit to you and to them and I trust that you can in some way or another, arrange your affairs so that you could be present. I am praying that this will be possible and I assure you that your consideration will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry.
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Special Industrial Agent.

CAC/L

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

February 11, 1926.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No.

C.A.Campbell, Special Agent,
621 State Office Bldg.,
Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

I herewith enclose two copies of letters that I am using at present in Lansing, Michigan. I am trying this out and if we get good results I expect to use it in the cities where there are large lists of unemployed in our group.

Kindly let me have your comments. Trusting that you are well, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C.A.Campbell
Director.

CAC/L
Encl.

February 12, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your letter of February 9th, and note that you can meet me in Detroit, Michigan, on February 16th. Also, I note the meeting of your Advisory Board on February 19th, at Lansing. I doubt very much that I can arrange my plans so as to be in Lansing on that date, inasmuch as I have engagements at Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling. However, I shall look forward to seeing you in Detroit on Monday, February 16th. In fact, I am coming to Detroit for the express purpose of a conference with you, in the hope that this Department and your Department may work out some plans of cooperation which will be reciprocally helpful in the work of safeguarding industry and labor.

I shall arrive in Detroit 7:25 a. m., Monday morning, February 16th, and shall go to Banks Hotel, which I understand is located at 1927 St. Antoine Street. Kindly meet me as soon after that hour as possible.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Conciliation

February 14, 1925.

C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Michigan.

Meet me Monday forenoon, February sixteen, Detroit, Dupont Hotel, five fifty East Adams Street.

Phillips

- -

ATTEST: Salaries and Expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, 1925.

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
J[illegible] KENNEDY, LANSING
CHAIRMAN
T[illegible] B. GLOSTER, DETROIT
CA[illegible] OUNG, MUSKEGON

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
February 18, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I take this opportunity to thank you for your promised co-operation and for the consideration that you extended to me in Detroit, February 16th.

I am sure that this State can deliver to you some splendid support in your activities and will readily subscribe to your program.

I hope that you had a pleasant and profitable visit in Cleveland and that you were fortunate in getting in touch with our good friend Hodges and my nephew. Again thanking you, and hoping to hear from you on your return to Washington, I am

Very truly yours,

Department of Labor and Industry.
Labor Division.

C A Campbell
Special Industrial Agent.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P

50,000—7-8-24

Karl Phillips

415

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES A. KENNEDY, LANSING
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LANSING, MICHIGAN

February 19, 1925.

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary:--

I am pleased to announce to you that a represen tative from this office, Mr. Charles A. Campbell, has been in the city of Detroit, and met Mr Karl Phillips, colored representative of your department, on February 16th. At the conference Mr. Phillips expressed himself as being very much interested in our work, and would be willing to do everything possible to aid us. He commended our program and expressed the sentiment that if it is carried out that it will be far reaching. He also suggested that our efforts should be directed to the migrants taking up the farming industry, and that we would be furnished with plans whereby the farm loan proposition would be put into effect. You have already been informed of the work that this department is attempting to do among the colored groups and we are indeed grateful to you for the splendid encouragement that you have already given us.

When this work was started, it was under the most difficult and adverse circumstances. Thousands of negroes from the South had migrated into this state and it disturbed those who for many years had been citizens of Michigan. These migrants came in as an unknown quantity and many of them were induced to come under the most baseless misrepresentation imaginable. This of course produced uneasiness among them as well as among the staid colored citizens of this state. The need of some activities for the uplifting of this migratory group was very apparent, and through the office of our good Governor, Groesbeck, the Department of Labor and Industry, Labor Division, undertook this work. Our means have been very limited and we have written you hoping that through your department we could receive some aid, which we are so badly in need of. I would suggest to you that when Mr. Phillips returns to Washington, that you

have a personal conference with him relative to the important matters pertaining to this state, and while I feel that perhaps his report will not be as clear as it should be owing to the limited time that it will be of sufficient interest to you to have the matter further investigated in order that you may fully understand the great need of Michigan.

In conclusion I desire to say that we are greatly in need of any help that is possible for your department to extend to us. I have a heart interest in this great work, and would like to see our state put in a position that would be an example for other states to follow in the way of making it possible for this group of people and not only have good farms and good homes but have an equal opportunity in other lines of activity in life.

Trusting that my letter may be received with favor and thanking you for the interest you have already manifested, I am

Sincerely yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Labor Division,

Carl Young
Commissioner
Carl Young

CY:EAM

March 2, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I returned from my long trip thoroughly tired and half-sick. I have just been able to come to office and begin to pick up the loose ends of work. My desk is quite overwhelmed and I am beginning the slow process of catching up.

Your letter of February 18th awaited my homecoming. Within a few days I shall begin to take up the things which we decided upon at Detroit. In the meantime, this brief note will let you know that I am on the job.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—7-8-21

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CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 5,1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I was mighty glad to get your letter of March 2nd because I knew that you must be home according to the itinerary that we talked of in Detroit. I am sorry to hear that you had to undergo any unpleasantness on your trip and certainly hope that your troubles did not start in Michigan.

I note the second paragraph of your letter and shall anxiously await to receive a confirmation of our present arrangements. I believe that I have followed your instructions and notified all of our friends and have received their acknowledgments. If there is anything else I can do for you please advise me.

Trusting that when this letter reaches you, you will be feeling fine again, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director

CAC/L

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M. Grist

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 6, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the First Annual meeting of the Advisory Board of this Division, the board being organized in December, 1923.

By these minutes, you will note the progress we have made in the short space of time we have operated, our program for the coming year, and the enthusiasm in this movement being shown by the Race people of the State.

I shall be glad to receive your comments and suggestions, or to furnish any information in relation to our program.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L
Encl.

Noted
K.P.

March 9, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Director, Negro Welfare and Statistics,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Thank you for your letters of March 5 and 6, the latter of which contained the splendid report of your meeting.

I am fully back on the job this morning, and shall at once begin to press the matters which we have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 11, 1925.

Hon. Karl L. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I desire to thank you for your letter of March 9th and for the enclosure of your release which is very interesting.

I shall anxiously await your information concerning matters that we conferred on in Detroit, as I am depending on this to tide me through until we receive our next appropriation.

I am mighty glad to know that you are again fully recovered and are about to sit up and take notice.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P.

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 12, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am mailing you under separate cover a photograph of the interior of our office in Lansing.

It may be that you can use this for publicity, and if not, accept it as a token of remembrance and to show Michigan people when they visit your office.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P

50,000—7-8-24

Phillips

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 18, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

In reply to your letter of March 16th and in compliance with your wishes, I would state that I shall immediately inquire from our several organizations the conditions of the labor situation as it presents itself now.

I do this more for the reason that my own observation tells me that we have nothing to be very enthusiastic about, as the few plants that are now opening are not giving the Negro laborer the proper consideration. I am worrying considerably about this and within the next month will develop some plan to ascertain the reason for this and to try and have it amended.

Trusting that you will bear with me until such time as I can give you something definite, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
March 26, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I am not sure, only partially so, that I have written you concerning your promise, made to me in Detroit, of a list of the Race papers and their addresses for use in this office.

I am now working on a couple of releases concerning the migration, for Arkansas and Florida particularly. I shall thank you for this information at your earliest convenience.

Will you please advise me also just what is being done and how near we are to the goal of finance, as talked in Detroit?

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
KP

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
April 2, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

This morning I received a release dated March 30th concerning Negro Industrial Notes. In sending these released to us, would you just as soon send two?

I am still waiting for the list of newspapers that you promised.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted

50,000—7-8-24

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
April 3, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear friend Mr. Phillips:-

I want to thank you for the copy of the letter under date of March 31st, marked "confidential" for my attention.

I certainly appreciate your kindness in this matter, and too much cannot be said concerning your interest. I presume that you believe in the quarter of a loaf rather than nothing at all, yet, knowing the conditions as I do and as I think perhaps you do, we will not be confined to a three month's plan.

I am depending largely on the support that we will get from you and I am accordingly planning my program. Perhaps I may be a little over-confident in your success in this matter and I shall appreciate any suggestion that you may wish to make to help you bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. Again thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P.

April 7, 1926.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Director, Division of Negro Welfare,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I have your inquiry of April 2, regarding the "Federal Industrial Commission Bill" and the "Federal Interracial Commission Bill." The two measures are one and the same, one having been introduced by Congressman Celler of New York, and the counterpart bill having been introduced in the Senate by Senator Cummins of Iowa. I am sending you the only copy I can procure, and, at the same time get it out to you by return mail.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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50,000—7-8-24

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
April 23,1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I herewith enclose a release for distribution to the press, also for your consideration. This is not a full report as we held it as long as we thought advisable, waiting for the balance of the reports, and will follow this up as soon as possible.

I am not giving this to the Michigan papers as I prefer to have your approval on this release that I may know in the future how to handle it. In this connection, I shall appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L
Encl.

Noted
K.P.

Campbell

April 27, 1928.

Memorandum:

To: Director-General Francis I. Jones, U. S. Emp. Service

Please find enclosed herewith a report which came to me from Mr. C. A. Campbell, Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing, Mich.

If there is any portion of this material which you do not use in any way in connection with the U. S. Employment Service, could you consider referring same to this office for release by the Office of the Secretary through the Negro labor releases ordered by him.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 27, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Campbell,
Special Industrial Agent,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

All I can say is that I have been "on the rocks" again because of overwork here at the office and illness resulting from intensive travel. Your letters have been received and will be replied to within the next few days, together with information concerning the other matters in which you are deeply interested.

Your last report on employment, etc., I consider the finest thing of its kind which has ever come into this office. We are plodding onward, and I am sanguine that good results will eventually accrue from the efforts which are being made. You and the others whose shoulders are steadily at the wheel are deserving of heartiest congratulations. The fight will be won some day, and we shall rejoice that we have played a part in the victory.

Will write you within a few days.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

50,000—4-1-25

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
April 29, 1925.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

In reply to your letter of April 27th, I wish to express my sympathies in your illness, yet I am glad to know that you are again at your desk.

I thank you very much for your remarks concerning the report that we made you and that it came up to your expectations.. I should like to know, however, if you have any objections to my sending these to our State paper, or do you prefer to handle them yourself.

I am indeed very anxious about the financial side of our conversation and truly hope that you will be in position within a very short time, to help us out.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P.

50,000—7-8-24

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CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
May 2, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your telegram of the 1st was received last evening and in accordance with your instructions, I am sending this release to our Michigan paper, the Detroit Independent, as well as a few of the outstanding periodicals and newspapers. I am assuming that your Department will make a general distribution of the article when deemed advisable.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC
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Noted
K.P
Fils

50,000—4-1-25

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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LANSING, MICHIGAN
May 28, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I have not heard from you in some time. Will you please inform me in the matter that is pending relative to co-operation with our Division in Negro economics?

Mr. Young and I have been working on a plan whereby, with the co-operation of your Department, we can establish an employment bureau in the city of Detroit. This plan has been tried out in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, very successfully.

We are anxious to hear from you or Mr. Davis, because July 1st is the end of our fiscal year and we would like to be in condition to start July 1st with a program that will give to your department and to this Division the kind of service that will be of great assistance to us.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

50,000—4-1-25

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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TELEPHONES:
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BELL 3100 AUTOMATIC 3154
DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
June 8, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I desire to thank you for your letter of May 28th concerning the political situation. I have only heard from one or two sources any complaint about the personnel of the committee that visited Secretary Davis, and one of those persons is one who always kicks, so I was not unnecessarily aroused. In fact, the information you gave me when we were together in Detroit, concerning the spokesman for our group, and that Emmet Scott was surrounded by two or three other men that we know cannot be ruled, entirely satisfied me and I knew that the mission meant much for our group.

I am indeed sorry that it has taken so long for our matter, concerning this Department, to come to a head. Mr. Young and myself, both felt sure that the plan would be accepted and put into operation the first day of July. I want you to feel, however, Mr. Phillips, that because of my writing you, that I am not in any way under the impression that you are to blame.

If I could do anything through our Comgressmen or Senators to hurry it up, without offending Secretary Davis, I would have them see him again. If you or Matty can get some action on this, I shall appreciate the favor very much.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

KP

CAC/L

50,000—4-1-25

STATE OF MICHIGAN

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CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
June 22, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I thank you for your letter of June 16th and note the co-operation that you are giving us in referring the matter of the employment office in Detroit, directly to Director-General Jones.

I trust that you will be able to keep in touch with this proposition and let me know just as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
KP.

50,000—4-1-25

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSIONERS
JAMES A. KENNEDY, LANSING
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TELEPHONES:
LANSING OFFICE,
STATE BUILDING
BELL 3100 AUTOMATIC 3156
DETROIT OFFICE,
306-307 OWEN BLDG.
CADILLAC 246

LANSING, MICHIGAN
June 25, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I thank you very much for the copy of the memorandum received by you from Director-General Jones, under date of June 19th, relative to the Free Employment Bureau in the city of Detroit in connection with the Y.M.C.A. and the Department of Labor and Industry of the State.

I desire to call your attention to the fourth line of the memo wherein you state "Y.M.C.A. in Lansing". I call this to your attention for the benefit of Mr. Jones as our correspondence concerns the Y.M.C.A. in Detroit instead of in Lansing.

Thanking you for your interest and your splendid co-operation, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Noted
K.P
6/27/25

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WASHINGTON

Campbell

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No.

June 30, 1925.

Memorandum for Mr. Karl Phillips:

I am returning herewith Mr. Campbell's letter, which I have noted. Thank you for sending the same to me.

Francis I. Jones

Francis I. Jones,
Director General.

FIJ/EP
Enc.

EMP. 1

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Lansing, Michigan,
October 10, 1925.

IN ANSWERING REFER TO

No. C.A.Campbell,
621 State Office Bldg.,

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I thank you for your letter of the 7th inst. and wish to say that our letters have again crossed. Everything I assure you is perfectly satisfactory.

I just read in the Baltimore American, that Matty was to issure a call for the Eastern District in December to formulate plans for the winter, is the paper correct? Hoping that your health is daily improving, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director

CAC/MW.

Noted
K.P.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
LANSING

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SAMUEL H. RHOADS
CARL YOUNG, COMPENSATION
PERRY J. WARD, LABOR

DETROIT OFFICE
306-7 OWEN BUILDING
CADILLAC 0246

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE DEPARTMENT

LANSING, MICHIGAN

November 19, 1925.

SECRETARY OF LABOR
NOV 19 1925

Hon. James J. Davis,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to the request, and resultant correspondence, concerning a plan whereby the Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics operating under the supervision of the Department of Labor and Industry, would extend its services to the Federal Government covering the field of industry, employment service and farm activities, in return for an appropriation that would be equal to the salary of one field worker.

Our Mr. Campbell spent a day in conference with your Mr. Karl Phillips in going over the advisability and possibilities of this proposition, and it met with the hearty approval of Mr. Phillips. This plan has also received the approval and cooperation of Commissioner Carl Young and Congressman Grant Hudson, as you no doubt will discover by a search of your files.

I shall appreciate the favor if you will give this your attention and advise me of your disposition in the matter. Extending to you my best wishes for your success, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Labor Division.

Perry J. Ward
Commissioner.

PJW
L

STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

LANSING

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PERRY J. WARD, LABOR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT

DETROIT OFFICE
306-7 OWEN BUILDING
CADILLAC 0246

LANSING, MICHIGAN

November 19, 1925.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U.S.Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

My attention has been called to the correspondence that has passed between you and our Mr. Campbell concerning the Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics extending to the United States Labor Department and to the service of the particular work under your charge, its services in the things that affect the Colored people and their program in Michigan, in exchange for such financial consideration as will better enable us to efficiently co-operate with the Federal Departments in industrial and farm programs.

I shall appreciate your further interest if you will again make your recommendations in the matter to the proper authorities. Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Labor Division.

Perry J. Ward

Commissioner.

PJW
L

Campbell

November 23, 1925.

Hon. Perry J. Ward,
Commissioner of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Lansing, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of November 19th, concerning an extension service between this Department and the Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics of Michigan, has been received.

I am advised that Secretary of Labor Davis is writing to you, over his personal signature, concerning this matter. His reply will doubtless be acceptable to you as a reply, also, to your letter to me.

Respectfully yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

p
p

Campbell

November 23, 1925.

Hon. Perry J. Ward,
Commissioner of Labor,
Department of Labor and Industry,
Lansing, Mich.

My dear Commissioner Ward:

I have your letter of November 19th regarding the labor plan for greater cooperation between your Department and its Division of Negro Welfare and Statistics and this office in connection with the work which is now being carried on under very limited appropriations. At the time this matter was so carefully considered early this year I had the pleasure of a conference with Congressman Hudson, and expressed to him and Commissioner Young my deep interest in the proposed effort.

As you know, however, this Department is dependent entirely upon Congress for its yearly appropriations. Congress saw fit, during the past session, to make a slight "cut" in the funds allotted to the Division of Conciliation, under which the work you propose would come. And notwithstanding my hearty endorsement of a plan for greater cooperation, such as has been already carefully worked out between your Department and this office, under the present circumstances there is no way, I regret to say, of financing the project.

Assuring you of my sincere interest in the splendid work which your Department is carrying forward and that I am ready to authorize such additional cooperation as Congress may provide for, I am

Yours respectfully,

Secretary.

Kip

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
LANSING

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
SAMUEL G. BEATTIE
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DETROIT OFFICE
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SAMUEL H RHOADS
CARL YOUNG, COMPENSATION
PERRY J. WARD, LABOR

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT

LANSING, MICHIGAN
April 2, 1926.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear friend Phillips:

Will you please arrange for me, at your earliest convenience, to get two copies of the proposed Federal Industrial Commission Bill and two copies of the Federal Interracial Commission Bill.

I shall appreciate your kindness in getting these to me by return mail.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.
Division of
Negro Welfare and Statistics.

C A Campbell
Director.

CAC/L

Chisum, Melvin J.

"FOR THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NEGRO JOURNALISM"

NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION

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Chism

July 31st 1925.
3807 Grand Boulevard
Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Karl:

Your good letter of two days ago is to hand and I hasten to reply. I am grateful for what you have been able to do for the Miss Wycs appointment and I thank you for the return of her C.S.report.

I am mailing this to her at this same writing and am advising her that she may expect her appointment at any time.

You refered to our recent experience when we did not get the thing across at which we were driving. Now let me once and for all tell you this, I do not hold that against you. I never hold anything against my friends and you are one of my friends and a man with as pure a soul as I have ever known.

I am very very fond of you Karl, and feel very strongly that you are equally fond of me in a perfectly fine way. If I spoke plainly in my letter, that is due to the fact that I have no better sense, but certainly you did not lose cast with me a single jot.

When you have any problems to solve, regardless of the character of the difficulty, call on me and I am your friend and obedient servant.

My kindest ~~regards~~ regards to Charlie and ask him to read my last letter carefully and answer it when he gets time. And I am your friend, as long as the Congo runs to the Sea,

Melvin

P.S. Your release on The Hon J.J. Davis and the Moose infringement is a masterpiece. It went big and was carried by more than thirty papers. I am in full accord with you in the matter.

Clark, John T.

3'

Grant 8897

Trust Brothers Printing Company
Producers of QUALITY PRINTING
1341 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

December 14, 1927

My Dear Mr. Phillips

I suppose you are [redacted] much surprised to receive a letter from me ~~as to be informed that [redacted] has changed hands and policies. About the second incident I will talk with you when you visit Pittsburgh. Incidentally, I suggest that you arrange for a trip in this direction as soon as you can, for the information might be of some service to you.~~

On January 2, 1928, I expect to be employed by the firm whose name appears at the top of this letter. It is a union shop - strictly so - and uses the label issued by the Allied Printing Trades Council. The position which I will hold cannot be filled by any of the Caucasians "possessing the card" available in this city. Yet I know that an organized effort is being made to refuse my application and thus make my job a problem instead of a pleasure.

I know that the International Typographical union has adopted ~~some~~ a policy of some

Grant 8897

Trust Brothers Printing Company
Producers of QUALITY PRINTING
1341 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

kind to deal with situations of this nature. But if I correspond with the "International," it will, in turn correspond with the Pittsburgh local and thus divulge the plan which I intend to follow in case my application is refused.

Your knowledge of problems of this nature, your position and your acquaintance with me - even though somewhat casual - would receive more immediate results than anything that I could say or write at this time.

No negro has ever been a member of this local in my time. And on December 10 I was advised not to make application or seek a permit to work - but to wait until the President could place the ~~matter~~ subject (admission of negroes or one negro) before the members at their first meeting in January, 1928

On December 12, two men representing themselves as union printers called upon the senior

Grant 8897

Trust Brothers Printing Company
Producers of QUALITY PRINTING
1341 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

member of the above named firm and informed him that the line was drawn on negros, and that a white man must be hired. Unfortunately, no white man has experienced the rough sledding as has yours truly and consequently has not been forced to improve with the years.

Out of the union membership of about 300, probably 50 of these men have worked with me at MacGregor Cutler's. Very likely 12 or 15 of these 15 will take the floor in my behalf. But I doubt very much that any of them are sufficiently trained in the art of oratory to completely submerge the vision of a negro and the attendant confused poetic interpretation long enough to appeal to their sense of fair play and recognition of true craftsmanship. Rather long drawn out, but that is the best I can do.

I want to win this fight not only

Grant 8897

Trust Brothers Printing Company

Producers of QUALITY PRINTING

1341 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

because it is a big one but because it will pay handsome profits for the next five or ten years. However, I don't believe I can win it without your help.

Hopefully,

John L. Clark

Grant 8897

TRUST BROTHERS PRINTING COMPANY
Producers of Quality Printing
1341 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh.

December 14, 1927.

My Dear Mr. Phillips:

I suppose you are much surprised to receive a letter from me. On January 2, 1928 I expect to be employed by the firm whose name appears at the top of this letter. It is a union shop - strictly so- and uses the label issued by the Allied Trades Council. The position which I will hold cannot be filled by any one of the caucasians " possessing the card" available in this city. Yet I know that an organized effort is being made to refuse my application and thus make my job a problem instead of a pleasure.

I know that the International Typographical Union has adopted a policy of some kind to deal with situations of this nature, But if I correspond with the "International", it will in turn correspond with the Pittsburgh local and thus divulge the plan which I intend to follow in case my application is refused.

Your knowledge of problems of this nature , your position and your acquaintance with me - even though somewhat casual- would receive more immediate than anything I could say or write at this time.

No negro has ever been a member of this local in my time. And on December 10 I was advised not to make application or seek a permit to work but to wait until the President could place the subject (admission of negroes or one Negro) before the members at their first meeting in January, 1928.

On December 12, two men representing themselves as union printers called upon the seniormember of the above named firm and informed him that the line was drawn on negroes, and that a white man must be hired. Unfortunately, no

white man has experienced the rough sledding as has yours truly and conse quently has not been forced to improve with years.

Out of the union membership of about 300, probably 50 of these men have worked with me at Macgregor Cutleis. Very likely 12 or 15 of these 15 will take the floor in my behalf. But I doubt very much that any of them are suf-ficiently trained in the art of oratory to completely submerge the vision of a Negro and the attendant confused Nordic interpretation long enough to appeal to their to their sense of fair play and recognition of true craftmanship. Rather long drawn out, but that is the best I can do.

I want to win this fight not only because it is a big one but because it will pay handsome profits for the next five or ten years. However, I don't bel lieve I can win it without your help.

Hopefully,

John L. Clark.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 15, 1927.

Memorandum to Mr. Kerwin:

Please read the attached letter from John L. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pa. It speaks for itself.

Cannot the Department stand behind him in this situation, and help break down the "barriers" which he foresees.

Clark is the most splendid printer, make-up man, and tri-color typographical man whose work I have ever observed.

Perhaps the Pittsburgh conciliator is well versed in the situation; or perhaps you would want me to go to Pittsburgh, or secure a better statement of facts from Clark, who is a splendid, efficient man.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Grant 8897

TRUST BROTHERS PRINTING COMPANY
Producers of Quality Printing
1341 Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh.

December 14, 1927.

My Dear Mr. Phillips:

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Your knowledge of problems of this nature , your position and your acquaintance with me - even though somewhat casual- would receive more immediate than anything I could say or write at this time.

No Negro has ever been a member of this local in my time. And on December 10 I was advised not to make application or seek a permit to work but to wait until the President could place the subject (admission of Negroes or one Negro) before the members at their first meeting in January, 1928.

On Decamber 12, two men representing themselves as union printers called upon the seniormember of the above named firm and informed him that the line was drawn on Negroes, and that a white man must be hired. Unfortunately, no

white man has experienced the rough sledding as has yours truly and conse quently has not been forced to improve with years.

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I want to win this fight not only because it is a big one but because it will pay handsome profits for the next five or ten years. However, I don't believe I can win it without your help.

Hopefully,

John L. Clark.

December 15, 1927.

Mr. John L. Clark,
c/o Trust Brothers Printing Company,
1341 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Clark:

I am interested, indeed, in the situation portrayed in your letter of December 14th, and wish to pledge to you, now, my fullest official cooperation and assistance as a member of the staff of the Secretary of Labor. Already, I have called the matter to the attention of the Director of Conciliation, and I am sure he will direct either the Pittsburgh commissioner of conciliation or myself to look thoroughly into the matter and to be ready, if appropriate, to attempt to mediate any differences between you and other parties to the situation.

In one or two places, your letter is not quite clear. Won't you please have a typewritten statement of facts prepared, designating the specific name of the position for which you have applied, and pointing out clearly and fully every detail in the entire situation, with names of parties, firms, individuals, compensations, objections, etc.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure for this office to interest itself in your case, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. If necessary, I could run up to Pittsburgh to interview you; but I think a full statement would suffice for the present.

December 17, 1927.

Mr. John L. Clark,
c/o Trust Brothers Printing Company,
1341 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Clark:

The Director of Conciliation, Mr. Hugh L. Kerwin, and I have briefly discussed your case today; and Mr. Kerwin has ventured to suggest that the Department be given authority to lay the entire matter before Mr. Charles P. Howard, of Indianapolis, who is International President of the Typographical Union. If you will advise me appropriately, and send forward the full memorandum asked for in my previous letter, I assure you the Department will take up your case, instantly.

Awaiting your advice, I am

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

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G PITTSBURGH PA 19

KARL F PHILLIPS 172

COMMISSIONER OF CONCILATION DEPT OF LABOR WASHINGTON DC

YOU HAVE AUTHORITY TO PROCEED WITH CASE AS SUGGESTED INFORMATION MAILED THIS AM

JOHN L CLARK.

Mr. Kerwin: Please take up Clark's case with Mr. C. P. Howard, in any way you know best. Here is the whole story. I suggest the whole file be given Howard. The case is important, I think.

John Clark

K. F. Phillips

4300 Second Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.
December 19th,
1927

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation
Department of Labor
Washington? D.C.

My Dear Mr. Phillips:

Your letter of December 15th was a most encouraging surprise. I had expected to hear from you but not so soon.

On a separate sheet I have set down the facts as they have developed up to date, which I hope will aid you in untangling this mess.

I fully realize that this fight is one against great odds and I believe you realize it also. Your pledge of fullest official cooperation and assistance in this situation makes me feel like greeting you as do the Europeans--hugging you and kissing your neck.

At present the printing industry in Pittsburgh is unsettled and many plants are working less than 35 hours each week. This condition, obviously, causes a large number of commercial printers to be out of work. Aggravating this situation is a large group of newspaper printers--linotype operators, hand compositors, and pressmen--deprived of work on account of the Hearst interests acquiring four Pittsburgh daily newspapers and combining all four into two.

Confronted with a condition of this kind it is evident that the Pittsburgh Local of the International Typographical Union must call upon every resource to maintain present positions as well as secure new ones for its old members. And it is quite natural for that group of men who have paid dues to the union for a number of years to oppose the acceptance of new members at this time--white or black--when the outlook appears so dark and gloomy.

In a sense, the Pittsburgh Local is following a safety course and I don't blame them one bit for seeking to protect its unemployed membership. My case, however, is an exception that they can hardly understand.

First of all, the position as compositor is what the Union is primarily interested in. In spite of the fact that no "white" comp. has ever held a steady job with Trust Brothers and the Union directors have never ascertained why, they are not willing to concede that a combination of qualities is necessary to hold this position, and that I have those qualities.

The question of compensation has not cropped up yet but in event it does, it will only add insult to injury when they find out that I will receive between $6 and $10 over the weekly scale.

I am putting the objections in this order not because they have developed that way but because I dislike to believe that the question of color would be the first and only stumbling block.

At present no official action has been taken. I talked with the President of Local No. 7 on December 10th, and was accompanied by Charles W. Lampus, stoneman for The Republic Bank Note Co.--and one of the staunchest union supporters that ever carried a card. The President admitted that the two different classes of workmen known as commercial printers and newspaper printers were nothing more than two unfriendly factions. And that anything sanctioned by one group was bitterly opposed by the other--ofttimes for no other reason than that the first group had sanctioned it. He stated that prejudice against Negroes was stronger than most people imagined and that he considered it inadvisable to make application for membership until he had an opportunity to place the subject before the members on the first Monday in January. He was very courteous in his manner and spoke as though he, individually, had no objections. Of course, if I was writing a news article I would "opinionate" but since such is not the case I will use the space for information more valuable to my cause.

I might be accused of anticipating without justification in this matter, since it is true that I have not made application for membership and consequently have not been officially refused. However, this is not the first time my name has been proposed. In 1925, I believe, there was an attempt to organize the MacGregor- Cutler plant and a number of union men who had worked with me at different times decided to "put over Clark". The news reached the newspaper men and since they outnumber the commercial men, they caused "yours truly" to be put "under" instead of "over." I had nothing to do with that effort and do not actually know what was the major objection, but I have been informed that color was the issue.

Considering what happened in 1925, I believe you will agree that the refusal to accept my application on December 10th (even though I was courteously refused) can be construed as merely a move to hinder action until the obstructionists are called together and decide on reasons for rejection which would conform to the constitution of The International Typographical Union.

The International has some way of dealing with situations of this kind. But I am inclined to believe that any correspondence which I might have with the International would probably be dissected in such manner as to further injure my prospects of being admitted tothe Pittsburgh local. Although I do not want to be accused of dictating as to precisely what course should be pursued in helping me, I had thought that your inquiry from the International concerning the acceptance of Negroes;under what circumstances it intervenes, etc., would receive attention from the highest authorities-- and at the same time not divulge the purpose for which the information was to be used. That was my best thought in the matter, but I am not too proud to admit that thinking on a problem of this nature is not my specialty.

I am going to take the job whether I get the card or not but I can handle it much better with the card. The Trust Brothers and myself are not strangers. Over twenty years ago the three of us worked for the same firm. About nine of the past fifteen years have been spent in their employ.

I believe I have given you the highlights of the story. What I want is some way to overcome the local obstruction and secure a union card.

Yours dependently,

John L. Clark

4300 Second Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.
December 19th
1927

Subject: Acceptance of Negroes as members of Pittsburgh Local No. 7. International Typographical Union.

Applicant: John L. Clark

Firm to Employ Applicant: Trust Brothers Printing Company. 1341 Fifth Avenue. Pittsburgh. Pa.

Compensation: $60 per 48-hour week.

Duties: Layout, Design and Composition.

Objections: Members of Local might be prejudiced against Negroes.

Action: Applicant told by President, Mr. Bloomington, not to make application on December 10th but to wait until next regular meeting when he (the President) would have subject of admitting Negroes discussed.

Relief Sought: Applicant believes that the International Typographiacl Union will afford relief of some kind for a situation of this nature and requests the Department of Labor Conciliation to intercede in his behalf.

October 3, 1929.

Mr. John L. Clark,
c/o Trust Bros. Printing Company,
1341 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Clark:

I am writing this letter with the request that you confirm whether or not the address is correct, and when it would be convenient for me to see you when in Pittsburgh.

I expect to be in your city on official business within the next few weeks, and desire to take up with you one or two official matters.

Thanking you for an acknowledgment of this letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Coff, Robert S. (Mo.)

Coff, Robert S. (Mo.)

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Aug 11th - '23

Hon. Phil H. Brown,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Brown;

Thank you for your good letter with enclosures.

Under separate cover I am sending you the bulletin you requested. Kindly keep me on the mailing list.

If there is available a late copy of Negro in the U.S., Bureau of Census, I should be pleased to have same. I have a copy of 1790-1915.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S Cobb
Secretary.

Negro. Economics

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Feb.6,1924.

To The Commissioner Of Conciliation,
U.S.Department of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Honorable Sir--We should be pleased to have all material available relative to economic and Industrial work in the U.S. covered by your department.

I should be pleased to have you keep us on your regular mailing list to receive all publications and we will keep your department on ours.

Cordially yours with great respect,

Robert S. Cobb

Robert S.Cobb,
Executive Secretary,

RSC:EB.

Done
KB

Mr Philips

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MDCCCXX

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JAN 31
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

January

29

1 9 2 5.

Honorable James J.Davis,
Secretary Of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Secretary:

Some of my friends in Washington have asked the President that I receive an appointment under his administration.I told them that I preferred to receive a place under your supervision as I am familiar with Negro economics,that being my line in Missouri.
I worked hard for the Republican Party in Missouri and helped to elect two Republican Congressman,in Democratic districts:one in the 13th. and the other in the fourteenth congressional district.

I have splendid endorsements coming from the Mo. Republican delegation at Washington.

In addition thereto,Hon.Edw.D.Hays and Hon.Marion E.Rhodes both of whom are employed at Washington have endorsed me and have expressed their desire that I receive an appointment.The President has several testimonials with regard to my character and ability sent by prominent Missourians.

We have a peculiar situation here in Missouri: Our General Assembly is now in session and we have a Republican House and a Democratic Senate.
The Democratic Senate wishes to abolish this dept. because it is not controlled by Democrats.
They threaten to leave this department off the appropriation list.If this is done I shall be out of employment.I have worked hard and faithfully for the Republican Party for several years.
I should like to have an opportunity for advancement so that I may educate my family.
Hoping that you will give my application careful consideration,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

Robert S Cobb

February 2, 1925.

Mr. Robert S. Cobb,
Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
Room 407, State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cobb:

The Secretary of Labor referred to me your letter of January 29th, making application for an assignment under this Department. Your availability has been noted, together with reference to the report issued by the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, and your application will be given careful consideration in case any additions are made to our present staff in connection with the work in which you are interested.

Yours very truly,

Acting Secretary.

KP

February 7, 1925.

Hon. Robert S. Cobb,
Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cobb:

I have very much enjoyed reading your Third Biennial Report, and am pleased that you saw fit to embody in it some of the summaries released by this office.

I may be in St. Louis and Jefferson City within the next fifteen days, and should be very glad to have a brief conference with you. Will you not kindly advise me whether it will be convenient for you to see me, in case I shape my coming western trip so as to include Missouri.

With kind wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

February 9, 1925.

Honorable Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your letter of the 7th inst., at hand and contents carefully noted. In reply I wish to state that I should be pleased to have a conference with you when it meets your convenience. Kindly notify me when you will be in our city, and I shall meet you.

Sometime ago I made application for a place as one of the assistants in your office. The Secretary of Labor wrote very favorably and I have the endorsement of all of the Missouri Republican delegation.

We have a Republican House of Representatives here and a Democratic Senate. The Senate seems to be inclined to abolish us or cut the appropriation so that we can scarcely exist. As I have a family I have decided that I should like to get out and therefore I made application for a place under your supervision.

I want you to meet our Governor and he will give you a testimonial relative to me and my work. With sincere personal wishes and hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Very truly,
Robert S. Cobb
Robert S. Cobb

Executive Secretary

RSC/EWB

A. M. E. Conference
Baptist State Convention
Heroines of Jericho
Knights of Pythias
Masons

Odd Fellows
State Association of Colored Teachers
State Branches, N. A. A. C. P.
Order of Calanthe

State Colored Farmers' Bureau
State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs
United Brothers of Friendship

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZATIONS OF MISSOURI

PRESIDENT
B. F. Bowles
4234 Enright Avenue
St. Louis

FIRST VICE PRES.
Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook
2436 Montgall Avenue
Kansas City

SECOND VICE PRES.
C. C. Hubbard
501 W. Johnson Street
Sedalia

SECRETARY
Robert S. Cobb
902 E. Miller Street
Jefferson City

ASST. SECRETARY
Wm. H. Burnette, D. D.
24 S. Theresa Street
St. Louis

TREASURER
Duke Diggs
526 Lafayette Street
Jefferson City

February
Twelvth
1 9 2 5

ARDD
2/14/25
Labor

FEB 17 1925
WHITE HOUSE
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
RECEIVED

Honorable Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

My attention has been called to the fact that Mr. R.S. Cobb, Executive Secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, desires an appointment in the Department of Conciliation of Labor.

I wish to state that I have known Mr. Cobb for a number of years and that I have found him to be sincere, capable and a perfect gentleman. Mr. Cobb has had large experience in the study of Negro economics and kindred subjects. He was a tireless worker in the last campaign and secured a large number of votes for the Republican party. His work was principally among the Negroes of the southeastern part of Missouri.

Also, Mr. President, there exists a situation here that I would like to explain. We have a Democratic Senate and a Republican House of Representatives. Because of Mr. Cobb's activity in the Republican ranks, the Senate wishes to abolish his department. Mr. Cobb has a large family and he is deserving; I should indeed be sorry if he were left without employment. He is a valuable man to the party and has the endorsement of the Republican delegation from Missouri.

Any consideration that you may give Mr. Cobb will be gratefully remembered. Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E.W. Baker

E. W. Baker

Member of the Executive Committee
407 State Capitol
Jefferson City, Missouri

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION
Secy to the President

C. B. Slemp

February 13, 1925.

Mr. Robert S. Cobb,
Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
Room 407, State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cobb:

Just before leaving for the Northwest, I am acknowledging your kind letter of February 9th. I regret very much that the present appearance of my schedule seems to forbid my reaching Missouri on this trip. I shall be engaged principally in southern Michigan, northern Illinois, and Ohio and Pennsylvania. I wanted to have a long talk with you about your own work and see if there was some way by which full cooperation could be established between your Commission and the work of this office. Apparently, though, I shall have to defer the Missouri trip until another month or so.

I am much interested in your report and in what has been done by you and your associates. I am certainly sorry that there is the slightest indication that the activities of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission may be curtailed. It seems that the plan, in general, is producing results, not only in Missouri but, also, in Michigan. The Secretary of Labor is interested in doing all he can to bring about a helpful interchange of influences between the work here and similar work in the states; and I am taking up some phases of this idea with the Michigan State official, Mr. C. A. Campbell, early next week.

At any rate I am glad to have this contact with you, and shall, upon my return, write to you more fully. In the meantime, I shall hope that your work may be enlarged rather than curtailed; and if there is anything I can do in Washington, looking to that end, kindly advise. I am glad that you filed application with the Secretary of Labor and that you have received a favorable reply from him. He, too, has been handicapped by shortage of funds, but we are hopeful, none the less, that some outstanding results may come to pass from the effort which is being made here.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
February
16
1 9 2 5.

Honorable Karl F.Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

Your kind letter received and contents carefully noted.I shall be glad to have you come to see me at any time.

In answer as to how you may help us out at this time,I am suggesting that you kindly write each member of the Missouri Senate a personal letter stating your views as to our work thus far and also expressing the hope that the work will not be curtailed but enlarged.I believe that this will get the desired results.If you show the Senate that our work meets with approval in your Department I believe that they will hesitate to do us any harm.

I can manage the affair in the House Of Representatives. If you will take care of the Senate,I shall be grateful to you.

I am enclosing the Roster of our State Senate. Hoping to hear from you in the very near future relative to this matter,

I am,

Cordially yours with great respect,

Robert S. Cobb

Robert S.Cobb,
Executive Secretary.

RSC.EWB.

Enclosure.

3

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
Feb
26
1 9 2 6.

Hon.Karl F.Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
U.S.Department of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

I wrote you some time ago relative to an important matter from which I have received no reply.The matter was relative to your writing the members of the Missouri State Senate and a Roster of the Senators was sent to your office,I presume during your absence.
With my sincere personal wishes and hoping to hear from you at an early date,
I am,

Faithfully yours with great respect,
Robert S. Cobb
Robert S.Cobb,
Executive Secretary

RSC.EW.

ROSTER OF THE FIFTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Unofficial)

Lyle Cole Banks

SENATORS ELECTED NOVEMBER 7, 1922

District.	Name.	Occupation.	Pol.	Postoffice.
2nd	Ernest R. James	Lawyer	Dem.	6030 Lookout St., St. Joseph.
4th	O. A. Pickett	Farmer	Rep.	Trenton.
6th	Walter Brownlee	Banker	Dem.	Brookfield.
8th	Wm. R. Painter	Newspaper Man	Dem.	Carrollton.
10th	Nick T. Cave	Lawyer	Dem.	Fulton.
12th	Wesley M. McMurry	Farmer and Banker	Dem.	Rutledge.
14th	David Bagby*	Lawyer	Dem.	Fayette.
16th	Samuel M. Snodgrass	Pharmacist	Dem.	Eldorado Springs.
18th	Larry Brunk	Mine Superintendent	Rep.	Aurora.
20th	Willard W. Hamlin	Lawyer	Dem.	1318 Benton St., Springfield.
22nd	Samuel A. Cunningham	Lawyer	Dem.	Cabool.
24th	Frank H. Farris	Lawyer	Dem.	Rolla.
26th	W. A. Brookshire	Lawyer	Dem.	Farmington.
28th	A. L. McCawley	Lawyer	Dem.	Carthage.
30th	Wm. F. Depelheuer	Contractor	Rep.	1321 Allen Ave., St. Louis.
32nd	Wm. E. Caulfield	Realtor	Rep.	5242 Maple Ave., St. Louis.
34th	Peter Anderson	Contractor	Rep.	2044a Adelaide, St. Louis.

*Deceased.

SENATORS ELECTED NOVEMBER 4, 1924

District.	Name.	Occupation.	Pol.	Postoffice.
1st	Marshall E. Ford	Lawyer	Dem.	Maryville.
3rd	Baylis Thornton Gordon	Lawyer-Farmer	Dem.	Liberty.
5th	M. E. Casey	Lawyer	Dem.	423 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City.
7th	James S. Summers	Lawyer	Rep.	Rialto Bldg., Kansas City.
9th	Arthur G. Hildreth	Osteopathic physician	Rep.	Macon.
11th	Frank Hollingsworth	Lawyer	Dem.	Mexico.
13th	James H. Whitecotton	Lawyer	Dem.	Paris.
15th	R. N. Lower	Farmer	Rep.	RFD 1, Hughesville.
17th	J. B. Hereford	Merchant	Dem.	Odessa.
19th	Guy B. Mitchell	Physician	Rep.	Branson.
21st	Dwight H. Brown	Editor-Publisher	Dem.	Poplar Bluff.
23rd	Ralph Wammack	Lawyer	Dem.	Bloomfield.
25th	Richard F. Ralph	Lawyer	Rep.	Valley Park.
27th	Phil M. Donnelly	Lawyer	Dem.	Lebanon.
29th	Frank B. Warner	Auto Tires	Rep.	3321 California Ave., St. Louis.
31st	Michael Kinney	Lawyer	Dem.	St. Francis Hotel, St. Louis.
33rd	Jos. H. Brogan	Lawyer	Dem.	2714a N. 15th St., St. Louis.

Total number Democrats, 23.
Total number Republicans, 11.

Missouri State Senators
All receive their mail
~~at~~ Senate Chamber
Jefferson City Mo

REPRESENTATIVES.

County.	Name.	Occupation.	Pol.	Postoffice.
Adair	C. M. Hughes	Farmer-Banker	Rep.	Kirksville.
Andrew	Thomas F. Montgomery	Farmer	Rep.	Bolckow.
Audrain	John B. Crum	Banker	Dem.	Vandalia.
Atchison	J. W. Holliday, Sr	Doctor	Dem.	Tarkio.
Barry	R. A. Ellis	Farmer	Rep.	Aurora, R. 2.
Barton	Edward Thiebaud	Farmer-Stockman	Rep.	Lamar.
Bates	Carl J. Henry	Lawyer	Dem.	Butler.
Benton	Carl A. Baldwin	Minister-Farmer	Dem.	Warsaw.
Bollinger	Homer F. Williams	Lawyer	Rep.	Marble Hill.
Boone	Jas. S. Rollins	Lawyer	Dem.	Columbia.
Buchanan—				
1st Dist	Homer C. King	Lawyer	Dem.	1916 Howard St., St. Joseph.
2nd Dist	Frank Siemens	Deputy Labor Com	Rep.	924 N. 12th St., St. Joseph.
3rd Dist	Harry C. Yates	Farmer-Banker	Dem.	RFD 7, St. Joseph.
Butler	W. H. Kittredge	Farmer-Stockman	Rep.	Poplar Bluff.
Caldwell	Albert Howard	Merchant	Rep.	Kingston.
Callaway	Emmet J. Grant	Farmer	Dem.	Bachelor.
Camden	Joshua Williams Vincent	Editor-Publisher-Merchant	Rep.	Linn Creek.
Cape Girardeau	George W. Cross	Manufacturer	Rep.	Cape Girardeau.
Carroll	Lyman C. Rea	Farmer	Dem.	RFD 8, Carrollton.
Carter	John H. Lehr	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	Ellsinore.
Cass	Alvin W. Wilhite	Merchant	Dem.	Garden City.
Cedar	John William Campbell	Farmer-Lawyer	Rep.	Stockton.
Chariton	James M. Ramsey	Minister	Dem.	Bynumville.
Christian	Gordon J. Massey	Lawyer	Rep.	Billings.
Clark	T. J. Daggs	Banker-Farmer	Dem.	Kahoka.
Clay	William C. Rice	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	Smithville.
Clinton	Hugh M. Marsh	Farmer	Dem.	Holt.
Cole	David W. Peters	Lawyer	Rep.	Jefferson City.
Cooper	Roger E. Kirchner	Farmer	Rep.	RFD 1, Otterville.
Crawford	Earl E. Roberts	Lawyer	Dem.	Steelville.
Dade	Fred Frye	Merchant	Dem.	Lockwood.
Dallas	R. O. Hardy	School Teacher-Farmer	Rep.	Buffalo. Plad Star R.
Daviess	Dr. J. D. Dunham	Physician and Surgeon	Rep.	Pattonsburg.
DeKalb	Alfred W. Ebersold	Farmer-Feeder	Rep.	Union Star.
Dent	W. R. Peck	Merchant	Dem.	Salem.
Douglas	Ralph W. McClendon	Auto Dealer	Rep.	Ava.
Dunklin	T. R. R. Ely	Attorney	Dem.	Kennett.
Franklin	William L. Steiner	Farmer	Rep.	New Haven.
Gasconade	F. B. Meyer	Merchant	Rep.	Bay.
Gentry	George W. Reed	Banker-Farmer	Rep.	Albany.
Greene—				
1st Dist	Lon S. Haymes	Lawyer	Dem.	1020 Meadowmere Lane. Springfield.
2nd Dist	John Lee Warren	Farmer	Dem.	Pearl.
3rd Dist	George O. Reed	Farmer	Rep.	RFD 1. Springfield.
Grundy	W. M. Dewees	Farmer	Rep.	Trenton.
Harrison	Alex. Reid	Minister	Rep.	Bethany.
Henry	Dr. David A. Pollard	Physician	Dem.	Calhoun.
Hickory	Dewey P. Thatch	Lawyer	Rep.	Hermitage.
Holt	Fred Lawrence	Merchant	Rep.	Mound City.
Howard	I. T. St. Clair	Banker	Dem.	Fayette.
Howell	S. J. Galloway	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	West Plains.
Iron	Redmond Black	Farmer	Dem.	Shepard.
Jackson—				
1st Dist	Alfred Newton Gossett	Lawyer	Dem.	1106 Wyandotte, Kansas City.
2nd Dist	William H. Lafferty	Druggist	Dem.	2337 W. Prospect, Kansas City.
3rd Dist	Max Asotsky	Druggist	Dem.	2708 Charlotte, Kansas City.
4th Dist	Richard Ray	Physician	Rep.	2201 Brooklyn, Kansas City.
5th Dist	William Hicks	County Clerk's Office	Dem.	1326 Prospect, Kansas City.
6th Dist	Eli H. Wherry	Lawyer	Rep.	422 Spruce, Kansas City.
7th Dist	H. C. Cave	Banker-Farmer	Dem.	Lonejack.
8th Dist	Henry M. Griffith	Lawyer	Rep.	3307 Askew, Kansas City.
9th Dist	Harry L. Ruby	Life Insurance Agent	Rep.	607 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City.
10th Dist	Manvel Humfrey Davis	Lawyer	Rep.	4436 Mill Creek Blvd., Kansas City.
Jasper—				
1st Dist	Emma R. Knell	S. W. Mo. Fair	Rep.	Carthage.
2nd Dist	Thomas J. Roney	Attorney	Dem.	Webb City.
3rd Dist	Charley Warden	Lawyer	Dem.	Joplin.
Jefferson	Charles G. Goodnight	Moving Picture Theatre Man	Dem.	DeSoto.
Johnson	James H. Russell, Jr	Farmer	Dem.	Chilhowee, R. 21.
Knox	John A. Greenley	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	Novelty.
Laclede	Russell Mumford	Merchant-Farmer	Rep.	Lebanon.
Lafayette	E. A. Duensing	Lumber Dealer	Rep.	Concordia.
Lawrence	O. P. Moody	Farmer-Banker	Rep.	Peirce City, R. 2.
Lewis	W. B. McRoberts	Farmer	Dem.	Canton.
Lincoln	Frank Howell	Lawyer-Farmer	Dem.	Troy.
Linn	Alfred Munyon	Minister-Farmer	Dem.	Marceline.
Livingston	James G. Littrell	Real Estate, Ins. Agent	Dem.	Wheeling.
McDonald	Sam D. MacDaniels	Farmer-Lecturer	Dem.	Pineville.
Macon	Al J. Crawford	Farmer	Dem.	Atlanta.
Madison	Ben Barber	Farmer-Minister	Dem.	Mill Creek.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

County.	Name.	Occupation.	Pol.	Postoffice.
Maries	E. W. Allison	Teacher-Farmer	Dem.	Safe.
Marion	Harry Carstarphen	Lawyer	Dem.	Hannibal.
Mercer	Frank M. Scott	Farmer	Dem.	Newton, R. 1
Miller	Fred Spearman	Farmer	Rep.	Iberia.
Mississippi	Joe H. Moore	Farmer	Dem.	Charleston.
Moniteau	W. H. Schull	Farmer	Rep.	RFD No. 1, Lupus.
Monroe	W. E. Whitecotton	Retired Lawyer	Dem.	Paris.
Montgomery	John F. Rees	Merchant	Rep.	Wellsville.
Morgan	John Thomas Williams	Farmer	Rep.	Versailles.
New Madrid	Martin V. Mumma	Lumber, Mercantile	Dem.	Gideon.
Newton	H. S. Bales	Accountant	Rep.	Neosho.
Nodaway	William Job	Farmer	Dem.	Maryville, R. 5.
Oregon	Charles C. Jackson	Farmer, Mechanic	Dem.	Myrtle.
Osage	George Polk Player	Engineer, Poultry Business	Dem.	Westphalia.
Ozark	Ora P. Murphy	Farmer	Rep.	Almartha.
Pemiscot	W. P. Robertson	Sheriff	Rep.	Caruthersville.
Perry	Dr. Wm. Henry Bailey	Physician and Surgeon	Rep.	Perryville.
Pettis	Clement Jones	Farmer	Dem.	Star Route, Sedalia.
Phelps	Booker Hall Rucker	Real Estate, Abstracter	Dem.	Rolla.
Pike	Carroll Wisdom	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	Bowling Green.
Platte	Rufus J. Miller	Farmer	Dem.	Dearborn.
Polk	T. S. Willhite	Farmer-Breeder	Rep.	Walnut Grove.
Pulaski	J. W. Armstrong	Farmer-Banker	Dem.	Richland.
Putnam	John D. Noland	Farmer-Minister	Rep.	Unionville.
Ralls	Lewis B. Bell	Farmer	Dem.	Monroe City.
Randolph	Oak Hunter	Lawyer	Dem.	Moberly.
Ray	Fred R. Arnote	Farmer	Dem.	Polo.
Reynolds	James M. Mooney	Farmer	Dem.	Ellington, RFD 2.
Ripley	R. O. Marlin	Farmer-Teacher	Dem.	Naylor.
St. Charles	William F. Weinrich	Insurance Agent	Rep.	St. Charles.
St. Clair	Harry R. Pence	Merchant	Dem.	Roscoe.
St. Francois	Dr. J. A. Shoemake	Dentist	Rep.	Flat River.
Ste. Genevieve	Dr. Andrew P. Drury	Veterinarian	Rep.	Bloomsdale.
St. Louis—				
1st Dist	William W. Bamber	Efficiency Expert	Rep.	2645 Terrace Lane, Jennings.
2nd	Alfred C. Wilson	Attorney	Rep.	21 Sylvester Ave., Webster Gro.
3rd Dist	Walter Wehrle	Attorney	Rep.	Crescent.
Saline	Walter Robertson	Stockman, Farmer, Auctioneer	Dem.	Marshall.
Schuyler	John Hombs	Farmer-Stockman	Dem.	Glenwood.
Scotland	Thomas A. Davidson	Retired Builder	Dem.	Memphis.
Scott	A. Francis Lindsay	Architect	Rep.	Sikeston.
Shannon	David L. Bales	Printer-Merchant	Dem.	Eminence.
Shelby	C. L. Wood	Farmer	Dem.	Shelbina.
Stoddard	William L. Tucker	Lawyer	Dem.	Bloomfield.
Stone	Seth Tuttle	Farmer	Rep.	RFD No. 2, Crane.
Sullivan	Walter S. Clark	Farmer	Rep.	Milan.
Taney	William E. Freeland	Farmer-Editor	Rep.	Forsyth.
Texas	Jasper N. Williams	Farmer-Auctioneer	Dem.	Licking.
Vernon	Twyman W. "Dick" Harper	Real Estate-Stock Farmer	Dem.	Nevada.
Warren	Edward H. Winter	Editor	Rep.	Warrenton.
Washington	Charles A. Young	Merchant	Rep.	Cadet.
Wayne	Philip R. Stivers	Editor	Dem.	Piedmont.
Webster	H. Clay Day	Farmer	Rep.	Conway, R. 4.
Worth	Charles T. McLaughlin	Farmer	Rep.	Sheridan.
Wright	Amos C. Roy	Real Estate-Farmer	Dem.	Mansfield.
St. Louis City—				
1st Dist	Oscar Ittel	Real Estate-Insurance	Rep.	3336a Virginia Ave.
	Edgar Riedinger	Auto Salesman	Rep.	6720 Vermont Ave.
	Oscar J. Moberg	Lawyer	Rep.	2103 Withnell.
	William J. Francis	Lawyer	Rep.	6926 Hancock.
2nd Dist	Harry Nettle	Attorney	Rep.	1461 South 12th St.
	Horace G. Beedle	Insurance	Rep.	4275 Cleveland.
	Charles Forster, Sr	Merchant	Rep.	2336 South 12th St.
3rd Dist	Walthall M. Moore	Clerk	Rep.	3435 Pine St.
	William R. Schneider	Lawyer	Rep.	5370 Pershing.
	Albert A. Huber	Salesman	Rep.	1435 South 2nd St.
	John G. Spelman	Lawyer	Rep.	3436a St. Vincent.
4th Dist	Robert R. Stephens	Manufacturer	Rep.	839 Belt.
	Edward G. Davidson	Lawyer	Rep.	3007 Easton.
	Thomas J. Ferris	Heating Engineer Mgr	Rep.	4225 Westminster.
	Henri Chouteau	Real Estate	Rep.	26 Vandeventer Place.
5th Dist	Richard Goodenough	Printer	Rep.	3335 N. Taylor.
	Jones H. Parker	Lawyer	Rep.	1432 Blackstone.
	W. S. Sanford	Business College	Rep.	1474 Laurel Ave.
	O. J. Papke	Superintendent	Rep.	3729a Palm St.

Total number Republicans in House, 78.
Total number Democrats in House, 72.
Total number of Republicans on Joint Ballot, 89.
Total number of Democrats on Joint Ballot, 95.

Robert Heads.
Robert Heads, Esq

March 2, 1925.

Mr. Robert S. Cobb,
Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
Room 407, State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cobb:

I have just returned from a wide swing in the middle west, and find your letters of February 15th and 26th awaiting my attention. The senatorial list was also received.

I shall take up your matter with my group of friends here in the East and see if there is some way of working out the matter from a broad standpoint.

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

March 2, 1925.

Mr. E. W. Baker,
407 State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Your undated letter, concerning application of Mr. Robert S. Cobb, addressed to the President of the United States, was by him referred to the Secretary of Labor, who has requested me to make reply.

This Department is well informed of the good work which Mr. Cobb has done along the line of Negro labor activities in Missouri, and some time ago the Secretary of Labor was pleased to acknowledge and file Mr. Cobb's personal application for work under this Department. Just now, however, we are operating under a very much curtailed budget. In fact, there are barely sufficient funds to keep the present work alive through to the close of the present fiscal year. Consequently, it will not be possible to augment any of the work of the Division of Conciliation at the present time.

On behalf of Secretary Davis, I thank you for bringing Mr. Cobb's qualifications to the further attention of the Department. His availability will be noted in connection with any expansions which may be made in the work at some future time.

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

March
5
1 9 2 5.

Hon.Karl F.Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

I thank you for your letter of recent date. I am sure that with your splendid help we will be able to get our appropriation.

I had thought it would be a wise idea if each State Senator could get a letter of endorsement of our work here in Missouri from your department.

With sincere personal wishes,

I am,

Cordially yours with great respect,

Robert S Cobb

Robert S.Cobb,
Executive Secretary.

RSC.EWB.

Hold
K.P
3/9/25

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MDCCCXX

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

March
16
1 9 2 5.

Hon.Karl Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
U.S.Department Of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

I wish to thank you for the release sent out from Washington relative to this department,

With kind personal wishes and hoping to see you in Jefferson City in the near future,

I am,

Faithfully yours with great respect,

Robert S. Cobb

Robert S.Cobb,
Executive Secretary.

RSC.EW

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

April
22
1 9 2 5.

Honorable Karl Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation
U.S.Department of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

We were able to secure a small appropriation from the General Assembly for our work.Altho our appropriation is very limited we may be able to accomplish something worthwhile.We will probably have our organization meeting of the new board recently appointed by our Governor,Hon.Sam A.Baker,which will probably be in May near the latter part of the month.

I should be pleased,indeed,if you will name a date after the 20th of May that you can be with us and be present at our initial meeting and give us the benefit of your experience and some helpful advise.

Hoping that you will find it convenient to be with us, I am,

Faithfully yours,
Robert S. Cobb Secretary.

April 27, 1925.

Hon. Robert S. Cobb,
Secretary, Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
Room 407, State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cobb:

Your encouraging letter of April 22d has been received; and you don't know how happy I am to learn that, at least, a small appropriation has been given you to continue the outstanding work which you have been doing. The whole problem upon which you and I and the many interested people, both official and private, are working is, in a measure of no small scope, dependent upon the attitudes taken in the various states. Therefore, I am sincerely anxious to see your work, and that of the bureaus in West Virginia and Michigan continue to thrive. It is one effective way of everlastingly keeping the public informed of the causes and effects of labor and interracial difficulties.

I cannot say, in this letter, just when I could join in an enthustiastic meeting with you and your associates, as so kindly suggested by you in your courteous letter; but I shall be glad to keep such a probability in mind. And in the meantime, I shall be glad to send you some additional material which may be helpful. If, too, there is any specific problem or activity upon which you desire the advice and assistance of this office, kindly let me know; for this Department has a genuine interest in what you are doing.

I do not know the farm situation in Missouri; but I shall try to gather some material which may be helpful to the Negro farm content and send it forward to you. And if you have any studies in industry, or any facts or figures which you desire to place before the country, kindly send them on and I shall see that they are officially released by the Department of Labor.

With kind wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

April
27
1 9 2 5

Hon.Karl F.Phillips,Commissioner,
Department of Conciliation,
U.S.Department of Labor,

My dear Mr.Phillips:

Your kind letter of recent date at hand and contents carefully noted.In reply I wish to state that I should be pleased to have you come to Missouri and I hope that you will keep us in mind and let me know definitely when you can come. With regard to data,I am sending under separate cover a biennial bulletin and calling your attention to pages ten and 54.Page ten tells of the new conditionsin S.E.Missouri and page 54 tells something of labor conditions.I should be pleased to have you take excerpts from these subjects and release any part you so desire.From time to time I shall send you additional data as new developments arise.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

#2 Hon.Karl F.Phillips,

Please keep me on your mailing list and send me all available data.

With my sincere personal wishes and hoping to hear from you at an early date,

I am,

Faithfully yours with great respect,

Robert S Cobb

Robert S.Cobb,

RSC.EWB Executive Secretary.

MDCCCXX

C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
MYRTLE F. COOK, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECRETARY

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ROOM 407, STATE CAPITOL

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

May

8

1 9 2 5.

Hon.Karl F.Phillips,

Commissioner Of Conciliation,

U.S.Dept.Of Labor,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips:

I received the several releases for which please accept my sincere thanks.

Did you get the marked bulletins?I shall send you material from time to time which will serve to keep Missouri on the map in the Industrial world.

With my sincere personal wishes,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Cobb,

RSC.EW Executive Secretary.

Noted

K.P

Phillips

Dear Chairman
Will you
please
reply

Room 3C4
State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Missouri.
June 14, 1925.

Hon. Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:- My Board will meet here on Monday June 29th. at 9 A.M. I should be very much pleased if you will be present at that time and give us an address.

I expect to have Governor Baker with us also.

With sincere personal wishes,

I am,

Very truly,

Robert S. Cobb

Robert S. Cobb,
Executive Secretary,
Missouri Negro Industrial Commission.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
C. W. BLACK, ST. JOSEPH
C. H. BROWN, ST. LOUIS
H. H. WILLIAMS, LEBANON
MRS. JUANITA RICHARDSON, JEFFERSON CITY
MRS. ANNA LAVINE, ST. LOUIS
HEALTH AND HOUSING
DR. J. E. SMITH, MACON
MRS. M. F. COOK, KANSAS CITY
DR. H. A. LONGDON, MOBERLY
MRS. LUCY B. GILMORE, ST. LOUIS
A. M. OLIVER, CAPE GIRARDEAU

MDCCCXX

MISSOURI NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

HON. SAM A. BAKER, HONORARY CHAIRMAN
C. C. HUBBARD, CHAIRMAN
ROBERT S. COBB, SECTY.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
MRS. M. F. COOK
GEO. RENFROE, MT. VERNON
K. D. SMITH, DE SOTO
H. H. WILLIAMS
L. W. JOHNSON, EXCELSIOR SPRINGS
RACE RELATIONS
TOM BASS, MEXICO
MRS. M. F. COOK
GEO. RENFROE
MRS. LUCY B. GILMORE
CHAS. H. BROWN
H. A. LONGDON
A. M. OLIVER
BEN SIMPSON, WARRENSBURG

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

December

7

1 9 2 5.

Hon.Karl F.Phillips,

Commissioner Of Conciliation,

U.S.Department of Labor,

Washington,D.C.

My dear Mr.Phillips - It has been some time since I have had a line from you.Hope that you have not given up the idea of coming this way.Our Labor Commissioner is C.K. and he is pleased with the idea of this depart ment operating under his supervision as he thinks all labor activities should consolidate.

The next time you plan having an important meeting at Washington or in theat section kindly let me know and I shall try to make arraingements to attend.

Write soon,

Your friend,

Robert S. Cobb

Robert S.Cobb

Atty At Law,

Secretary,Negro Industrial Commission.

December 15, 1925.

Hon. Robert S. Cobb,
Sec., Missouri Negro Industrial Commission,
State Capitol,
Jefferson City, Mo.

My dear Mr. Cobb:

I have been quite ill and away from office, only returning to work last Friday. Under extrme pressure, I had to abandon my trip at Chicago and hasten back to Washington.

No word has ever been received in reply to the letter I sent to Mr. Hinkle, and I have been wondering whether he is still enthusiastic over the plan concerning which you wrote to me.

I hope you met Recorder Froe, who spoke in St. Louis on last Sunday. As usual we are at your service in the cooperation; but my chief job at present is to try to rehabilitate my health and strength.

Yours sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

902 E. MILLER ST.

TELEPHONE 489 R

ROBERT S. COBB
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

December

22

1 9 2 5.

Honorable Karl F.Phillips,
Commissioner Of Conciliation,
U.S.Department Of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

My dear friend:- Your kind letter received and contents carefully noted.I was,indeed,sorry to learn of your having been ill.I hope that by this time you have been fully restored to your health. My work is progressing nicely and since I last wrote you I have been admitted to the Missouri Bar and I feel that I can now be of more service to the Missouri Negro in connection with my state work. Mr.Hinkle was well pleased with your letter: he has also received letters from Michigan and West Virginia relative to our phase of the work.He is in hearty accord with our program.Thanks for your interest.

With best wishes for a Merry Xmas and a bright Happy New Year,

I am,

Faithfully yours,
Robert S.Cobb

Robert S.Cobb
Executive Secretary,Missouri Negro Ind.Commission.

RSC/ewb.

Noted

Commerce Dept.

Numerical distribution by color or race and nativity of the male and female prisoners present January 1, 1923, and of commitments during the first six months of 1923, as compared with the adult population in 1920. The prisoners present January 1, and those committed, are shown separately for prisons and reformatories and for jails and workhouses.

(A COPY FROM "PRISONERS" 1923, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS).

General population, 18 years of age and over, 1920, - 66,408,602

Total, all classes, both sexes:	109,075
White	73,549
Negro	34,178
Indian	413
Chinese and Japanese	368
Other races	41
Race unknown	526
In prisons and reformatories	80,935
White	54,787
Negro	25,243
Indian	344
Chinese and Japanese	257
Other races	31
Race Unknown	273
In jails and workhouses:	28,140
White	18,762
Negro	8,935
Indian	69
Chinese and Japanese	111
Other races	10
Race Unknown	253

COMMITTMENTS:

Total, all classes, both sexes:	166,356
White	124,172
Negro	38,821
Indian	835
Chinese and Japanese	441
Other races	54
Race unknown	2,033

Commitments (Continued)

To prisons and reformatories:	19.080
White	14.164
Negro	4,581
Indian	104
Chinese and Japanese	105
Other races	11
Race unknown	115
To jails and workhouses:	147.276
White	110,008
Negro	34.240
Indian	731
Chinese and Japanese	336
Other races	43
Race unknown	1,918

- - - - -

Total prisoners, male, Negro	32,149
In prisons, etc.	24,117
In jails, etc.	8,032
Total commitments, male Negro, etc.	32,422
In prisoners, etc.,	4,227
In jails	28,195
Total prisoners, female, Negro	2,029
In prisons, etc.	1,126
In jails	903
Total commitments, female, Negro	6,399
In prisons, etc.	354
To jails, etc.	6,045

- - - - -

Among Negroes committee, they formed 23.3 per cent (38,821) Negroes formed 31.3 per cent of the prison population and 23.3 per cent of committments, as contrasted with 9.3 per cent of Negroes among the adult population.

See "Prisoners, 1923" Dept. of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, Sec., Bureau of Census, Gov't Printing Office, Wash., D. C., price 50 cents.

~~Excuse haste, please~~

Karl F. Phillips,
~~Commissioner of Conciliation.~~

Complaints

November 15, 1927.

Mr. Gustave Wassmuer,
1017 Sixteenth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

This office is writing to you, informally, concerning an alleged claim, for services rendered to you, by Mrs. Mattye Brown, of 1720 Willard Street, N. W. Mrs. Brown claims that you hired her, as cook, and that you are indebted to her in the sum of $15.00, representing one week's wages, as per her alleged contract with you.

In the interest of informally adjusting differences between employers and employees, this office would be glad to receive a statement from you of what disposition you are willing to make of Mrs. Brown's claim.

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Complaint

REC'D
MAR 8 1930
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

581 Macon St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
March 1, 1930

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MAR
3
1930
OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I attended the Political Conference of Republican Colored Woman in May 1927. Various Heads of Departments spoke to us.' One especially talked on the one thing most interesting to us. He complained about Negro mothers educating their daughters for the business world causing needless overproduction and a line over a block long. Why didnt we learn trades?

I took him at his word and entered the dress trade and have been observing conditions. The few colored in it are holding only the poorer paid jobs. In the better paid and more advanced work there are few or none. Why is this? Foreigners who can hardly speak English hold these places and are in control. Anyone, not known to them or of their own race, who gets in, by means fair or foul, hook or crook, their work , or what seems to be their work, is criticised and they are soon let out. One nationality tries to get all his friends and relation in, here and abroad.

During the last twenty years our constitutional rights have gradually been taken from us by discrimination and prejudice. We as a people have been successfully eliminated from mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

By birth, inheritance, toil and sweat, war and blood, we are Americans; tried and tested - found true and not wanting. If the all embracing, comprehensive slogan "A White man's" country were changed and discarded we might not have so many disorders created by disconted, undesirable

castoffs and criminally objectional aliens carrying placards, shouting, and way being made for them by round faced, smilig big policemen.

The "War for Democracy" would stand a better chance of "Making America Safe for Democracy" if we started a little propaganda of our own and a new slogan adopted and lived up to. That is "AMERICA FOR AMERICANS!" Americans by birth and inheritance, irregardless of color or creed or previous condition of servitude instead of Americans by color only and Americans by adoption and courtesy.

Protective tariffs are being passed to protect, encourage, and better Manufacturing and Industry but is anything being done to protect, encourage and better the American Workingman. Especially those of Negro descent. Those of "pure?" descent are now considered fit only as hewers of wood and drawers of water and those of "mixed" - the logical and ultimate result of this civilization-are considered only good to be debased and degraded.

Sincerely yours

Caralyn Q Dawns

March 5, 1930.

Miss Carolyn Q. Downs,
581 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Downs:

Secretary of Labor Davis has referred to me, for acknowledgment and reply, your letter of March 1st, and I have been very interested in what you say concerning your experience in the dress trade, together with your views concerning immigration and the protective tariff. I have noted with interest what you have said, particularly since I am a resident of New York and at one time resided, myself, at 175 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For nearly twelve years, I have been attached to the staff of the Secretary of Labor as a Commissioner of Conciliation, and during that time I have striven earnestly to do all I could in behalf of wage-earners, particularly colored men and women in industry throughout the country. I am a colored man myself and realize, through years of experience, begun as a street-cleaner in New York State, the many difficulties which the colored wage-earners face.

I am interested in what you say concerning the dress trade, and am wondering if, perhaps, I may not be able to assist you along that line in some way. I have a number of friends in the garment industry in New York, and the Commissioner from this office who is generally assigned to that situation in New York is on very friendly terms with me. I am sure that he and I can, perhaps, in some way obtain for you employment, and, at least, encouragement in that field. At least, we will be very glad to do whatever we can.

If there is anything which you think we will be able to do, and you care to write me detailedly concerning the whole situation as it affects you and others in the trade, I assure you this office will be glad to do anything it can possibly do in your behalf.

Respectfully,

Earl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

581 Macon St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
March 6, 1930

Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.

Attention; Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your letter received and I will gladly give you the details of my experiences in the Dress Trade.

One commendable part is that- they will hire you! Which is more than other occupations will do.

As I knew nothing of the trade, I started as a "helper". Assisting an experienced operator. He paid me out of our earnings and joint efforts. I made as high as ten($10.00) dollars a week. A Union representative of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, Ben Gold came around. As I was not a member I was sent down. I joined as soon as possible. I insisted that they now send me on a job. They did. It as a filthy, dirty sweat shop. The sanitary conditions are terrible in these shops. They tried me out. Told me I couldn't work there asked me if I were coloredand "Where can we go? Up on the roof.

It is necessary to be friendly with the other workers as they know the system of the shop. Each shop differs. Some have single piping, double piping or hand made piping. Some make french seams, others the hemmer and some stitch twice, some things notched, pinned or draped, etc. Once you get a job, they begin to "pick" your work - find fault and make you rip. Slow you up in innumeral ways so as you can't "make out"; i.e., give you single dresses, improperly notched or matched pieces, wrong samples, false directions, drape it wrong. These and so many little things that will force the boss to let you out. Or, if you survive these, one day will come the "Showdown". Some squint eyed, peroxide blond, misshapen peasant immigrant will eye you knowingly and ask disgustingly, "What are you?" I always answer, "An American!" "Yes, but what are you?" I have have Jews to ask me if I were Jewish, Italians if I were Italians. I usally claim Spanish descent. If one can hold a place two weeks you are doing good. More than one boss has asked me to come back.

Again I applied to the Union and was told to return at a certain time. He was not there but I glimpsed a colored man peeping

out at me. Since then I have lost faith in the Unions and have not joined another.

The few colored I have met held places not only because they are experts but because they were exploited, underpaid and afraid to complain or leave as other employment is so insecure and uncertain. Other nationalities, usually I believe, have some central organization where they can make complaints and get advise but as far as I know the colored worker has none.

The older workers control the shop, stand in and are representative of the other workers, foremen, draper, cutter, patternmakers, etc. who are either of their nationality or friends.

One of my friends, and old operator, said she hated the Italians, I asked "Why?" She said "You will find out." They are the hardest to work with as they resort and know so many underhand, sly means to discredit you.

I have had many experiences, One hectic week, I was used as a model. I was asked to pose nude.

Before the strike, I left a place as sample maker where I made about $8.00 a week and had to wait two or three weeks for that. I thought I was negotiating for another place with Curtis Fullmer. He moved a few days before the strike saying he would notify me. The strike ended, as I received no notice after two or three days, I went in. They were working, had new workers along with the old workers. Mrs Paige, Manager and sister, asked the pattern-maker, who was hired since I was, could he use me. He said he had two or three more of his girls that he wanted to put in. I asked why wasn't I hired among the first as I was an old worker. Mr Fullmer and Mrs. Paige thought nothing of our agreement and said "They do not want you." As I know better than to work where I am not wanted, I had nothing to say.

I am attending Trade School, striving to learn more about the trade so as I can advance. I take pattern making and costume sketching and design. But from my experiences I am of the opinion "Is it worth while?"

In the best places, so thoroughly Americanized and purely "White", as soon as they see you are colored, they cant use you.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. Downs

March 7, 1930.

Miss Carolyn Q. Downs,
541 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Downs:

I thank you for your courteous letter of March 6th and for the full explanation which you have made concerning your employment experiences in the dress trade in New York.

This is to advise you that this office is at once interesting itself in your case and that I am taking the matter up from a number of different angles. In due course you will hear from me further, or from interested parties in the dress trade in New York, or from Commissioner Charles Bendheim, at times in charge of textile mediations in your district, and that we sincerely hope to be of service to you.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

581 Macon St.,
Brooklyn N.Y.
April 9, 1930

Karl F. Phillips
Dept. of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On March 7, 1930, I received a letter from you stating that I would hear from you again, or interested parties or from Commissioner Chas. Bendheim and you wished to be of service to me. To date I have not received any word, information or help, as far as I know from you or your department.

Hoping to hear from you, I am
Respectfully
Carolyn Q. Deane

April 10, 1930.

Miss Carolyn Q. Downs,
581 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Downs:

I have your letter of April 9th, and beg to advise you that because of Commissioner Bendheim's absence on another case and my own illness, neither of us has been in New York since writing you recently. This is to advise you, however, that either he or I will be in your district within a short time and that we will, as previously advised, be glad to give our very best attention to your matter.

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

581 Macon St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
April 16, 1938

Karl F. Phillips
Commissioner of Conciliation.
Dept. of Labor.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your last letter received and I want to thank you sincerely for the very prompt answers I have had to my three letters.

You spoke of Commissioner Chas. Bendheim and that I would hear from him but as I know he is a very

a whom I represent to advise me. I have just had a very conclusive and demoralizing interview with three persons directly connected with the wholesale and retail trade and the principal of its principal source of employment supply.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully
Carolyn D. Downs.

busy man I can hardly expect him to give me much or any attention. If you will give me his address I shall be very glad to go to him.

You said you were sure that he or you could, perhaps, in some way obtain employment for me or at least encouragement in that field. At least, you will be very glad to do whatever you can.

As I have neither employment or encouragement - in fact am very discouraged in this elemental struggle for existence I would appreciate very much at least, to have some one vitally interested in the trade and me

April 16, 1930.

Miss Carolyn Q. Downs,
561 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Miss Downs:

In answer to your letter of April 16th, I am sending you, herewith, a letter of introduction to Commissioner Williams, whom you will find at the Century Hotel in New York City.

Just at this moment, I am facing a trip to Cleveland, and for that matter cannot give your case my personal attention until some time after Easter. You will note that I have also referred you to Miss Adele H. Young, an operative in the dress trade, who will, I am sure, do whatever she can to help and advise you.

I am hoping that in the emergency this may help you, and wish to assure you that this office will do all it can in your behalf. Miss Young's telephone number is Bradhurst 5729, address Apartment 31, 435 Convent Avenue.

Wishing you success, I am

Very truly yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 18, 1930.

Hon. Thomas J. Williams,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Century Hotel,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Commissioner Williams:

This letter will be handed to you by Miss Carolyn Q. Downs, of 581 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning whom you will recall I spoke to you in connection with the dress trade in New York City. Will you kindly advise with her concerning her difficulties in the trade, inasmuch as I have been unable to come to New York at this particular time in connection with Miss Downs' case, which was referred to me by the Secretary and Director Kerwin.

In this connection, there is a friend of mine in New York City, Miss Adele N. Young, Apartment 31, 435 Convent Avenue, Telephone Bradhurst 5729, whom I have also requested to assist Miss Downs, pending an additional effort which I shall make personally just as soon as I can get to New York. You will find that Miss Young will be glad to advise in this matter in any way that may be helpful.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Copeland, Mrs. M. L.

May 25, 1925.

Mrs. M. L. Copeland,
302 East Fourth Street,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Copeland:

I am planning my work so as to come to Kentucky some time next month for a week or ten days' official business, covering Louisville, Hopkinsville, Princeton and Earlington. I shall hope to spend one or two days at Hopkinsville, and am writing ahead to make reservations at my "Kentucky Home." Thanks.

Won't you be kind enough to send me Mr. Wright's address, and advise him that I wish to see him, briefly, when I reach Louisville.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P
P

(Cotton) Picking Machine

Return to N.F.D.

THE labor department at Washington sends out news about a new cotton-picking machine. Because of it, you read in the news, "The Negro cotton picker, immortalized in song and story of the old South, soon may be cleared from the snowy rows of the Southland's greatest crop."

Years, years ago Isaiah T. Montgomery, founder of Mound Bayou and a really great man, told this writer that the cotton-picking machine was coming, but would be hard to perfect.

Here it is, according to Uncle Sam, who is thinking of the Negro cotton picker, a true artist in the "fields of white."

Anything that can take him out of the fields will be all right with the Negro cotton picker. He will be satisfied to know that the boss can't outcount that new machine and can't outweigh it.

* * *

The cotton gin, Whitney's invention, brought on the Rebellion. The Negro didn't do so badly in that affair, as you who read those humble lines know. Maybe this newest cotton-picking machine will bring on something else. Whatever it is, the Negro cotton pickers will come out on top.

As Leigh puts it:

Electric, telegraphs, printing, gas,
Tobacco, balloons and steam
Are little events that have come to pass
Since the days of the old regime.

The new machine will do in three hours what one man used 77 hours to do. When it begins to break down it may let up.

TAR, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 29,

SOUTHERN COTTON PICKERS DOOMED

New Machine Will Take Jobs of Four-Fifths of People Now Employed.

One of the Southland's most picturesque figures—the colored cotton picker—has at last become a victim of this mechanical age.

The Labor Department announced yesterday that a machine, practical and money-saving, is ready to take the place of old Uncle Ned, Aunty Brown and their vast brood of pickaninnies, immortalized in song and story of the old South.

The department quoted mechanical experts of agricultural experiment stations as authority for the statement that practical perfection of cotton-harvesting machinery has arrived. One machine, according to the department, will do the work in less than three hours that used to take one man 77 hours.

Classed Next to Gin.

It is estimated that four out of every five persons formerly needed to harvest the fiber as it burst from the bolls will have to find other work in picking time. The department said that this labor-saving device will be a net gain for the cotton farmer. It classed the new invention next to the perfection of the gin by Eli Whitney at Augusta, Ga., at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

"The perfected machinery," the Labor Department announced, "is a result of an early idea of progressive cotton farmers who had experimented with the gathering of fallen bolls with a horse-drag, at the same time stripping from plants the bolls that had not fallen. The first drag was a section of a picket fence, constructed of wooden slats bound together with interwoven horizontal wires. This was dragged over the cotton rows in such manner that the wires caught the bolls, stripping them of the stems and left them lying on the wooden strips of the drag.

"But the drag gathered so much rubbish the cotton could not be ginned. Not to be discouraged, the farmer ran the stuff through his thrashing machine, thus cleaning out enough of the rubbish to enable the gin to separate the fiber from the remainder.

Experiments Are Begun.

"The idea was taken up by other farmers and the experts of the Agriculture Experiment Station got to work on it. First a rude sled was constructed with a V-shaped slot for catching the stalks and stripping off the bolls. The bolls were worked backward by the forward motion of the sled into a wooden box. The first cotton sleds stripped only one row at a time, but were soon widened to cover two, three and finally four or more rows.

"Until recently the only effective machine employed in the production of cotton was the gin, which revolutionized the industry at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many attempts were made to devise a machine that would reduce the slow and difficult labor of picking the bolls from the stalk, but with little success. Hand-picking was a very slow process and extremely costly, even where cheap labor was available. Much interest will follow the installation of the perfected machinery in cotton areas where large numbers of colored cotton pickers have always been employed."

MIX, ILL, HOLDS OWN DESPITE FAST PULSE

Increase in Actor's Heart Rate and Temperature Fail to Give Physicians New Alarm.

By the Associated Press.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., November 28.—Tom Mix, circus and motion picture cowboy, ill with peritonitis, has experienced a gradual rise in temperature and his pulse rate had increased tonight, but his physicians said they did not regard his condition alarming.

A bulletin issued shortly after 7 p.m. by the physicians, Drs. R. N. Smith and Gurn Stout, said: "Although there has been a gradual rise in temperature and an increase in the pulse rate in the last 12 hours, due in all probability to a minor respiratory infection, we do not feel the patient has retrogressed."

ADMITS SLAYING WIFE

Estranged Husband Says He Shot Her After Argument Over Money.

ST. LOUIS, November 28 (AP).—Police yesterday announced they had solved the mysterious shooting Thursday of Mrs. Hattie Kaempfe, 24, by arresting her estranged husband, Oliver J. Kaempfe, 29, and eliciting a confession from him he shot his wife after a heated argument over division of their bank account. Mrs. Kaempfe died in a store near her home while neighbors saw a man speed away in an automobile.

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352 THIRD AVE., NEW YORK
TERMS: Payable in advance
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No time limit
WE FILE NEW YORK DAILIES FOR 12 MONTHS

NEW YORK TIMES
29 NOVEMBER

COTTON PICKING MACHINERY IS SEEN FOR FUTURE

Estimate it Will Displace 83.5 Per Cent of Workers Used.

Washington, Nov. 27 (AP)—Passing of the picturesque negro cotton picker and advent of the machine was predicted by the labor department today in announcing perfection of a mechanical picker.

The machine will "strip" four rows of cotton at once with one man operating it. Estimates were it could displace 83.5 per cent of the workers formerly needed.

Mechanical experts of the agricultural department were cited as authority for the declaration practical perfection of cotton harvesting machinery has arrived.

The machine is a development of the "sled" used by farmers. One man can harvest 4.4 acres of cotton in a 12-hour day, with the machine, while hand-picking requires 77 man-hours, or approximately eight men working ten hours to clean one acre.

The new method, the announcement said, does not destroy the value of the cotton.

Many attempts have been made to devise a machine that would reduce the slow and difficult labor of picking cotton bolls from the stalk, but with little success heretofore.

MACHINE INVENTED TO GATHER COTTON

Labor Department Announces That New "Sled" Will Do the Work of 77 Hours in 3.

FIRST GAIN SINCE WHITNEY

Dray Strips Four Rows at Once—Probably Means End of Negro's Job as a Picker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Negro cotton picker, immortalized in song and story of the old South, soon may be cleared from the rows of the South's greatest crop.

A money-saving machine which the Labor Department says will do in less than three hours the work that used to take one man seventy-seven hours is ready to take his place. Four out of every five persons formerly needed to harvest the fibre as it burst from the bolls may have to find other work in picking time.

Mechanical experts of agricultural experiment stations declare that practical perfection of cotton harvesting machinery has arrived. It is the first great improvement in handling cotton since Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin more than a century ago.

Not only has the machine for picking arrived, but the cotton gin has been more fully perfected to prevent loss of quality by machine picking.

The department said that the labor saving represented by the new machine is a net gain for the cotton farmer.

"The perfected machinery," says the Labor Department's announcement, "is the result of an early idea of progressive cotton farmers who had experimented with the gathering of fallen bolls with a horse drag at the same time stripping from plants the bolls that had not fallen.

"The first drag was a section of a picket fence constructed of wooden slats bound together with interwoven horizontal wires. This was dragged over the cotton rows in such manner that the wires caught the bolls, stripping them off the stems, and left them lying on the wooden strips of the drag.

"But the drag gathered so much rubbish the cotton could not be ginned. Not to be discouraged, the farmer ran the stuff through his threshing machine thus cleaning out enough of the rubbish to enable the gin to separate the fibre from the remainder.

"The idea was taken up by other farmers and the experts of the agriculture experiment stations got to work on it. First a rude sled was constructed with a V-shaped slot for catching the stalks and stripping off the bolls. The bolls were [illegible] by the forw[illegible] into [illegible]

Afro-American
Nov. 28/31.

Cotton Pickers To Do Work of 28 Men

WASHINGTON. — Mechanical experts of the argicultural experiment stations have recently given assurance of the practical perfection of cotton-harvesting machinery, by the use of which one man, with a four-row sled, can strip 4.4 acres of cotton in a 12-hour day.

The new machine will do the work of 28 men, and if adopted everywhere can displace 83.5 per cent of the hand cotton pickers.

The affect of the machine in the South will be awaited with interest, since most of the cotton pickers are colored.

Peonage has resulted from the South's efforts to keep cheap cotton pickers on the farms, and in the harvesting season, schools are closed, and both children and adults compelled to work in the fields.

In the meantime, the cotton gins have been adapted to the new method of harvesting cotton, so that sledded cotton costs no more for ginging than that which is picked by hand. The loss in quality that at first resulted from sledding has also

Continued on Page 10, Col. 1

Continued from Front Page

been eliminated, so that the labor-saving represented above is a net gain.

Machinery Perfected

The perfected machinery is the result of an early idea of progressive cotton farmers who had experimented wtih the gathering of fallen "bollies" with a horse drag, at the same time stripping from the plants the bolls that had not fallen. The first drag was a section of picket fence, or what is called a "combination fence" in the Western staes, being constructed of wooden slats bound together with interwoven horizontal wires.

This section of fence was dragged over the cotto nrows in such manner that the wires caught the bolls, stripped them off the stems, and left them lyin gon the wooden strips of the drag. But the drag gathered up so much rubbish that the cotton could not be ginned. Not to be discouraged, the farmer ran the stuff through his threshing machine, thus cleaning out enough of the rubbish to enable the gin to separate the fiber from the remainder.

Experts Go to Work

The idea was taken up by other farmers, and the experts of the agricultural experiment stations got to work on it. First, a rude wooden sled was constructed, with a "V"-shaped slot for catching the stalks and stripping off the bolls. The bolls were worked backward by the forward motion of the sled into a wooden box placed on the body of the sled. The first cotton sleds stripped only one row at a time, but were soon widened to cover two, three, and finally four or more rows.

11 Patents

Until quite recently the only effective machine employed in the production of cotton was the gin, which revolutionized the industry at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many attempts were made to devise a machine that would reduce the slow and difficult labor of picking the bolls from the stalk, but with little success. Hand-picking was a very slow process and extremely costly, even where cheap labor was available. The figure given in the thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor is 77 man-hours for picking one acre (one 750-lb. bale) of cotton. Between 1850 and 1863, eleven patents for cotton-pickers were issued, none of which was successful. Up to the beginning of the World War in 1914, practically all cotton was harvested by hand.

Wide adoption of the new cotton picker is expected to liberate millions of farm workers for Southern plantations. Cotton culture will hereafter require skilled instead of unskilled workers, and the migration of farm workers into the industrial centers will be expedited.

How vitally colored people may be affected by the new invention may be seen from the fact that of the 40,000,000 acres of cotton in Southern states, one-half are cultivated by 900,000 colored farm owners and tenants. The white farms are cultivated in part, by 1,500,000 colored farm laborers. The entire colored farm population of the South is estimated at 4,000,000.

Two fifths of the entire U.S. cotton crop is produced by colored farmers.

The U. S. Labor Department announces that a new cotton picking sled will do in three hours as much work as it would take a cotton picking Negro 77 hours to do. This machine will eliminate four out of five of the Negroes required normally for picking, and is said to be the greatest improvement in the handling of cotton since the invention of the cotton gin. It strips four rows at once and is destined to put most of the farm laborers out of work.

Perhaps some of our professional optimists and advocates of the sunshine cure for economic anemia like our Honorable Mr. Floyd Calvin, will explain how this invention is going to help the Negro in the South.

Cotton-picking machine

Machinery, Cotton-Picking

Vacuum Cotton Harvesters
St. Louis, Mo. P.O. Box 754

Shunk Mfg. Co.
Bucyrus, Ohio

Elk Mfg. Co. Elk City, Okla.

H + B American Machine Co
Pawtucket, R.I.

Nichols
*
Lewis

EZ Walker
Co.
W. O.
Mich.

November 21, 1931.

SOME OF THE COMPANIES WHICH ARE ENGAGED

PRINCIPALLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT

OF COTTON-HARVESTING MACHINERY

Vacuum Cotton Harvesters,
P. O. Box 754, St. Louis, Mo.

Shunk Manufacturing Company,
Bucyrus, Ohio

Elk Manufacturing Company,
Elk City, Oklahoma.

H. & B. American Machine Company,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr Jones

Karl F. Phillips
Conciliation Division
Dept of Labor
4:35 p.m.
Re Pass of
Courts, Mayhap

Sandusky, Ohio

415

GUY M. BOYD
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
MEATS AND VEGETABLES

COLLINSTON, LA. 11-29-31

DEC 3 1931

Labor Dept
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:- I would like to Have Information in Regard to the Cotton Picker. Cost of same and who makes it. If you will furnish me with this Information I will appreciate it Very Much

Yours Very Truly
Guy M. Boyd

415

JAMES C. GARNER & SONS
COTTON GIN MACHINERY
P. O. BOX 204
PHONE PRESTON 2076
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Nov. 30. 1931.

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 8 1931

Department of Labor
Washington,
D.C.

Gentelmen;-

Having noticed an announcement of a new cotton stripper or mechanical picker that would harvest four rows at a time, we are writing for more information on it.

This notice is supposed to have been sent out by your department thru the associated press. We are manufacturers of cotton ginning machiner and consequently are vitally interested in this proposition.

Please let us know to what machine you refer and how we might get in touch with the people who could give us a full discription of it.

Thanking you for giving this your immediate attention we are,

Yours very truly

JAMES C. GARNER & SONS

By James C Garner

415

VALENTINE V. TCHIKOFF, C. E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

ASSOC. MEMBER A. S. C. E

317 WEST 99TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

November 30, 1931

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 8 1931

U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In the New York Times a statement has just appeared about the new "sled" cotton harvesting machines based, I believe, on information that you furnished.

May I not ask you to forward to me all available information you have on this matter.

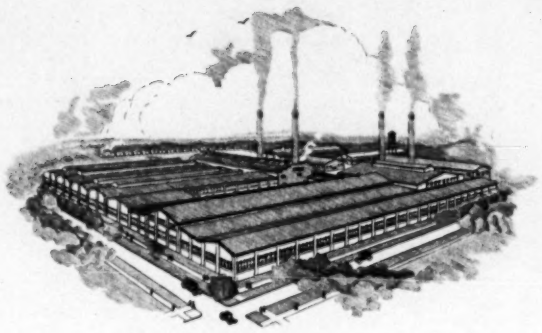
Thanking you very much for your attention to this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

V. V. Tchikoff

VT/JL

415



PLANT, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

The VITROLITE COMPANY

FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES — VITROLITE "BETTER THAN MARBLE" — TABLE TOPS AND COUNTERS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO

November 30, 1931.

CHIEF CLERK DEC 3 1931 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor,
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Several of the Chicago Sunday papers yesterday quoted an Associated Press dispatch from Washington referring to the cotton picking machine which it appears is destined to supplant Negro labor in the South.

We presume this information had been obtained from your Department, and we are wondering if you would be at liberty to inform us the names and types of machines referred to, and possibly the manufacturers.

Thanking you in advance for the information, which will be appreciated, we remain

Very truly yours,

THE VITROLITE CO.,

Treasurer.

AOJ A

AMERICAN FOREIGN CREDIT UNDERWRITERS
(Incorporated)

120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

November 30, 1931

Department of Agriculture,
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Several of the Chicago Sunday papers yesterday quoted an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C. referring to the cotton picking machine which it appears is destined to supplant Negro labor in the South.

We presume this information had been obtained from your Department and we are wondering if you would be at liberty to inform us as to the names and types of machines referred to, and possibly the manufacturers.

Thanking you in advance for the information, which will be appreciated, we are

Very truly yours,

A. O. Jackson ?
AMERICAN FOREIGN CREDIT
UNDERWRITERS

COPY

415

PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR 31 YEARS

RICHARD HAUGHTON, PRESIDENT

W. G. OLIVER, SECY. & TREAS.

The COTTON and COTTON OIL NEWS

PUBLISHERS
INTERNATIONAL COTTON BUYER AND COTTON SELLER
INTERNATIONAL COTTON SEED PRODUCTS DIRECTORY
YOPP'S 10TH EDITION CODE

DEVOTED TO THE COTTON GIN, OIL MILL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

DALLAS, TEXAS

Dec. 1, 1931

CHIEF CLERK DEC 4 1931

U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:--

In the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of November 29th an article appeared under Washington date-line, stating that a cotton picking machine is now being made that will do more work in 3 hours than one man can do in 77 hours.

It goes on further to state that the "department quoted mechanical experts of agricultural experiment stations as authority for the statement that practical perfection of cotton harvesting machinery has been achieved."

We would like very much indeed to have more information about this machine and if possible, the name of the manufacturers.

Thanking you in advance, weare

Yours truly,

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News

Haughton
President

R. Haughton
LL

415

O'Fallon Ill
Dec 2 1931.

U S Dept of Labor
Washington D.C.

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 4 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Gentlemen:

In the St Louis Globe Democrat I read a news item of the Associated Press in which the Labor Department announced the perfection of a mechanical cotton picker. As I am interested in cotton plantation I would appreciate receiving details of this picker.

Thanking you in advance I am

Yours truly
W J Budina
316 N Oak St.

415

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 8 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.,

Gentlemen,-

In the Sunday Chicago Tribune of November 29th. issue is an article coming from Washington concerning an improved cotton picker that will displace four out of five hand pickers.

If you have any bulletins or pamphlets on the subject of this device, will you please mail me the same. If there are any charges kindly advise and will forward the necessary amount.

Back in 1895-6, in a little Michigan town there was a working model of a cotton-picker invented by a man named Todd who was formerly from New Orleans. They, local doubters of the little burg in which Mr. Todd conducted his experimenting, referred to him as "cotton-picker Todd."

The machine never proved to be practical and thus another ~~anxhax~~ pipe dream went out and brother Todd evaporated into somewhere and it was left to others to tackle the problem of mechanically picking cotton with different principles and notions employed.

The article appearing in the Sunday paper above mentioned states that the Labor Department allows that the "labor saving represented by the new machine is a net gain for the cotton farmer."

With this machine available and practical, do you think this will increase the acreage planted to cotton? Will the labor displaced by the machine be overcome in "the long run" account of labor absorbed in manufacture, installation and selling?

If you have no literature on the subject, would you kindly refer me to any source that might have.

Very truly yours,

N.J.FULLER.

Apartment 209,

5121 Kenmore avenue.

415

CHIEF CLERK, DEC 4 1931 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Nola Ark-
Dec-3-1931

Labor Department wash D.C.
Dear Sirs
I see when you think you have perfected a Cotton Picker I am very much interested in it please send me information ~~and~~ literature and etc. also price and all about it at once as I am surely anxious to get some choice way of raising cotton
Respt,
J. L. Kelley

415

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

December 3, 1931.

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO
D. Scoates

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 7 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I noticed the Associated Press dispatch in Monday's paper dealing with mechanical cotton harvesting which was given out by your department. I would appreciate having the original press notice together with your sources of information for this report and oblige.

Very truly yours,

D. Scoates, Head
Agricultural Engineering
Department.

DS:k

H. GERNSBACK, PRESIDENT

S. GERNSBACK, VICE-PRES. & TREAS.

I. S. MANHEIMER, SEC'Y

TELEPHONE
BARCLAY 7-6327-6328

CABLE ADDRESS
GERNSBACK, NEW YORK

415

EVERYDAY Science and Mechanics

PUBLISHING COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.
100 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 7, 1931

CHIEF CLERK, DEC 8 1931 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. Labor Department,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:-

We have recently seen an announcement by your Department regarding a new machine to gather cotton.

We would very much like to have you send us all the available data on this, with photographs and details, for a special article which we would like to publish in a forthcoming issue of our magazine.

Should you not be able to supply us with this material, will you be kind enough to advise us, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

EVERYDAY SCIENCE AND MECHANICS

H. Gernsback
Editor

H. Gernsback
FB

415

LINK-BELT COMPANY

ENGINEERING PLANTS
CHICAGO & PHILADELPHIA
CABLE ADDRESS, LINKBELT

CHAIN FACTORIES
MALLEABLE FOUNDRIES
INDIANAPOLIS

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ALFRED KAUFFMANN President
HUMPHREY J. KIELY Vice President
RICHARD W. YERKES Sec'y & Treas.

GEORGE P. TORRENCE Vice President
GEORGE L. MOREHEAD Vice President
WILLIAM C. CARTER Vice President
JAMES S. WATSON Vice President

WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

December 7,1931.

ES:MC

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 8 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor,
Department of Labor,
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:

Our attention was recently called to an article in the Public Press describing a machinefor harvesting cotton which I understand was developed in North Carolina and we will appreciate any bulletins you may have describing in greater detail its construction.

Very truly yours,

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Edgar Stilley

Special Foreign Representative.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE No. M-2

December 7, 1931.

Mr. Samuel J. Gompers,
Chief Clerk,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gompers:

Enclosed is clipping from the Washington Star for November 29, 1931, relating to machines for picking cotton. The article quotes from a Labor Department announcement indicating that machinery has been perfected which will displace a large part of the cotton pickers in the South.

The inference to be drawn is at variance with the results of investigations by this Bureau, and I would request copy of the announcement, if available.

Apparently the method of harvesting described relates to conditions in western Texas and some parts of Oklahoma. Even in those regions sledding of cotton, as described, is economical only when the price of cotton is low or the price of labor for picking is high.

Your Department may be interested in the enclosed Texas Circular 52 "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas".

May I ask the return of this clipping with your reply.

Very truly yours,

S. H. McCrory

Encls.

Chief of Bureau.

December 8, 1931.

Mr. S. H. McCrory,
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McCrory:

I have your letter of December 7th, File No. M-2, with which you enclosed clipping from the Washington Star, issue of November 29th, 1931, and copy of a bulletin entitled "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas" both with reference to a recent release of this Department concerning cotton-harvesting machinery; and I thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

I note your statements regarding this subject-matter, and am sending to you, under separate cover, the original statement of this Department regarding cotton-harvesting machinery, as carried on pages 19 and 20 of the October, 1931, issue of the Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with the transcription thereof which was deemed by this Department as being of particular interest to cotton labor. Herewith, I am enclosing an informal list of some of the companies which are engaged principally in the development of cotton-harvesting machinery.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, and returning the Washington Star clipping, as you request, I am

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk.

Enclosures - 2
" 2 separate cover

KP
HLK

415

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Dec. 9, 1931.

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 12 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

A news item dated Washington Nov. 28th says there has been developed a practical mechanical cotton picker. We would like very much to have you forward us such information as you have concerning this picking machine.

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours very truly,

EDGAR L. PEARSON & CO.

Edgar L Pearson

P-H

Cotton Fils

415

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
BATON ROUGE, LA.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Dec. 10, 1931.

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 16 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have noticed one article in a magazine and two mimeographed news items lately about the perfection of a mechanical cotton picker, which each article stated had been announced by the U. S. Department of Labor.

I am writing you for further information on this subject and as to whether this picker will actually be on the market for this coming season.

Any other information along this line will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Harold T. Barr

Harold T. Barr
Ass't. Agricultural Engr.

htb-m

Phillips

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CHIEF CLERK
DEC 18 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

United States Dept. of Labor,
Washington,
D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly give me the names and addresses of two people upon whose plantations the new mechanical cotton picker invented by the Labor Department was tested, or demonstrated with perfect success?

Also who is making these machines, or have you your own factory? And what does a machine cost?

An early reply will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) E. S. Garnett

December 15, 1931

711 S. Oregon Street,
Tampa, Florida.

H15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE No. G-1

December 16, 1931

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

CHIEF CLERK. DEC 17 1931 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Gentlemen:

Kindly furnish available information pertaining to the inquiry ~~quoted below~~ contained in attached letter.

Chief of Bureau.

Date of communication: November 30, 1931

Name and address of correspondent: A. O. Jackson,
American Foreign Credit Underwriters,
120 So. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Nature of inquiry:

See letter attached.

Correspondent advised of reference. Yes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

G-1

December 16, 1931

Mr. A. O. Jackson,
American Foreign Credit Underwriters,
120 So. LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

We are referring your letter of November 30, regarding the mechanical harvesting of cotton, to the Department of Labor, as the dispatch originated in that Department. However, we are enclosing the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 52, "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas," which may be of interest in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Division of Mechanical Equipment

By R. B. Gray
Chief of Division.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

G-1

December 19, 1931

Central Commercial Company,
332 South Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Attention of Mr. L. E. Walker

Gentlemen:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of December 2, regarding a press release entitled, "Cotton Picking Machine May Supplant Negro." Since the press release to which you refer was issued by the Department of Labor, we are referring your letter to them for attention.

We are enclosing Texas Circular No. 52, "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas," which pertains to cotton strippers and experimental picking machines, which may be of some interest to you. Information on file in this division indicates that a large amount of development work is being done on cotton pickers but has not as yet advanced beyond the experimental stage.

Very truly yours,

Division of Mechanical Equipment

By R. B. Gray
Chief of Division.

Enclosure

415

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE No. G-1

December 19, 1931

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
CHIEF CLERK
DEC 31 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Kindly furnish available information pertaining to the inquiry quoted below ~~contained in attached letter~~.

L. A. McCorkle

Chief of Bureau.

Date of communication: December 2, 1931

Name and address of correspondent: Central Commercial Co.,
332 So. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Nature of inquiry:

Information requested regarding press release entitled, "Cotton Picking Machine May Supplant Negro."

Correspondent advised of reference. Yes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

G-1

December 21, 1931

Miss Mabel Carney,
Rural Education,
Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York City.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of December 14 is being referred to the Department of Labor as the news item on cotton picking machinery originated in that department. We are, however, enclosing a Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular, No. 52, "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas," which may be of interest to you in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Division of Mechanical Equipment

By R. B. Gray
Chief of Division.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

G-1 December 21, 1931

Mr. I. V. Shannon,
Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider,
818 Gravier Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of December 9, addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been referred to this bureau for attention.

As the news item referred to originated in the Department of Labor, we are referring your letter to that department for reply.

We are, however, enclosing the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 52, "Mechanical Harvesting of Cotton in Northwest Texas," which may be of interest to you. In addition, we would suggest that you write to H. P. Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, as he is in position to supply you with information relative to the present status of mechanical cotton pickers.

Very truly yours,

Division of Mechanical Equipment

By R. B. Gray
Chief of Division.

Enclosure

415

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE No. G-1

December 21, 1931

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 22 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Kindly furnish available information pertaining to the

inquiry quoted below

~~contained in attached letter~~.

S. H. McCrory

Chief of Bureau.

Date of communication: December 9, 1931

Name and address of correspondent: Mr. I. V. Shannon,
Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider,
818 Gravier Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Nature of inquiry:

Information requested on the perfecting of a machine for cotton picking, as mentioned in a recent press release.

Correspondent advised of reference. Yes.

415

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE No. G-1

December 21, 1931

CHIEF CLERK
DEC 23 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Department of Labor,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Kindly furnish available information pertaining to the inquiry quoted below ~~contained in attached letter~~.

S. B. McCrory

Chief of Bureau.

Date of communication: December 14, 1931

Name and address of correspondent: Miss Mabel Carney,
Rural Education,
Teachers College,
Columbia University,
New York City.

Nature of inquiry:

"Can someone in the Department tell me where to get further information on the new cotton picking machine mentioned in the enclosed article? I desire particularly to know whether it actually works with effectiveness and whether there is any hope of making it inexpensive enough to succeed commercially."

Correspondent advised of reference. Yes.

RALEIGH, N.C. ATLANTA, GA. BIRMINGHAM, ALA. LOUISVILLE, KY. MEMPHIS, TENN. DALLAS, TEXAS

415

CLARENCE POE, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR
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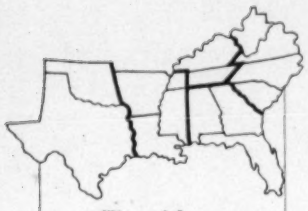

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OF KNOWN VALUE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

Atlanta, Ga.,
Dec. 22, 1931.

RECEIVED
DEC 24 1931
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Hon. W. N. Doak, Secretary,
U. S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Secretary Doak:

Some days ago somebody in the Department of Labor gave out a statement to the effect that a mechanical cotton picker has been perfected that will clean better than four acres of cotton in a twelve-hour day at an astonishingly small cost. I would like to know the particular cotton picker to which reference is made, the builder of the machine, together with the experimental tests data upon which the article given out by the Department was based.

Thanking you for this information, I am

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. Cobb.

Editor.

CAC/AS.

Mr Phillips

Fallon Ala
Dec 28, 1931

U S Dept of Labor
Washington D C

RECEIVED
CHIEF CLERK
DEC 31 1931
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Gentlemen:

I wrote you a few weeks ago in referenc to a news item appearing in the St Louis Globe Democrat and released by the Associated Press in November in reference to a cotton picker.

I would appreciate it very much if you will give me more information about this picker, or where I can obtain same.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Yours truly
W Indina
316 N Oak St

Crabmeat Pickers

September 18, 1931.

Memorandum:

To: The Director of Conciliation
Subject: Second Report -- Strike -- Crabmeat-pickers, Crisfield, Md.

A number of difficult conditions, as follows, are besetting the strike of 700 Negro and 100 white crabmeat-pickers at Crisfield, who have now been on strike for approximately a week:

1. A bitter attitude which one of the leading operators, J. W. C. Tawes, in conjunction with another larger packer, Leroy Carson (a foreigner, said to be the leader in the matter of reducing wages) have assumed with regard to their contention for a reduction of from $.35 to $.25 per gallon.

2. An atmosphere of violence impending, said to be the ultimatum of the waiting oyster-shuckers, who have warned the strikers not to return to work at the reduced wage, if they would avoid physical harm

3. Certain interracial aspects, bounded by the complications of the usual misunderstandings which so frequently attend bi-racial industrial matters.

Your representative, Georgia D. Johnson, of this office, gives further facts in the matter, as follows.

Carson, with other crab-packing houses at Hampton, Va., and St. Michaels, Md., is reported to have made wage reductions at the same, and to have had resultant trouble at Hampton, similar to that at Crisfield.

A few of the workers have returned to work at the reduced wage of $.30 per gallon; others seem to exhibit an attitude to accept a compromise wage of $.30 per gallon; but the great majority are firm in their demand for the $.35 per gallon wage, which are still being maintained by three crab houses. It is said that the packers are confident that the strikers will eventually return to work at the $.25 rate offered.

Secretary - Herwin

On Wednesday, September 16, 1931, your representative had a conference with Mayor Bradshaw, who, with several other prominent bankers, etc., expressed every wish that the strike would be speedily terminated. At the time of this conference the Mayor was listening to demands of J. W. C. Tawes, that the police be called out, or the militia invoked to prevent

threatened disorder, it having been said by the oyster-shuckers that the "strikers" would be "gotten".

The mayor suggested that your representative confer with Tawes, which suggestion was accepted; and in conference Tawes promised your representative to compromise the strike for $.30 per gallon, provided the workers would accept the same and return to work. Later, Tawes promised to negotiate with Carson and others to the same end that $.30 be offered.

Carson also showed signs of conciliation, and after having refused to consider a compromise, stated: "I will consent to do anything that the others agree to." Later, Colburn, another packer, consented to the $.30 compromise.

Your representative then agreed to present the findings of these negotiations to the strikers, and her comment and report on ensuing negotiations is as follows:

"Tawes said 'Well then you get them (the strikers) and talk to them and I feel sure you can do something with them and lots of other things.'"

"He said that he would expect me to call him as soon as I had gotten this consent, and he would have the packers meet at a moment's notice with me. I hurried out and circulated this message of willingness to adjust among the strikers, who were quiet and orderly in toto, fearing only the 'third element' (The oyster shuckers), who, however, did not appear and made none of the trouble threatened.

"After talking to the strikers for half an hour, they took a vote, and unanimously voted to work for $.30 per gallon. There was great rejoicing, and the community was again happy.

"I immediately called Tawes, saying "Mr. Tawes; it is done; the people have consented to $.30 cents andII am so happy to give you the good news."

'He replied 'Where are you and when can I see you?'

"I went to his office and waited there until nearly two hours had elapsed. Tawes finally came in and after closing the door said: 'Mrs. Johnson, we cannot work our factory for more than $.25 cents. To do so would mean a loss'"

At a later meeting, attended by packers and strikers, the former reiterated their refusal to pay more than $.25. And the strike still continues. One poignant feature of the situation seems to be political enemity between the present

Mayor, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Tawes, who, it appears, was at one time a receptive candidate for the Mayoralty.

Full file, reports, etc., are hereto appended.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Davidson, Lucy C.

Davidson, Lucy

1620-9 St N.W.
Washington, D.C.
July 2, 1929

Hon. H. L. Kerwin,
Dept. of Labor,
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr Kerwin:

I want to in my humble way to try to thank you, for your kind and most timely interest in my behalf. Because on June 24 1929 they gave us notice that we would not be kept longer than July 6, 1929 but on following day I was told by Mr O. Hara that the order did not effect me as, it had been taken up by you, with higher officials, and he was sure every thing would come out alright. You do not know what great joy it gave me, just to know

that I would be allowed to stay a while longer, and make a living wage, Mr Kerwin, I want to thank you again, and may God bless you and ever keep you by his power.

I am

Respectfully and sincerely yours,

Lucy E. Davidson

Dr. Dieut. Gen. Oscar

November 30, 1929.

Memorandum:

To: The Assistant Secretary
Subject: Mexican Immigration

Hon. Oscar de Priest, Congressman from Chicago, Ill., has requested from me advice and suggestions as to what legislative steps, if any, he could attempt to institute as a means of reducing Mexican immigration into the United States, and, particularly, the alleged illegal traffic across the border of which frequent complaints are being made.

He desired to know what legislation could be introduced to place Mexico under the quota provisions; to additionally enforce the present immigrations as to Mexico; and otherwise to aid in enforcing immigration regulations, etc.

This for your information and with request for such instructions as you wish to issue.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

(copy)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

December 9,1929.

Mr. Earl F. Phillips,

Commissioner of Conciliation.

I have your memorandum ststing that Congressman de Priest, of Chicago, is interested in the Mexican immigration Situation and wishes to know if there is any legislation he could introduce in order to place the matter before Congress.

Many bills along the same line have already been introduced in Congress and are before the Immigration Committee of the House, of which Congressman Albert Johnson is chairman, and in order to avoid duplication of effort I would suggest that Comgressman de Priest talk the matter over with Chairman Johnson and, further, that he secure a copy of all the bills before the Committee at this time, particularly the Box Bill, which places a quota on Mexico.

ROBE CARL WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:
INDIAN AFFAIRS
INVALID PENSIONS
ENROLLED BILLS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 130

Feb. 27 1931.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th inst. with reference to the National Training School for Women and Girls.

Will you kindly advise me what plan will be pursued in the distribution of jobs in connection with the employment agencies under the new employment law ?

Very truly yours,

Oscar De Priest

March 3, 1931.

Honorable Oscar De Priest, M. C.,
130 House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman De Priest:

Your letter of February 27th, asking "what plan will be pursued in the distribution of jobs in connection with the employment agencies under the new employment law" was received during my absence from the city.

You doubtless refer to the so-called Wagner Bill, "to provide for the establishment of a national employment system" etc., which recently passed both houses of Congress and now awaits the action of the President.

I immediately took up your inquiry with the Director of the U. S. Employment Service, who informed me (to use his exact words) that "no one can tell just what will take place or how the employment situation will be handled until the President has disposed of the Wagner Bill, by approval or veto." This means that the substance of your inquiry cannot be accurately answered until the purposes of the Wagner Bill are actually set in motion. I regret that there is no further information available in the premises at this time. I will be glad, however, to follow up this matter with due diligence and advise you further just as soon as definite information is obtainable.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

(Oscar Priest)
~~Employment~~

DAILY TIMES, CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1931

DAILY TIMES PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—More Schools for Chicago Children.
2—Better Pay for Competent Teachers.
3—Reduce Taxes by Eliminating Public Waste and Graft.
4—Larger Police and Fire Forces; Modern Stations.
5—Wider, Improved Streets and Highways; Better Traffic Conditions, to Save Lives and Time; Municipal Parking Spaces.
6—More Parks, Playgrounds, Bathing Beaches and Airports.
7—A Modern Transportation System With Low Fares, a Subway and Elimination of Overhead Wires Downtown.
8—Full Representation for Cook County in the Legislature.
9—A Chicago Governor for Illinois.

NONPARTISAN PLANKS

Negroes of the United States are planning a nonpartisan convention to be held in Washington, D. C., the first week in December, according to Cong. Oscar De Priest, republican of the 1st Illinois district. The object will be to formulate planks for presentation to the republican and democratic national conventions next summer. One plank will be against lynching, another for the enforcement of the civil service law without race discrimination.

Oscar De Priest

This is significant news for two reasons. First, it provides a way for a minority group to voice its legitimate demands. Other groups have done so for years; for example, the farm bloc, the laborites, the equal suffragists, the wets and the drys. Second, it is still another step toward the curing of a political evil from which the United States is now suffering—namely, the tendency shown by the two major political parties to straddle vital issues, in order to retain votes. The stock example now is prohibition. The country as a whole has hardly any redress against this political trick. The platforms of the two parties in 1928 were almost identical, plank for plank. Neither party came out definitely for or against prohibition, which millions of voters thought was the main issue. The logical question is, if the platforms of different parties are so much alike, what is the justification for having separate parties at all?

This is where organized minority groups have the advantage. They can exact understandings on the live issues from both democratic and republican parties, on pain of losing the minority vote represented. Thus the news of another organized minority, representing real issues, is good news. It means political issues will be forced closer to vital questions.

The organized, non-political minority provides still another advantage. It can check up, after elections, on pre-election promises, and punish the political party concerned for any breach of faith. These understandings between such groups and political parties need not be at all in the nature of a "deal." Voters, whether singly or in groups, have the right to see that political promises are kept. Only too often, they have had the right, but lacked the power.

Leaders of the Negro race in education, business and politics are supporting the convention plan. Cong. De Priest and Dean Kelly Miller of Howard university, Washington, D. C., two of the leaders in the movement, deserve and have every reason to expect success in their proposed rally. It gives promise of fulfilling a legitimate need.

PRISON AS A STEPPING STONE

C[illegible] ict, w[illegible]

De Priest

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, JULY 17, 1931

The Negro and the Balance of Power

Race prejudice will cut little figure in the musings of Northern politicians as they will note, from the letter of Kelly Miller of Howard University, published on the opposite page today, that Oscar De Priest, the Negro congressman of Illinois, has suggested the calling of a conference of his race to formulate certain definite measures bearing on racial welfare. Congressman De Priest always has said that he is not in Congress to promote special legislation for the Negro, and that all he ever has demanded in Washington is official rights for himself and family under the Constitution. When the famous incident of the presence of Mrs. De Priest at a White House reception occurred, her husband expressly declared that no question of social equality was involved; that she attended as the wife of a congressman, as was her right, and all the fulminations of the Southern press and Legislatures failed to move him from this position. He said that for himself he claimed only the rights of his rank, even if they took him into the congressional barber shop or a White House tea.

Mr. Miller's presentation of the probable demands of the proposed conference indicate that only "feasible" legal recognition of the common rights of the Negro will be demanded, among them the equality of the Negro before the Civil Service laws and the suppression of lynching; which last suggestion is given point by the recollection that after witnessing three Negro lynchings near their home in the South, his parents removed to Kansas and then to Illinois.

Whether the proposed conference will be held or what will come of it may not be foreseen, at present. It will be noted, however, that should it assemble and present its demands, they will be laid impartially before both the major political parties for acceptance or rejection. This step would indicate, as does Mr. Kelly's letter also, that the Negro no longer turns to the Republican party for salvation. Indeed, although the Negro educator makes no reference to the fact, the Republican party already has lost the Negro vote of the North, largely through prohibition, and it will require some superhuman effort to get it back. And what will make the white politicians wrinkle their brows is that, as Mr. Kelly significantly points out, except in New England and Wisconsin, every State north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi river, must place a "heavy reliance" on the Negro vote. Indeed, it is well known that in some States the Negro holds actually the balance of political power, and the party that can command Negro solidarity at the polls, if such a thing is possible, may find itself strongly obligated to meet the reasonable demands of the race.

Whether the proposed conference would prove more politically than socially wise may be a matter of dispute. James Weldon Johnson, long known as a wise counsellor of his race, has held that the Negro should divide politically; that Negro solidarity will be a mistake which will react unfavorably against the race. A "Negro bloc," he argues, would be dangerous to public order, in its provocation of race riots. That is a point the Negro must decide for himself. It would be a matter of profound concern to Northern politicians, however, if the Negro, under capable leadership, should fuse his political interests and consolidate his voting along the lines of principle. The situation may prove a delicate one, to be treated in accordance with the cectates of the wisest statesmanship, not of immediate political expediency.

OSCAR DE PRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 135

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Karl F. Phillips
Washington D. C.

August 24th, 1931.

GREETING;-

I have held conferences with Negro leaders of all political faiths. In all of these conferences I have sensed a serious and deep under-current of dissatisfaction among all classes of Negroes in every section of the country with his present economic and political conditions. The time is ripe for concerted action. Furthermore, the masses are expecting the leaders to appeal for justice and definite relief.

To this end on June 26th, 1931, I invited a small group to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of formulating certain definite measures to be urged upon the President and Congress of the United States and all political parties. It was agreed that the conditions justify the calling of a non-partisan, nation-wide convention composed of delegates representing labor, religious, political, educational, civic, fraternal and other organizations covering the entire circle of racial life and interest, to be held in Washington, D. C.

The conference agreed that the program of the convention should include discussions of the following grievances; 1st, Lynching; 2nd, Discrimination in the Civil Service; 3rd, Economic Discrimination; 4th, Disfranchisement; 5th, Unfair Distribution of Federal Educational Funds.

I do hereby issue a call for a non-partisan convention to be held in the City of WASHINGTON, D.C., DECEMBER 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1931. Pursuant to this purpose you or your organization are requested to send one or more delegates to the Washington Convention.

Kindly send the names and addresses of delegates to this office at the earliest practicable date.

A program will be sent to each delegate setting forth the time and place of meetings and the agenda for each session.

Yours for racial uplift,

Bishop E. D. Jones, Bishop Wm. J. Walls, Mrs. Mary B. Harris, Mrs. Ophelia Hill Lee, Mrs. George S. Williams, Carl Murphy, Kelly Miller, Judge W.C.Hueston, J.Finley Wilson, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs.Blanche A.Washington, Eugene Davidson, John Davis,

Oscar De Priest
FOR THE COMMITTEE

October 7, 1931.

Honorable Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Congressman Oscar De Priest,
3439 South State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Referring again to your letter of September 19th, and enclosure, copy of letter addressed to the Congressman by Mr. H. C. Gair, Grand President of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, both with regard to organization and seniority matters concerning railway employees:

I am quoting to you here below excerpts from a report which I have just submitted to the Director of Conciliation in this matter, thinking that the same may at least be slightly helpful:

"Since Mr. McGrady's submission a protest has also been filed with this office, through Congressman De Priest of Illinois, in behalf of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen, H. C. Gair, President, against a resolution recently adopted by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to the effect that: 'All men in train and yard service shall maintain membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen or lose all seniority rights. No exception to this resolution shall be made other than to members of the Order of Railway Conductors, who may be employed in train or yard service.'

"These two matters were combined and given earnest attention, both at this office, and in cooperation with the Office of the Secretary of the U. S. Mediation Board, which was very kind in its advices to this office, stating that: 'The trouble seems to be not so much between the carrier and the employees as between the two factions of the employees, in that the <u>majority</u> has the SAY in the interpretation of laws and decisions, etc., as to railway employees. The Mediation Board does not take cases of this type. However, a petition in triplicate may be filed with the Board, setting forth the grievance as well as the fact that the usual manner of procedure cannot be complied with, and why. This is not a guarantee in any way that the case will be taken up.'

"It is assumed that the 'trouble' referred to by the office of the Secretary of the U. S. Mediation Board grows out of 'minority' and 'majority' differences, and particularly out of the fact that, as Mr. McGrady says, 'they (the colored switchmen) joined us because the Switchmen's Union of North America and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen would not take colored men into their organizations.'

"This seems to be borne out by reference to the Handbook of American Trade-Unions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of this Department, which states, as 'Qualifications for Membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen' that 'any white male *** is eligible to membership'. (It is somewhat significant to note parenthically, in this connection, that of the approximately 106 national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, approximately 85 do not admit of Negro membership.

"Obviously, in the case submitted by Congressman De Priest, the two situations (1) 'that all men in train and yard service shall maintain membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen' etc., and (2) that only 'white males are eligible to membership' in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, are incongruous and incompatible.

"Apparently, there is nothing which the Department of Labor can do to assist Mr. McGrady in his desire to be helpful in upholding Railway Labor Board Decision No. 3534, which contained the admonition that 'rights shall be understood to apply for both white and colored employees alike.'

"Noting, however, from the Labor Statistics Manual that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, it would seem to be favorably possible, in fact, logical, that Mr. McGrady take up directly with the affiliated body the question of rights for his own membership. In fact, he seems to be in a strategic position so to do.

The Mr. McGrady referred to is Edward F. McGrady, Legislative Representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. I would suggest that you communicate with him, and, further, that you urge the Gair organization to at least file a record of their grievances with the U. S. Mediation Board.

Regretting this situation, and my inability to add any to what I have said, which is certainly not of much cheer, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

OSCAR DEPRIEST
1ST ILLINOIS DISTRICT

MORRIS LEWIS
SECRETARY

OFFICE:
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ROOM 135

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

3439 So. State St.
Chicago.

Oct. 9 1931.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Mr. Phillips:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th and thank you indeed for the complete quotation you give me from your report submitted to the Director of Conciliation.

We will follow your very constructive suggestions and at least go far enough to place the case on record.

Again thanking you for your interest in the matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

Morris Lewis, Secretary.

Hope to be in D.C. soon

Mr. White was the only one absent and he was unavoidably detained because of death in his family

NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE
December 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1931.
Called by Congressman Oscar De Priest
Headquarters
1421 You St., N. W.
Telephone NOrth ------- 6609

Washington, D. C.

First Session -------- December 2nd, 1931.
Metropolitan Baptist Church, R. St., N. W., Between 12th & 13th Sts.

9:00 A. M. Registration at Church. Registration Fee $2.00

(1) Invocation by Rev. E. C. Smith, Pastor Metropolitan Baptist Church.
(2) Remarks by Congressman Oscar De Priest.
(3) Call to Order by Bishop E. D. W. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Arrangements.
(4) Reading of Call by Judge W. C. Hueston.
(5) Organization of Conference.
(6) Welcome Address by Judge James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.
(7) Appointment of Committees. Response by Bishop W. J. Walls.
(8) Adjournment.

3:00 P. M. Disfranchisement.

A. S. Pinkett, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Branch, N. A. A. C. P., presiding.

Speakers.
Mr. Monroe Trotter, Editor, The Boston Guardian.
Mr. P. B. Young, Editor, Norfolk Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Adjournment.

8.00 P. M. Lynching.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkins, Regional Field Secretary, N. A. A. C. P. presiding.

Speakers.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary, N. A. A. C. P., New York City.
Rev. J. C. Austin, Pastor, Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago.

Music by National Training School Girls.
Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Benediction.

Adjournment.

Second Session, Dec. 3, 1931.
Session to Meet at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church
M. Street, N. W., Between 15th & 16th Sts.

9:00 A. M. Civil Service.

Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, President, Nat'l.Assn. of Colored Women, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, presiding.

Invocation.

Speakers.
Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, Pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd, Chicago.
Mrs. Blanche A. Washington, Tampa, Florida.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M. Distribution of Federal Educational Funds.

Mr. Wm. J. Thompkins, Editor, Kansas City American, Kansas City, Mo., presiding.

Speakers.
Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, President, Wilberforce University.
Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Ass't. Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Adjournment.

8:00 P. M. Economic Opportunities.

Mr. J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I.B.O.E.of W.,presiding

Speakers.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor, The Crisis, New York City.
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, President, Nat'l. Training School for Girls, Washington, D. C.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Benediction.

Adjournment.

Third Session Dec., 4, 1931.

Session to Meet at John Wesley Church.
14th & Corcoran Sts., N. W.

9:00 A. M. Religion and Politics.

Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican Committee Woman of Georgia, presiding.
Invocation.

Speakers.
Bishop George C. Clement, A.M.E.Zion Church, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Vernon Johns, President, Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Va.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Adjournment.

3:00 P. M. Women in Public Life.

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Principal, Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., presiding.

Speakers.
Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Pres't., Nat'l. Council of Women of the Darker Races, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Ella G. Berry, Past Grand Daughter Ruler, I.B.P.O.E.of W.,Chicago, Ill
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.

Open Discussion.
Reading of Report.
Adjournment.

8:00 Closing Meeting.

Judge E. W. Henry, Judge Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa., presiding.

Speakers.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University.
Mr. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, Illinois.

Address to the Public by Prof. Kelly Miller.

Benediction.
Adjournment.

N O T I C E

Registered Delegates only will have a voice and vote in the conference.
All resolutions will be automatically referred to the resolutions committee without reading.
For housing information, consult Mr. C. Tiffany Toliver, Chairman.
Delegates and friends are invited to visit the office of Congressman De. Priest, 135 House Office Building, New Jersey Avenue and C Streets, S. E.

FINDINGS OF THE NON-PARTISAN CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DECEMBER 2,3, and 4,1931.

The Non-Partizan Conference, composed of representative delegates from both political parties from all sections of the country as well as religious, civic, fraternal and benevolent organizations, assembled in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, December 2,3, and 4,1931, present the following declaration of principles and purposes to the Negro race and to the American people.

This declaration does not engage to include a complete bill of grievances, nor yet a catalog of common place virtues and values upon which all good citizens must agree, but a practical agenda, with constructive purpose.

OUR AMERICANISM

We wish to reaffirm our undeviating devotion to the principles of American institutions, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, believing that no other foundation can be laid than that which has been laid.

COMMUNISM

We warn members of the race against the specious pleas of Communism, whose basic principles are vitally at variance with our received ideals of free institutions. While no underprivileged minority may be expected to be incurious to the experiments of aggreived groups in other parts of the world, struggling to throw off the shackles of oppression, yet the American Negro must rely for relief upon the American ideal. In the modified language of Frederick Douglas, "The Constitution is the ship, all else is the sea."

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY MADE DIFFICULT

The patriotism and loyalty of the Negro to American ideals and traditions are deep-seated and passionate, and have stood every test to which they have been subjected. We appeal to the fair and candid judgement of the American people, not to make the continuance of this loyalty, patriotism and devotion hard and difficult by harsh and unjust treatment.

CONFERENCE NON-PARTIZAN

This is a non-partizan conference. We are meeting at the Capital of the Nation at a time when the responsibility of the government is being divided between the two major political parties.

It is not our purpose to endorse or condemn either, but to utilize both for the good of the race. The political history of the race, up to now, is a well known story. We have been chiefly the beneficiaries of one party against the overt or covert unfriendliness of the other. In the past we have requited those parties substantially according to their relative attitude towards us. We would not have been human, if we had acted differently. But today, party creeds are crumbling and party differences dwindling to the point of indistinction. The last two party platforms adopted in 1928, differ only in phraseology. This approachment serves to liberate the hard and fast allegiance of the Negro and to dispose his mind to independent political action. We must now catch the political manners living as they rise. Like all other elements of the people, we must no longer look to the past, but face the present and the future. Solid blocs are dangerous to good government, whether they be the solid South or the solid Negro. We would like to see Negroes build up a basis of effectiveness and influence inside of both parties, so that when the wheels of political fortune brings the one or the other into national control, the race may not be without friends at the seat of power. The control of the government, under a democracy, must needs fluctuate between two major parties. The welfare of any class or group is precarious indeed, that pins its hope exclusively on one political organization.

Attitide towards the Negro no longer grows out of party creed or party principle, but takes its tone and tinge from geographical latitude. There is absolutely no difference in attitude towards the Negroes by Republicans and Democrats in Massachussetts, any more than there is between Democrats and lily white Republicans in Mississippi. The white Democratic primaries in the South are as distasteful to the Negro as the lily white Republican caucuses and conventions in that section.

PARTIES AS A TOOL

We regard political parties as an instrument to be used and not as a fetish to be worshipped. Tools may wear out and grow blunt. They be resharpened or cast aside for different or better ones. The ballot was given the Negro as a weapon of defense. The effectiveness of the ballot is appreciated and recognized mainly when the voter has the potentiality and evinces the disposition to change the result. The Northern migration has given the Negro vote strategic significance in practically every State North of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; and East of the Mississippi the Negro easily holds the balance of power. At this time a wavering balance between the two parties, the Negro vote can easily be utilized for what it is most worth - political and civil equality and economic opportunity. One can always make a better bargain, when there are two bidders instead of one.

The Negro race has no deep-seated divisive political conviction. All Negroes have the same political creed, the procurement of rights and privileges under the Constitution and the law. Party label is but a badge of convenience and expediency.

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

The man with the toothache concentrates attention on the aching organ to the neglect of other equally important members of the body. With the Negro questions of tarrif and revenue, internal policies and foreign relations must await the settlement of human rights.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

We urge Negroes in the North to vote for men, measures and movements, which they deem best calculated to advance the welfare of the race, regardless of party label. Especially do we advise that they question all candidates, of whatever party, bidding for their suffrage to declare how they stand and will vote on matters effecting racial advantage and advancement.

POLITICAL UNITS

Negroes in the North are concentrated in large cities and are segregated in more or less separate areas. This gives the Negro the majority of the voters in several political units. This political advantage, growing out of segregation, should be utilized to the fullest extent to elect members of their own race to the Congress of the United States, to the upper and lower branches of State legislatures, to the board of alderman in the various cities and all other elective offices functioning within their area. This is the entrance wedge which will bring the race back into the political equation.

It is a matter of indifference to the race as a whole whether the Negroes exploit this political opportunity as Republicans, as they do in Southside Chicago or as they do in Harlem, New York.

COLORED WOMEN

Women have been given equal political power with men. In the Northern States, where the franchise is unrestricted Negro females are more numerous than the males, and consequently have greater political potentiality.

We call upon our women voters everywhere to arouse from their political lethargy and qualify and vote according to their convictions to promote the best interest of their sex, section, race and nation. We especially urge that the women delegates to this conference to go back to their several communities and make themselves evangels of this doctrine.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN SOUTHERN STATES

The Negro in the South is the only element of our population that labors under the disability of disfranchisement. This does not apply equally in all Southern States. In Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, there is no race distinction or discrimination in the franchise. In Florida, Arkansas, Texas, and Tennessee, the only restriction placed upon the suffrage is the imposition of the poll tax which applies to white and black alike. In eight Southern States there are constitutional limitations upon the ballot calculated to shut out the Negro and and which effectively accomplish that purpose. In all the Southern States, with the exceptions just mentioned, the whites rely upon the traditional shyness and timidity of the Negro to frighten him from the polls. The two million unhindered Negro voters in the North are deeply concerned about the four million disfranchised ones in the South.

ELIGIBLE NEGRO VOTERS IN THE SOUTH

There are thousands of eligible Negro voters in every Southern State under existing limitations. They should be encouraged to qualify and vote under these restrictions until such time that they can be removed. They should not permit themselves to be too easily intimidated. No man is worhty of his rights, unless he has the courage to stand up and manfully contend for them. It ought not require any extraordinary courage for an eligible Negro in Missippi or Georgia to demand of local authorities that they live up to the law, which they themselves have made.

VOTE FOR BEST SOUTHERN WHITES

We endorse the advice of Congressman DePriest to Southern Negroes, to vote for the fairer minded men in their several communities. The eligible Negro voters are in the hopeless minority and this is the only method by which they can hope to make their franchise effective. As the case now stands, it would appear that if the Southern Negro ever hopes to regain the use of the ballot, it will not be by national compulsion, but by local propitiation.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The thanks of the entire race are due to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for prosecuting the franchise rights of the Southern Negro through the Federal Courts. The Supreme Court has outlawed the grandfather clauses and the State-authorized white primaries. The recent decision of the Federal District Court in North Carolina, to the effect that any registration officer, who denys a citizen his right to qualify under the laws of the State, solely on the ground of race or color, is liable to criminal prosecution and punishment, is of far reaching significance.

RESTRICTIONS SHORT LIVED.

Even the sponsors of these unjust discriminations are fully aware that they are

(Continued on page 3.)

but temporary makeshifts and must inevitably be swept away with the progress of events. The manly courage and good sense of the Negro, himself, will have much to do with their early or ultimate elimination.

CIVIL SERVICE

Civil Service Reform swept over the nation a generation ago as as the chief moral issue of the time. The avowed object of this reform was to purify the public service from political corruption, and that the clerical staff should be recruited, advanced or demoted on the basis of merit only, without regard to politics, religion, sex, or race. This law operated on the level of its original intention under two administrations of Grover Cleveland, under Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. Race discrimination began to creep in under Taft and has gone on under all subsequent administrations until now it constitutes a greater scandal than was caused by the "spoils system" which it was calculated to cure. The operation of the Civil Service reached its highest perfection under the first administration of Grover Cleveland and the commissionership of Theodore Roosevelt.

When an individual fails to play the game according to the rules of its own making, he is called unsportsmanlike or by an uglier name. The government of the United States makes and operates the regulations and invites the Negro to compete on the same basis as other citizens; but, alas, when he wins the prize, he is cheated out of the fruits of his victory by sinister device and tricky contrivance of the government itself. Surely the Nation's conscience is growing sore where the Negro issue is involved.

No complaint has yet been lodged against the Civil Service Commission itself, for unfairness on rating papers and certifying applicants. The introduction of photographs, intended for another purpose, has undoubtedly been prostituted to this end. It is the heads of departments as appointing officers, who effectively block the appointment of colored men and women by flagrantly defeating the letter and spirit of the civil service law. The President of the United States is ultimately responsible for all employees under the government. We wish to place the matter squarely where it belongs. If the President of the United States, regardless of party faith, should issue an executive order, forbidding all discrimination, either in the appointment of applicants or the treatment of employees on account of politics, creed, race or sex and should hold the heads of any departments violating this order liable to removal, - then, all these complaints would vanish overnight in thin air.

We request the Civil Service Commission to substitute finger prints for photographs as means of identification. While this would not wholly do away with race discrimination, it would make its operation, more difficult and troublesome.

We urge upon Congress to formulate and pass a law which will effectively carry out the original purpose of the Civil Service Act. The authorization of a court of appeals to which applicants or employees might have recourse for redress of grievances would go a long ways in the desired direction.

LYNCHING

Lynching is the climax of lawlessness. America is the wealthiest and wickediest nation on the face of the globe according to the showing of its own list of recorded crime. It is the only nation which indulges in the pastime of lynching and burning its own citizens. While it may be rejoined that the nation itself, as such, does not indulge in such gruesome practices, yet from a broader point of view what the nation permits, the nation commits. This stigma stains the honor of the national escutcheon and constitutes the crowning disgrace of democracy. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, " every case of lynching has been a blow at the heart of orderly law and human justice."

We are not willing to allow the impression to go unchallenged that lynching is a peculiar form of iniquity visited only upon the Negro race or that it is confined to any particular group of States. Every State in the Union, except the six New England States, bear blood stains of victims of mob violence. Fourteen hundred white men and women have been lynched and burned at the stake during the past 40 years. But the Negro is made to bear the chief brunt of this iniquity. He becomes a ready victim, because he is more easily handled by the cowardly mob. "The people who are lynched easiest, will be lynched oftenest." But recital of gruesome happenings and idle wailings are impotent without a remedy.

THE REMEDY

A. We are more than pleased to learn of the good work recently undertaken by the Southern Commission on Lynching to study the cause, extent and cure of this crime.

B. We urge Negroes everywhere, not only to observe the law, but to be circumspect in their conduct so as to avoid even the appearance of evil and to give no pretext or color of excuse for mob violence.

C. We urge the States where the outbreak of mob violence occurs most frequently to enact laws punishing participants in the mob, intent on inflicting punishment on an uncondemned citizen.

D. We urge the President to send a message to Congress and to the Country as Woddrow Wilson did during the time of War, to arouse the conscience of the nation to the enormity of this iniquity.

(Continued on Page 4.)

E. We call upon Congress to utilize its keenest legal talent to devise an effective law which will put an end to the most malignant evil that afflicts the American nation.

NATIONAL AID TO NEGRO EDUCATION

We wish to adopt the minority report of the National Advisory Committee on Education, which reads as follows:

1. That for a limited number of years the Federal Government shall make to any State or States such special grants in aid of the development of Negro education therein, and in addition to any and all prevailing grants in aid of education in general, as shall be determined to be wise, after a careful study of factors involved in the educational finances of the said State or States, and as may be recommended by a joint committee in each State created for that purpose and representing the Federal and State Governments and the Negro citizens of that State.

2. That the division of Negro Education in the Office of Education, or in lieu thereof, a specially appointed National Advisory Commission on Negro Education, shall make such studied in the field of Negro Education, in addition to the studies provided for in the recommendations of the majority report, as may be needed to determine how the helpful purposes of the Federal government, provided for above, may be most constructively carried through.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

We urge both branches of Congress to continue to make adequate provision for the maintainance of Howard University, the national institution for the Negro race. This appeal is not based upon political considerations, but upon the broad basis of patriotism and justice.

NEGRO POPULATION STATISTICS

The removal during the last two decades of more than a million Negro inhabitants from the far South to the North, East and West, makes it most urgent that the Negro statistics gathered in 1920 and 1930 be placed in as comparable form as possible. To that end, we earnestly urge the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, to bring up to date the comparative tables included in the Negro Report, published in 1914, and then designated by the Bureau as "the most comprehensive statistical report ever published on the subject to which it relates," and which proved to be one of the most popular volumes ever published by the Bureau. This compilation, brought up to date, would be of incalculable value to students of the race problem.

ECONOMICS AND INDUSTRY.

A. In this day of deep depression and unemployment, of which the Negro sustains the heaviest brunt, we urge our people everywhere to be thrifty, frugal, and industrious, reliable and dutiful in the performance of any task which their hands may find to do.

B. We urge the white labor world, feeling the effect of the common depression, to lay aside their customary intolerance against their Negro laborers and fellow-workers, and to evince a willingness to share with him the limited opportunities, rather than strive to exclude him on the ungenerous plea, " lest their be not enough for you and us."

C. We urge the capitalists and masters of industry to apportion fairly among black and white workers alike, both work and pay in this dark day of industrial uncertainty.

THE OUTLOOK

Finally, we would encourage the race to face the future, with optomism and hope. It is a far cry from the starting point of a human chattel to the fullness of the statue of American citizenship, Although, we have not yet reached the mark of the high calling, yet our progress has been marvelous. We may gain encouragement and hope by looking back upon the path already trod as well as by regarding the uncompleted journey which lies before us. In the accomplishmentbe of this goal, we must rely upon ourselves, upon the innate sense of justice and fair play of the American people and upon the gracious favor of almighty God.

December 11, 1931.

Honorable Morris Lewis,
Secretary to Honorable Oscar De Priest, M. C.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Please accept the thanks of this office for the copy of the very interesting Findings of the Congressman's recent Conference. May I also state that in so far as the program relates to Labor and the authority of this Department, we shall be very happy to assist the Congressman and his associates in any way we possibly can. I need not add that, of course, in a personal way I am very much interested in the complete proceedings and plans.

With kind regards to the Congressman and to yourself, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Elks (Wilson)

March 15, 1929.

Hon. J. Finley Wilson,
Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. E. W.,
1813 Vernon Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

I have your letter of March 12th, in which you express the desire for close cooperation between the Daughter Elks of your organization and Dr. Ionia R. Whipper, field representative of the Children's Bureau of this Department, who is engaged in health work among the colored population in various parts of the country. I am well aware of the helpful influence of fraternalism in the civic life of our country, and if you will kindly forward to me the names and locations of the lodges of Daughter Elks under your direction, I shall be glad to have the field representative of the Children's Bureau to cooperate with them, in connection with Negro health work, in such cities and communities as she and they may come in contact.

Yours very truly,

ELKS

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I.B.P.O.E. OF THE WORLD
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INCORPORATED
CERVUS ALCES

IMPROVED
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE
ORDER OF ELKS
OF THE WORLD

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REC'D
MAR 13 1929
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

March 12,1929

Dr. Ionia R. Whipper

Hon James J Davis
Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

My attention has recently been called to the splendid work that has been done in the State of Georgia by a colored representative (Dr. Whipper) of the Children's Bureau of your department, among Colored nurses, midwives, and to a less extent among mothers. This lady is acquainting the colored population through the sources mentioned, with the birth registration laws of the State and is explaining the fact that the high mortality rate charged against the colored race is largely due to neglected birth registrations, a neglect which is costing us hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly in excessive life insurance premiums.

As Grand Exalted Ruler of the I.B.P.O.E. of W I should like to have the full name and address of this representative of the Department of Labor, also your consent and instruction to her to give the same kind of information to lodges of Daughter Elks whereever there is such a lodge in the cities visited by her. Through the Health Commission of our organization we have been trying to put over a Health Program, and we want to thank you for your contribution and congratulate you on your decision to remain in the cabinet and help Mr Hoover to make our country the greatest in the world.

Thanking you for your aptience in reading this long letter.

I remain
Yours for God and our country.

J. Finley Wilson
Grand Exalted Ruler.

JFW.r

Employment

1928

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT

Compiled from reports of Local Negro Business Leagues by Albon L. Holsey, Secretary of the National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT: "I find that the Negro is relatively better employed than the white workers of the same class and skill. This applies more directly to the factory worker. It is peculiar to the Negro, however, to hold many positions of employment that are not affected by the very prosperous nor the very slack periods, but these positions offer him constant employment with no lost time. He far excels the foreigner in this class of work and is readily employed. For example, many of our factories employ Negro office janitors. The factory may get so slack that it will nearly close down, but the office is kept going; so the janitor finds his employment has not been affected by the slack times. He works as long as there is any one working and in many cases when no one is working he is continued as caretaker of the property and loses no time".

COLP, ILLINOIS: "Concerning the employment of the colored people, their condition is very bad. I find that they are living under some unpleasant circumstances in southern Illinois. We are not permitted to work in the largest percentage of the mines in southern Illinois".

GARY, INDIANA: "Due to the fact that the steel mills, which are the chief source of employment through this region, are not running in full capacity at this particular time, it has caused much unrest among Negroes. We find, too, that this slump in business affects the Negro as a whole more so than it does any other one group of people".

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: "Employment conditions in this territory have been unusually bad generally for the past eight or nine months. Since such large numbers of our men are employed in industrial work, the cessation of operation by several of our largest industries has worked a real hardship. In addition there has been noticed a general tendency to reduce wages to an unreasonable degree. Our local Association conducted a licensed employment service until November 1927, and we found this tendency daily growing more acute, particularly as affecting male labor. One of our largest churches is conducting what amounts to practically a soup kitchen daily, and the number of idle men upon the streets appears to increase each day. As against this, there is not any great unemployment among the women of our group, but wages have been sharply reduced".

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: "Conditions among both laboring class and the men in business is the worse experienced in years".

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: "The economic conditions here in general as affecting our people are rather acute; about 95% of our men and women have been out of employment since early in the fall. We have in-

vestigated the matter and found it to be true, that a large number of our men who have been employed for more than one year, notwithstanding the fact that they have been reliable and efficient, have been laid off or discharged and their positions given to white men. Such conditions have caused a great deal of anxiety on the part of the entire community in general, as there seems to be an organized and united understanding on the part of the industrial heads not to employ colored help. Our men were the first to be laid off from the street and building construction job this fall, and in all probability will be the last to be employed this spring. Our new Civic Center, involving several million dollars, is now under construction employing several hundred laborers and mechanics and not one of our race. At this time we are protesting against such practices".

DECATUR, ALABAMA: "I seem to feel that the large number of white ruralists leaving the farms and coming to town is very largely responsible for the employment conditions for our race group; and they are filling any and all kinds of jobs formerly offered to our people in preference".

OK

REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: "We are getting along fairly good here now, as far as work is concerned, except unskilled labor. They are up against it a little, but the whole affair is getting better as spring is approaching".

BRADENTON, FLORIDA: "We are now in the midst of the shipping season and there is not a great deal of unemployment. Wages average around $2.00 per day for men and about $1.25 for women. There is no demand for more labor. The tourist season has about reached its climax; and we look forward to a dull summer. White laborers will have the preference of jobs during the summer in all departments of city and county work, from the Sanitary Department throughout. This is a departure from the former rule, but this is caused from the lack of employment in other parts of the country and has resulted in the migration of white laborers, who are given preference to menial jobs".

ARCADIA, FLORIDA: "Orange and grape fruit groves, sawmills and turpentine camps are much in evidence. These industries have heretofore kept our people pretty well employed the year round. The railroads have given a large number employment as well as a few other industries of minor importance have helped to furnish employment; but now about two-thirds of the employees are let out. The situation is growing acute; men are getting restless because of non-employment. For one reason or another most of these industries have either closed down or reduced their hired help to the minimum; where and whenever possible our people are being replaced by those of the other race. I am told that at one or two places where some of our group have applied for work, they were told, 'Nothing doing for you' and that there wouldn't be as long as a white man is out of a job and wants to work".

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS: "Business here in Hot Springs is very good; and we are in the height of the season and everybody is busy. I have had the pleasure of going to other parts of the state and I find things normal at some of them and above normal at others".

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA: "I might state that working conditions in our city among our people at this time, are not alarming. We have some people without regular work, but taking into consideration the number of people we have in our city and the industries which, as you know, means all when it comes to working conditions, we have no room to complain. We feel that during the summer months conditions will be good with us as building lines always pick up during the summer months; and this kind of work is a great help to our people here".

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS: "There is in this city as in others quite a deal of restlessness among our group. This is because of unemployment. There are a number of people moving away because of these conditions. There are between five hundred and a thousand of our people unemployed, because there is no demand for labor".

LUCAMA, NORTH CAROLINA: "Farms are filled to their limit with no waste land. People from the towns are coming to the country looking for land to cultivate. Money is tight at this season of the year; and it makes it very hard for our people in my part of the country".

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: "Relative to the labor question as affecting the Negro in this community, it is all but deplorable. The common laborer is the sufferer. The skilled mechanic is passable. The unemployment of the common laborer, for the most part, is affecting our mercantile establishments as well as our banks".

NEWLINVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: "Concerning the unemployment conditions in this community at the present time; they are very discouraging, this being an iron town practically run by two companies working hand in hand with the preference of jobs given to the white men of this town and other nearby towns, which makes it very hard for our people".

WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA: "Not a great many colored men are employed in the mines either as miners or laborers. On occasions, as at present, when there are a large number of idle white men to take up what few jobs that do happen to be outside of the mines, why there just naturally is not anything left for colored men to do. So, even with our very small group of colored people living in this community, there is, in proportion, a great deal of unemployment".

ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA: "Quite a number of our group is out of employment who are honest and known to be workers. Demand for laborers is at a very low mark".

1928

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

AT CAMDEN ARKANSAS

By Vanderbilt Belton.

It is estimated that the Negro population in the incorporated city of Camden is about 3,000. Two thousand are women and children, others are working men. Industrial payrolls show more than $50,000 weekly. Daily salaries for Negro labor range from $2.25 to $2.75, or about $15,000 weekly for male labor. About 300 Negro women work in industries at a salary of from $6.00 to $9.00 per week.

Industries that support 1,000 men and 300 women and the percentage of Negro labor that is employed daily.

	Men	Women
International Paper Company Kraft Paper Mill	40%	
Rockwell Manufacturing Company Screen doors and crates	70%	90%
Camden Furniture Company Bedroom suites	60%	100%
Camden Cotton Oil Company Cotton seed products	100%	

This report is figured for 100% full crew and where marked less the remainder is white men or women.

Below are not listed in the City Directory

	Men	Women
Arkmo Lumber Company Building Material	95%	
Wright Lumber Company (Negro Formen) Building Material	100%	

The list below are not in our Directory but work a percent of Negro laborers.

	Men	Women
Auto Tire Service Stations--laborers	100%	
Bottle Factories	40	
Barber Shop Porters	100	
Colored Barbers in white shops	30	
Dry Goods Stores, 11 Porters	100	
Grocery Stores, 41 Porters	100	
Iron and Machine Shops--laborers only	5	
City Street Department	98	
Dish Washers--Hotels	100	
Cleaning & Pressing Shops	10	1%
Brick Masons	2	
Chauffeurs	8	
Drug Stores, 6 Porters	2	
Hotel Maid		100
Hotel Cooks	100	
Ice Factories--delivery and service men	100	
Hardware Stores--Porters	5	
Office Building Porters & Janitors	12	
Hotel Porters	100	
Laundry Laborers	1	100
Stationery Boiler Fireman	100	
Furniture Stores--Laborers	50	
Railroad Freight Hands	100	
Passenger Car Agencies--Laborers	50	

Commercial Establishments employing Negroes

Banks	3 Porters
Railroad Passenger Stations	2 Porters
Theaters	2 Janitors
Night Watchmen	1
Shoe Makers	1

This report is based on the city report, as near as possible. About 95% of this number works every working day and the other 5% will average 20 days per month.

Bricklayers Working at Howard U. Receive Only $.50 Per Hour

July 29

Investigation By Labor Department Reveals Deplorable Fact After Protests Of 'Fired" Laborer; Wage Law Doesn't Apply To Particular Job

Despite the depression and the financial condition of the coutry today, bricklayers now employed on the construction work at Howard University are only being paid fifty cents an hour for their labor. This deplorable fact was revealed Wednesday in a report on the salary conditions existing at the construction work at Howard by Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation, of the Labor Department, submitted to H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, of the same department.

Commissioner Phillips' report followed complaints from Holman Mitchell, 1205 Harvard street, northwest, former bricklayer on the job, and Chester Cornell, another bricklayer, who is hired intermittenly as extra man. The work involves the building of walls and piers around the frontage of the new dormitory buildings at Fourth and College streets.

Contracts for the work held by Bahen and Wright Company, 916 Rhode Island avenue, were first, sublet to Barnard Construction Company, of Baltimore, Md., and later sublet to J. Saunders, of the Local Bricklayers Union, Third and I streets, northwest.

At the time jobs on the construction were about to be let, negotiations were on for the importation of non-union men from Baltimore to take the jobs at a reduction in wages, the report said. Learning this, Mr. Saunders and five of his associates negotiated for the jobs. In view of the fact that they were in great need of work the men agreed to take the jobs for "whatever they could get." With this understanding they submitted their proposal to the Union through Mr. Plumber for its approval.

The report stated that the Union officials agreed to the arrangements and granted authority to cut the wages but informed the men "keep quiet about it." With this understanding six bricklayers with Saunders as their foreman took the job at a salary rate of 50 cents per hour with the foreman receiving $5 per day. The agreement also provided that this amount was to be raised or lowered according to developments and that extra men would be taken on at the same rate if necessary.

Under these informal agreements, Mitchell and Cornell, secured Union permits and started to work on the job on July 8. Mitchell labored continuously until July 25 when he was said to have been laid off because of some minor dispute with Saunders, the foreman. Cornell who was only hired intermittenly as the second "extra man" worked about ten days.

In view of the fact that this job does not come under the jurisdiction of the Prevailing Wage Law which provides that the salary of all bricklayers on jobs in the District shall be $13 a day, it is not known whether or not any action will be taken by the Labor Department. However, Commissioner Phillips is still conferring with officers of the contracting company and Union officials in an effort to have the matter adjusted.

T. Moore, superintendent of the Bahen and Wright Company, informed Mr. Phillips that he was of the opinion that the prevailing wage law should be maintained at all times but he could not take responsibility for acts of sub-contractors. He also said he would cooperate in any steps taken by the Labor Department.

Employment Service Plan

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1926

Memorandum:

To: The Secretary
From: Karl F. Phillips
Subject: Report -- Negro Labor Situation in Pennsylvania**

Through H. L. Kerwin

The principal and outstanding truths as to the Negro labor situation in Pennsylvania may be briefly summarized under the assertions that --

(1) On the whole, employment opportunities, wages, conditions of labor, chances for advancement, and interracial relations in the various industrial centers are satisfactory and stimulating to the hopes of all concerned, workers, employers, and the public.

(2) The "Union" field and its attitude with regard to the Negro workingman seems to vary according to location. Here and there an adjustment seems to be desirable to the end that full reciprocity may ensue as between the racial groups in industry and their employers.

(3) An unfavorable home and community situation is apparent as to the Negro workers throughout the State, caused by the rapid growth of Negro population, and the inadequate means available to bring about the social adjustment necessary in crowded urban centers in which the workers of the Commonwealth reside.

(4) As a unit, the Negro working group commends the high work respect of the employing classes, who are almost unanimous as to the efficiency of this group.

(5) Mexican laboring groups, which have been brought into the State by unscrupulous employers, are a menace to white and black labor alike.

(6) The building up of private and public agencies of the State, coupled with a fuller cooperation on the part of citizens of the State, white and black, and a more marked activity on the part of the Federal Government, would mean, in a few years, an almost ideal labor situation throughout the State, at least so far as the items of production and conditions of labor are concerned.

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**Based upon first field study of Georgia D. Johnson (Immigration)

Employment, Wages, etc.:

Although Pennsylvania industries abound with large segments of foreign-born labor, which are constantly in active competition with American labor, the Negro workman is more than holding his own as to inclusion, wages, and opportunities for advancement. Taking a casual view of Philadelphia and citing a number of important industries, Negroes are found at work as follows:

Name	Number of Negroes employed
Building and hand trades	9,922
Ford industries	2,531
ship-building trades	2,475
Clay, glass and stone	1,841
Chemical and allied industries	1,095
Petroleum	511
Electric power supplies	507
Railroad shops	321
Charcoal and soke works	318
Paper and pulp mills	286
Cigar and tobacco factories	149
Unclassified (Miscellaneous)	14,148

This proportion is larger in a number of other Pennsylvania cities, such as Pittsburgh, Connellsville, Erie, Bethlehem, etc., as Philadelphia has been moderately slow in absorbing the tremendous influx of Negro workers settling there during the past decade. It is reported that the Ford automobile plant, which will soon be set up in Chester, Pa., just a few miles east of Philadelphia, will draw a large bloc of Negro laborers from Philadelphia and nearby points. This may slightly relieve the Philadelphia congention; but, at the same time, will add to the housing and community problems of Chester.

Organization:

As evidences of organization and affiliation of Negro work units with parent bodies, it may be observed that there are --

7,098 Negro members in unions (Phila.) affiliated with the A.F.of L.
2,600 Negro members of the International Longshoremen's Ass'n.
1,767 Negro members of the Hod Carriers' Union
1,008 Negro members of the Teamsters' and Haulers' Ass'n.
577 Negro members of the Musicians' Protective Ass'n. (A. F. of M.)
377 Negro members of the United Mine Workers' Union.

The remaining number of Philadelphia Negroes are largely employed in personal and domestic service, making but little progress in genuine industrial life. The influx of Negroes to Philadelphia

during the past ten years undoubtedly found that city unprepared to meet problems of health, education, housing, and employment. The Armstrong Association, Forrester B. Washington, Secretary, and other welfare agencies of Pennsylvania are doing notable work in social adjustment; but the needs of the Philadelphia district, along with its sister districts, are only partially met.

Bethlehem mills, of Coatesville, Pa., a steel wing of Pennsylvania industry, whose 1,450 employees include 300 Negroes, has assumed a policy of encouragement and promotion for all its workers.

The Liesenring Coke Ovens, of Connellsville, Pa., gives employment to 70 colored workers, or about one-fifth of its total force of 360 men, of whom 230 are foreign-born and 60 are native born. There is a colored foreman at these ovens. A Negro physician in Connellsville, held in high regard, looks after the health welfare of all the workers of the Liesenring ovens.

In Harrisburg, Pa., Negroes work as heating helpers on furnaces and open hearths, and in rolling mills they operate punch presses and perform rail-straightening work. Although these occupations are considered semi-skilled, the pay therefor is frequently equal to that of skilled places. Independent workers are found in Harrisburg, engaged as plumbers, painters, carpenters and cement workers. In this city, work relations are entirely satisfactory, so far as the "job" itself is concerned.

In Erie, Pa., a few Negro girls are employed in the unskilled occupations of the silk mills. In this city it is believed that a complete industrial census would show that more Negroes are employed there now than were during the war period. On the whole, in Pennsylvania steel, all workers are advanced as rapidly as they show progress in their particular occupation or trade, without regard to race or color. In fact, the manager of the Bethlehem steel plant says: "There is no position in our corporation to which a colored man, if he qualifies, cannot hope to aspire to fill." This corporation has inaugurated an employees Saving and Stock Ownership plan, which fosters industry and encourages thrift among the workers. At the last annual joint conference, three Negro committeemen, each representing 100 race members, were present.

Wilkes-Barre:

A smaller percentage of Negroes seem to be availing themselves of the soup kitchen of Plymouth than whites. In the Vulcan Iron shops are found blacksmith helpers, expert automobile adjusters, and woodworkers of the race. There is little, if any, social discrimination in this city.

In Homestead steel, Negroes fill jobs as dinky-engineers, and first and second helpers. Fifty per cent of the 3,500 Negro workers in the Homestead steel works are employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

There are many Negroes in the Unions of Pittsburgh; in fact, the "Iron City" is very fair to the Negro laborer, who may start as a hod-carrier and become a contractor. Negro foremen abound in fair racial ratious in the steel districts. At first, they were used solely to direct Negro group labor; but their efficiency has gradually permitted them to be used for both mixed and white gangs.

Employers' Opinions of Negro Labor.

"We find Negroes equal to whites and in many cases superior to foreigners."

"The whole question of Negro employment is one of adjustment."

"We do not expect field hands to make good machinists immediately, but all Negroes who apply are not field hands, and we try to find out what they were used to doing in former employment and use that previous experience in our industry."

"Southern Negroes are slow in movement; but our operation shows that there is less loss through accident or loss of equipment than among foreigners."

Pittsburgh Steel

"Efficiency good; adaptability fair."
"Regularity, poor."
"Only fair for laboring work."

Electric industries

"We find them just as good as whites in departments where we have them both." (Disston Saw Works."

"We find colored labor as efficient, regular, and dependable as other rates." (Atlantic Oil Refining Company."

"They gained 68 per cent in skilled work since 1923."

"Colored labor compares favorably with white, where both work in the same department."

"An increase of 38 per cent in general employment and promotion from semi-skilled to skilled jobs." (Phila. Rapid Transit Co. (

"Efficiency good where machine sets pace."
"Regularity fair."
"Adaptability, fair to good."

Midvale Steel Ordnance.

Organization Relations:

The investigator reports that in un-unionized steel, Negro labor reported greater satisfaction, as a general trend. In several in-

stances it was found that examinations by boards of admission seemed to have the effect of keeping down the representation of Negroes in the skilled machine trades of Pennsylvania. The Union officers (Erie) said that the Negroes did not apply for admission; while the Negroes said there was no need to apply because of alleged discriminatory practices. Here, there is evidently a need for understanding and adjustment.

In Harrisburg the complaint is made among Negroes that exclusion, both in the trades and as to apprenticeships, is practiced against Negroes in the union; and it is alleged that Negroes cannot gain entrance to the textile industries of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, Negro girls are found belonging to the garment unions of the same city.

Home and Community Life:

Home and community life of the Negro working classes of Pennsylvania cities is highly unfavorable. In Coatesville, five, six, and even ten people were frequently found eating, cooking, washing, and sleeping in two-room shacks with paper roofs. Other groups of laboring classes of the race were found living along the railroad tracks where the land is low, contributing to ill health and unsanitary conditions. Unrepaired plumbing and structure marked the homes of other workers of the race, in virtually every city visited.

Miscellaneous:

Large numbers of Mexican laborers have been brought into the Pittsburgh steel district, despite the fact that unemployment among the American workmen has been somewhat noticeable during the past winter. Eight hundred Mexicans remain in Bethlehem out of 2,700 which were brought there three years ago to work in the open hearths. The presence of these workers is a constant menace to the American workingman.

The Negro is in great need of "morale" training, to stimulate him to refrain from taking too many "trips back home," and otherwise contributing to turnover and loss of time and confidence.

The Negro woman has made no marked entrance into Pennsylvania industry; and in personal and domestic service she is experiencing difficulties because of (1) keen competition with other race groups, and (2) Insufficient training in scientific methods. On the other hand, the failure to rise or be lifted into industrial life is having the indirect effect of making available to her, more markedly, a trend of social life which is highly unfavorable.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

April 24,1931.

Karl F

Mr. Carl F. Phillips,
Deputy Bureau of Conciliation,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I am submitting for your information a brief dealing with the problems of employment and unemployment as they affect the thirteen odd million Negro citizens within the borders of our country. It is the intent and purpose to cover these questions in a comprehensive, yet concise manner. The general field of the development of the Negro since his emancipation will be touched upon as the subjects involve the basic principles of his progress.

Whatever the extent, or degree of progress the Negro has attained, it can be traced directly to his efforts as an employee, rather than as an enterpriser, or employer. Aside from his spiritual enlightenment which was started before his emancipation by friendly interests which later subsidized the Negro Church, his accomplishments and achievements have accrued directly from the rewards of his labor.

Over a period of more than three hundred years the Negro contributed his labor and skill in the building of the Nation's basic industry. Economists and Historians are unanimous in the opinion that the Agricultural development of this Country and slavery were so intertwined that the former cannot be considered apart from the latter.

Most significant is the fact that the Negro has developed from the status of a vagabond, having been emancipated of slavery without land or subsidy.

The value of land to man is seen in the fact that if furnishes him food, clothes, house or shelter, fuel, luxuries, tools, and materials of industry which enables him to produce and transport goods. All of these materials come directly out of the crust of the earth. Each particular method by which man gets some useful commodity leads to an industry often of world wide significance, and distribution.

There is no such thing as segregating the economics of the Negro from those of any other group in America. The Negro has made his way as a citizen, a soldier and a worker. The National Negro Press, various National Negro Welfare and Fraternal Organizations, as has the Negro Church during the past twelve years have charged many unfriendly, calculated, efforts against Negroes seeking gainful employment. These studied programs and unfriendly practices sought to make the Negro the permanently submerged group in this country. Right minded and sound thinking citizens together with the power in the hands of the Negro have checked this trend of thought, yet it is freely vouced among Negroes that in any unemployment crises, the Negro is first to be fired and last to be hired.

The Negro as a worker is a marginal earner, consequently cannot maintain a decent standard of living and accumulate a surplus to be used for any prolonged period of unemployment. The agencies advancing the cause of the Negro insist that it is but fair and just to give the Negro worker an equal wage for his labor, and the permanent hope for promotion and advancement, commensurate with the training, efficiency and skill, which he puts into his labor. It is their conviction that "The industrial and economic interests of the Negro are indissolubly a part of those of all of the

American people". His continued progress will be an industrial asset of value. He will become a larger buyer of American products, reaching beyond the mere necessities of life rather than a poorly paid competitor, unable to purchase commodities and the comforts of life, which increase the Nation's business and create an increased demand and supply.

Governmental policy and regulation has helped him greatly. The Restrictive Immigration Laws have increased his opportunity for gainful employment. Other legislation has tended to enlarge his responsibility as a more reliable and sober employee.

The better education and enlightenment of the present and newer generation of Colored people through introversion is forcing a new order of development. The welfare of the Nation demands that the employment interests of the Negro be given serious consideration by any such governmental agency as the National Employment Bureau Service of the Department of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Leftridge

Robert F. Leftridge.

February 12, 1932.

Mr. Robert C. Fox,
Secretary, Marion County Building Trades Council,
312 E. Washington Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Fox:

I have your letter of recent date and note your strong endorsement of Mr. Thomas Dexter, of Indianapolis, Ind., for an assignment in connection with the work of the United States Employment Service.

I may say to you that I personally know Mr. Dexter and am acquainted with his fine abilities, and shall be very glad to do everything I possibly can to bring about the utilization of his services by the U. S. Employment Service. I should explain to you in this connection, however, that the Employment Service is not associated with the Conciliation Service, in which I am an official, and that, for that reason, the Conciliation Service would have no authority or jurisdiction in connection with appointments or other matters under the Employment Service, which is under the supervision of Mr. John H. Alpine, Supervising Director.

Nevertheless, I am once bring your request to the attention of the Director of Conciliation, Mr. H. L. Kerwin, with the request that he take any favorable action he possibly can; and I might also say to you that the matter of Mr. Dexter has also been discussed by Commissioner Harry S. Dynes, of Indianapolis, The Assistant Secretary of Labor, and myself; and that I shall be very glad if the expanded work which I am advised by the Secretary of Labor will be given careful consideration, can avail itself of Mr. Dexter's services.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

P. S. Mr. Frank Beckwith, Labor Expert of your State, is also interested in this matter.

Indianapolis, Ind
2/16/32

Dear Karl:- Just a hasty note to say that the Frank Dexter matter is developing rather rapidly - He has be gone the endorsement of the Marion County Building Trades Council the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, the personal endorsements of the Business Agts of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Union.

Mr Bulwell has today introduced him to Mr Burt Thurman the National Chairman who will present his name to Senator Watson.

Thurman is leaving Indianapolis tomorrow evening for Washington and is to have Senator Watson arrange for a conference for him with Secy Doak and he will personally present Dexters name to Sec. Doak.

There is a tremendous need for such an appointment as Mr Dexters just now and it will be of great benefit to not only the National ~~ticket~~ but the State also.

Yours hastily

T. F. B. Byers

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KARL F PHILLIPS, COMMISSIONER OF CONCILLIATION=
US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR=

THURMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN THERE TODAY WATSON DOAK
ALPINE MAY CALL YOU=
BECKWITH.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

March 2, 1932.

Hon. Harry B. Dynes,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
1044 North Garfield Drive,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. Dynes:

The Secretary of Labor called me yesterday for a recommendation in the matter of the application of Mr. Thomas M. Dexter, of Indianapolis, for appointment in connection with the expanded work of the U. S. Employment Service in the State of Indiana.

I am pleased to tell you that I was glad to make a favorable recommendation of Mr. Dexter, whom I know personally and in whose abilities I have every confidence.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Copy to:
Mr. Frank R. Beckwith,
Director of Negro Welfare,
State Capitol,
Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO INDUSTRIAL BOARD OF INDIANA

Industrial Board of Indiana

ROOM 432 STATE CAPITOL

ROSCOE KIPER CHAIRMAN
HARRY J. McMILLAN
WALTER W. WILLS
HORACE G. YERGIN
WILLIAM A. FAUST

CHARLES A. ROCKWELL
SECRETARY

Indianapolis

March 16, 1932.

Mr. Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation,
U.S. Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Friend:

I wish to compliment and thank you for the unassuming diplomacy with which you went to the front, made recommendations and suggestions in the matter of Thomas M. Dexter's appointment. I wish to again assure you that your efforts were by no means amiss, and that they will be adequately gratified by his service and official conduct.

However, there are some details and plans which we will forego until your arrival. Commissioner Dynes, our mutual friend, advised me several days ago that you were contemplating coming this way. He also informed me that you wished to make a visit to some of the principal industrial centers of the state. Please advise me at once, if possible, or as soon as possible concerning the date we may expect you, so that we may work out an itinerary.

With my kindest regards for you and your colleagues, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank R. Beckwith

Frank R. Beckwith,

Director of Negro Welfare.

FRB:MEC.

14

LI-NCOLN 0946

OFFICE OF

Cement Finishers Local Union No. 532

Members of Marion County Wage Board
Members of Marion County Building Trades Council
Members of Innianapolis Building Congress

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS · L.A. OF U.S. & CAN. · JOURNEYMEN FINISHERS

REGULAR MEETINGS
Second and Fourth Fridays of Each Month
Executive Board Meets First Monday of Each Month

218½ INDIANA AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. March 16, 1938.

Hon. Karl F. Phillips,

Commissioner of Conciliation,

U.S. Department of Labor,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I take this method to express my heartfelt gratitude to you, concerning my recent appointment as Special Agent in the United States Employment Service here. You may rest assured that I shall put forth my best efforts to bring credit to you, and the entire Department.

With my best wishes for your continued success, I am

Respectfully yours,

Thos. M. Dexter

Thomas M. Dexter,

2456 Bond Street.

TMD:MEC.

WILLIAM E. HOLMES, PRESIDENT
ROBERT FOX, VICE-PRESIDENT
EMIL SALSBURY, RECORDING SECRETARY, 130 HARRIS AVE
JAMES KINNEY, FINANCIAL SECRETARY
JOHN E. SMITH, ORGANIZER

BERT PERSELL, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
ROSE SCHAFFNER, STATISTICIAN
HARRY PEATS
THOS. DUNN } TRUSTEES
FRANK HOCKETT

Central Labor Union

OF INDIANAPOLIS

MEETS SECOND AND FOURTH MONDAY NIGHTS
PLUMBERS HALL, 312 E. WASH. ST.

29

March 18th, 1932.

Mr. Karl F. Philips,
U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Philips:-

The Indianapolis Central Labor Union wishes to express their sincere appreciation for your valuable support in the appointment of Thomas Dexter as Representative of the Negro Division of unemployment in Indianapolis.

Organized Labor in Indianapolis are delighted and pleased with your support and the appointment of Brother Dexter, and we hope that we may at some future time be able to be of service in return.

Again thanking you for your support, we remain

Sincerely yours,

INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Emil Salsbury Secy

Emil Salsbury, Secretary.

Copy:

To: Mr. Kerwin
Mr. White
Mr. Alpine
Mr. Dynes
Please note and return to
KFP

March 21, 1932.

Mr. Emil Salsbury,
Secretary, Indianapolis Central Labor Union,
312 E. Washington Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

My dear Mr. Salsbury:

I certainly appreciate your courteous letter of March 18th, in which you so kindly thank me for my interest in the recent appointment of Mr. Thomas M. Dexter, of your city, to the U. S. Employment Service.

I wish to say, however, Mr. Salsbury, that this appointment was not due entirely to my interest in the matter. In fact, rather, it was due to the fine interest of the earnest friends and organizations in Indiana, coupled with the fine sympathetic understanding and interest of the Secretary of Labor, himself. The Assistant Secretary of Labor, (who himself is a native Indianan), the Supervising Director of the U. S. Employment Service, the Director of Conciliation, and Commissioner Dynes, of Indiana, with all of whom, I am glad to say, it is my pleasure to have a helpful contact and the privilege of cooperation in this Department; and I need not assure you that all these officials and myself are always ready to be as helpful as possible in worthy activities.

If I can ever serve you further, please deem it to be your pleasant duty to command me; and I might add, in closing, that the Department thinks highly of the new appointee, Mr. Dexter himself.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Employment Service - General

April 13, 1931.

Memo:

Urgent -- Meritorious -- Competent.-- William L. Hawkins, a man who, after thirty (30) years' service, foolishly resigned from the Census Bureau and is now sorry, is almost about to go over the "brink" after six months' idleness, and failure to secure reinstatement in the Census Bureau because of present reductions in force.

I have known Hawkins for more than twenty (20) years as a capable, competent Government clerk, stenographer, and office assistant. His Civil-Service record is okay, and his resignation was accepted "without prejudice." During the inauguration of the Negro Economics Service in the Department of Labor, Hawkins was one of the strongest candidates for the place to which I was finally appointed.

While he has made minor mistakes which have affected only himself, personally, he has always rated as an A-1 Federal employee and has established a good record. Because of his present responsibilities of caring for himself and widowed Mother, without employment, he is, to be frank, in a desperate condition.

A job, just now, of any kind and at any salary would "save" him. And I cannot forego inquiring whether or not Special Assistant Alpine could offer Hawkins something in the Employment Service, even at a very modest salary.

Thanks.

Respectfully,

WE CARE FOR THE SICK WE GIVE THE ORPHANS AND AGED A HOME WE BURY OUR

BENEFITS

Juvenile Burial.....$75.00
Lodge or Temple Burial 75.00
Lodge or Temple Death Benefits 175.00

Write Duke Diggs, G. M.
526 Lafayette St.
Jefferson City, Mo.
for authority to set up a number.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Office of

United Brothers of Friendship

MRS. CLARA ADAMS
GRAND TREASURER
2540 MICHIGAN AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

FINANCIAL STANDING

Quarterly Collections..$16,400
Available cash on hand 25,000
Orphan Home, Printing Plant and other Grand Lodge Property..... 14,775
Total collected last year 75,925
Paid for burial last year 57,130

Kansas City, Mo.
April 27-1931

Dr. R. T. Phillips
Hon. Sir,

I have received information there is some thought of establishing a branch Labor Dept. in every State, and there is to be a Colored Sec'ty or Dep'tmental Asst.

Having heard of you. I thought I'd write to you confidentially, asking you to intercede for me to Mr. Novak (Sec'ty of Labor) for the appointment.

I am a member of the Republican Organization in K. C. Mo. and a worker. During the recent Pres. or Nat. Campaigns, I was on the "Speakers" Bureau. Have headed all the activities of the Colored Republican Women in K. C. have served clerk of my precinct for 8 yr. (20 yr. of 4 yr.).

Here, I'll also state that I have been very active in other organizations and in Civic Work. Having served President of the K. C. Association of Colored Women (clubs) with a membership of 9,000 have organized several clubs for children —

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young women and Adults. At the present time I am the Financial Secty. of the Mo. State Federation of Colored Women and the Statistician of the K. C. Branch. I have membership in the O. E. S. (Masonic Chapter) and served the Grand Presider of the Queen Esther degree of the Order of S. M. T. of which now I am the Gr. Treas.

I have served as a member of the Board of Wheatley Provident Hospital – The Jackson County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes – The Jackson County Industrial Home for Delinquent Boys – and the K. C. Community Urban League. (and was only released from these various boards at my own request). At present I am Chm. of the "Speakers" bureau for Children. of the Y. W. C. A.

In K. C.'s Charity Chest drive Oct. last. my div (of which I was Lieutenant) carried off the blue ribbon for raising the largest amount of funds for the drive in one wk. (Colored) amount $2700.00

My membership and church activities are with the Vine St. Baptist Church.

My husband and I have reared & educated a girl and a boy whom we adopted when they were babies.

I hope you will not think me full of "Ego"

FOR THE SICK WE GIVE THE ORPHANS AND AGED A HOME WE BURY OUR DEAD

BENEFITS

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Lodge or Temple Death Benefits 175.00

Write Duke Diggs, G. M. 526 Lafayette St. Jefferson City, Mo. for authority to set up a number.

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United Brothers of Friendship

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when you read this letter, for I'm only writing it all because I supposed you would want to know something of the activities of one who is asking so much favor.

Should you wish to consult with someone about me, I refer you to the Hon. Wm. C. Houston there in Washington. Also to Mr. Albert J Beach (Ex Mayor of K.C.) in the Security Bldg. -- Mr. Wm. Buchholtz (Ch. of board of Election Com. of K.C.) 3668 Madison. Mr. Frank English (County Assessor) City Hall:- Judge Mariona A. Brown 6520 Lyndon rd.- Mr. Russell Field (Police commissioner) Police Head Quarters. And our own Mo. State Senator, Mr. Roscoe Patterson. Colored friends:- Rev. W. A. Holmes 2143 E. 24 St.- Mr. Albert A. Johnson (Committeeman of the 4th Ward & Pres. of the K.C. & Jackson County Republican Club.) Lincoln Bldg. 18th & Vine St.- Rev. J. Edward Perry and M. T. B. Watkins (Noted Surgeon and K. City's Progressive Undertaker, both are Curators of Lincoln University in Jefferson City Mo. by Gov. Caulfield's Appointment). 1716 E. 12 St. and 1731 Lydia ave.- Atty. L. Amaza Knox (Ex Rep. to Mo. Legislature) 1419 E. 18 St. and Atty Chas. H. Calloway- 2546 Michigan.

I could give you many others if you wish. May I just say, not as advice, but as my opinion I believe this appointment would increase the voting strength of colored women for the

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Republican party 4 in Democratic (Missouri) especially K. C.

May I also add here, that I am very desirous of this position, should an appointment be made. And your help will be very much appreciated and remembered.

Respectfully Yours
(Mrs.) Clara E. Adams
25-40 Michigan Ave.

April 30, 1931.

Memorandum:

To: The Supervising Director,
U. S. Employment Service,
Washington, D. C.

Through Mr. H. L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

Please find attached hereto self-explanatory letter, and my reply thereto, with regard to application of Mrs. Clara Adams, 2540 Michigan Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., for appointment to the U. S. Employment Service, the same being transmitted for your information and such further action as you may deem proper.

Respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.

Employment Service - Special

Crost, Senator R. P. (Ky.)

Personal

January 12, 1926.

Hon. Lee LeMar Robinson,
Private Secretary to Senator Richard P. Ernst,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Robinson:

Thank you for the material regarding Senator Ernst, which came to hand this morning. I am pleased to advise that it has gone forward to my friend, Mr. William Warley, Editor of the Louisville News, and will appear in connection with the Senator's cut in the issue of January 16th. I would be glad if you would let me have a surplus supply of this material, in order that I may have it for appropriate use when I go through Kentucky in February.

With kind regards and assurances that I am willing to help out in every way, I am

Yours respectfully,

Karl F. Phillips,
Commissioner of Conciliation.